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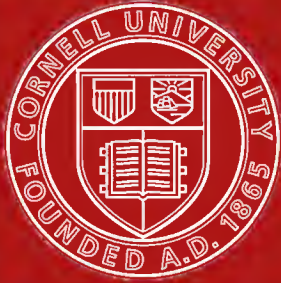
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THE BOOK OF
WATER GARDENING







BASIN FOR THE CULTIVATION OF WATER LILIES
White House, Washington, D. C.—North Front

THE
BOOK OF WATER
GARDENING

GIVING IN FULL DETAIL ALL THE PRACTICAL INFORMATION NECESSARY TO
THE SELECTION, GROUPING AND SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF
AQUATIC AND OTHER PLANTS REQUIRED IN THE MAKING OF
A WATER GARDEN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS, AND
COVERING ALL CONDITIONS FROM THAT OF THE
AMATEUR WITH A FEW PLANTS IN TUBS
TO THE LARGE ESTATE OR PARK

BY

PETER BISSET

*PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY HALFTONES
SEVENTEEN DIAGRAMS AND TWO DOUBLE PAGE PLATES*

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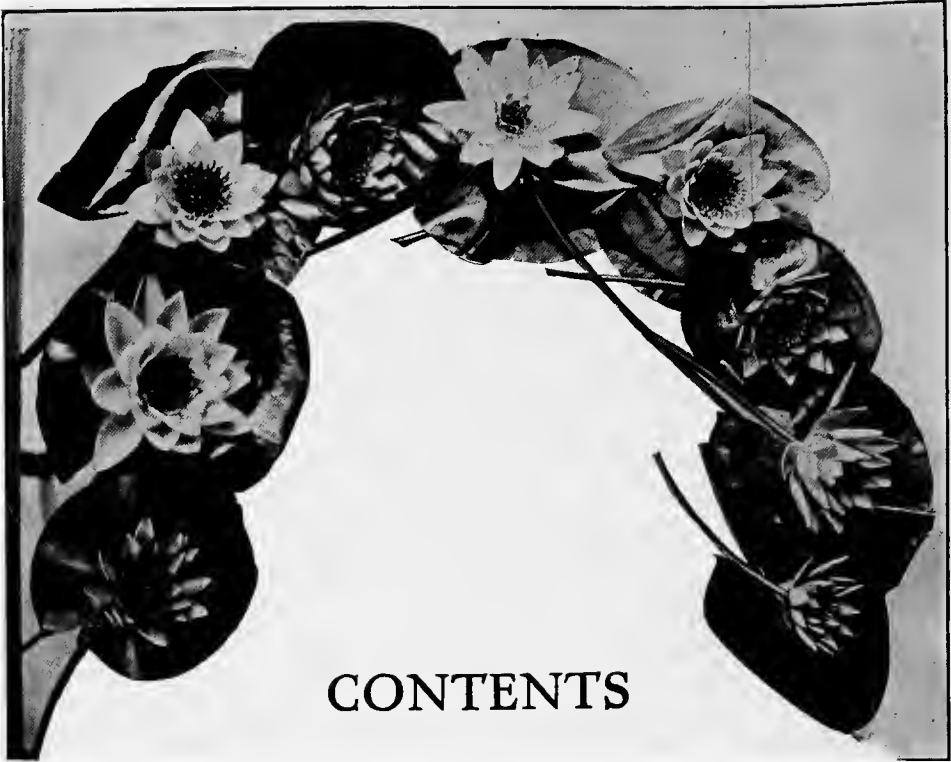
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AN AMATEUR'S WATER GARDEN

A charming spot that anyone may have in a city lot without great cost. In the picture may be seen to the extreme left the leaves of the *Nelumbium speciosum*; in the foreground are several night blooming lilies; in the background are native lilies and some of the *Mariacca* hybrids; the pool surrounded with a tastefully arranged planting of Grasses and other plants



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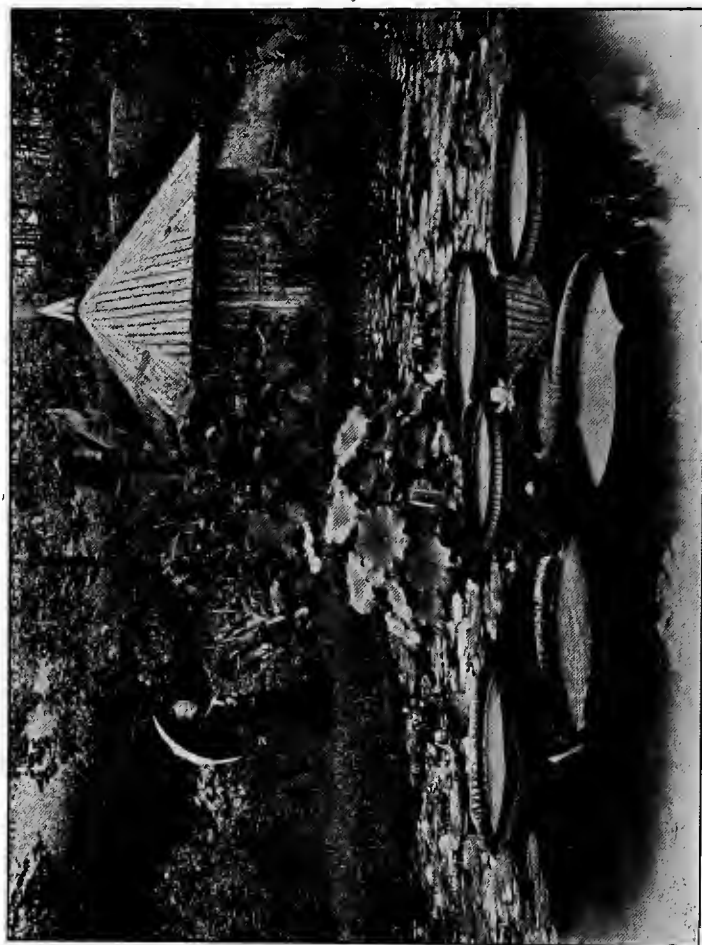
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NYMPHAEA MARLIACEA ROSEA



VICTORIA REGIA—Tricker's Variety
Growing in the open, in a pond warmed by sun heat only

PREFACE

THERE is no more fascinating pursuit connected with Horticulture, none that gives greater pleasure and enjoyment to the owner, than the cultivation of a water garden. This is brought about from various reasons, chief among which is the important part played by water in all well-ordered landscape effects; secondly, the wealth and diversity of color, the great range of beauty, the interesting historical associations of many of the water plants employed and their unique manner of flowering—for some varieties there are that unfold their untold loveliness when kissed by the first rays of the morning sun; others, again, like fairy craft, anchored in a miniature moonlit sea, disclose their gorgeously and glory to the Queen of Night, and hold sweet communion with the silent stars. Then, too, there is the attractiveness which the plants necessary to the embellishment of the environments of a water garden present.

While the charm of running streams, lakes and ponds in the landscape has ever been patent to all Nature lovers, it is only of late years that the intrinsic worth of the water garden proper and its lovely denizens, both vegetable and finny, as part of the adornment of public parks and private grounds, has become fully appreciated.

A little over half a century ago the only plant of importance found in greater or less expanses of water, in most landscape designs, was the *Richardia alba*, popularly known as the Calla or Lily of the Nile, immense specimens of which are recorded. The beautiful native "Pond Lilies," floating peacefully, silently, on the surface of pond or pool, their gorgeous blooms sparkling in the Summer sun, had always been admired; collections of water lilies had been gotten together by botanical institutions, but as yet their decorative value in garden work had not been fully realized.

We read that in England, in 1849, when the aquatic greenhouse was built at Chatsworth for the sole purpose of growing *Victoria regia*, *Nymphæas* and other water plants, it was regarded as a new departure in ornamental gardening. It was nearly thirty years later when the capabilities of water lilies in garden work

began to receive deserved attention in the United States, the seeming neglect of or indifference to them here being accounted for by the fact that the varieties then available were not of a character to appeal to the general public, being mostly tender kinds, needing special care and facilities possessed by but few growers. There was, of course, a fair number of varieties of the hardy white *Nymphæas*, but it was not until the discovery of the pink sport of *Nymphæa odorata* on Cape Cod, and the introduction of *Nymphæa alba rosea* from Lake Fayer, Sweden, a few years afterward, that interest in these plants in America was quickened.

Perhaps the greatest impetus given to water gardening, both at home and abroad, resulted about the year 1887, when M. Marliac, a French specialist, introduced his magnificent hardy varieties, many of them still unsurpassed in shades of yellow and of pink.

Since that time the enthusiasm in water gardening everywhere has kept on increasing. Hybridizers have been bringing forth new and improved varieties, both hardy and tender, of resplendent colors and graceful forms, and to-day there is hardly a garden of any pretensions without its water lily pool or basin, quietly nestling amid its appropriate surroundings. Our park superintendents now fully recognize the attraction which the water lily pond possesses for the general public, and are catering to this admirable popular taste by the installation of water gardens in these breathing spots of the people.

But it is not alone to the gardens of the wealthy, nor to the public parks, that the cultivation of water lilies is confined. These plants are grown and admired by hundreds throughout the land to whom the art of gardening in its every phase forcibly appeals—a taste that is ever increasing with the growth of our population and which, above all others, reflects the refined character of our people. And it is a branch of gardening that comes well within the limits of the purse of the masses, the necessary first outlay for the full enjoyment of water lily cultivation being practically nominal.

In recent years a considerable amount of fugitive literature on the culture of the water lily has appeared in various periodicals; and one or more books as well are devoted to the subject. The object of the present work is not to supplant, but rather to supplement what has already been so ably presented.

The volume now offered contains a record of the author's practical experience with this class of charming plants, extending over a period of fifteen years. It

is a heart to heart talk, devoid of literary pretension, with those of kindred tastes to my own, and it is intended to form a working *vade mecum* which may lead to a better knowledge and a more complete understanding of everything connected with the cultivation of a race of garden subjects which, for beauty and grace, comprehensiveness of colors and historical associations, to me, stands unrivaled in all Flora's realm.

The preparation of the illustrations contained in this volume, the great majority of which have been made by the author direct from the material obtainable in the water garden under his personal supervision, has been a labor of love for some years, and it is his trust that they will add to the interest of the book and prove an incitement to its readers.

For the preparation of the manuscript for the printer I am indebted to Mr. Alexander Wallace, Editor of The Florists' Exchange, New York.

I also desire to acknowledge the many valuable suggestions made and helpful aid otherwise rendered by Mr. A. T. De La Mare, president of the publishing firm, distributors of the work.

My earnest desire is that my interested readers, who follow the advice herein contained, will reap from the putting of it into practical operation the great pleasure in this healthful branch of gardening practice that has been mine these many years.

PETER BISSET.

Twin Oaks, Washington, D. C., May, 1907.



CHAPTER I

FOREWORD

HISTORY records that from the earliest times it has been customary for mankind to recognize in certain plants and flowers some peculiar form of intrinsic beauty or economic value sufficient to induce the selection of these subjects from among their fellows as worthy of the highest adoration and honor. Such a distinction has been accorded water lilies, dating back to the remotest ages. Students of botanical lore tell us that the *Nelumbium speciosum*, as it is universally known, probably among the first plants to be thus singled out, was held sacred by the ancient Egyptians, the sculptured floral representations found among the ruins of temples in Egypt testifying to the veneration paid to this plant by the dwellers in the land of the Pharaohs. And not only in Egypt was the Lotus worshipped, but it was also deemed sacred by the natives of India, Tibet, China and Japan, being to a greater or less extent still employed in religious invocations and ceremonies in these countries. It is worthy of mention, however, that some modern writers challenge the heretofore generally accepted tradition that *Nelumbium speciosum* (*Nelumbo nucifera*) is the "sacred Lotus" of the Nile. Although Theophrastus and other ancient historians assert that it is indigenous there, in recent writings it is stated that *Nelumbium speciosum* is not now found in Egypt or in Africa. Wilkinson, in his "Ancient Egyptians," states: "It is never introduced into the sculptures as a sacred emblem, or indeed as a production of the country." One of the most exhaustive works dealing with a discussion of this subject is that excellent volume entitled, "The Grammar of the Lotus," by Professor Wm. H. Goodyear, M. A., Curator of the Department of Fine Arts in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences. In that work Professor Goodyear points out that it is *Nymphæa Lotus* or *N. cœrulea*, the former the white, the latter the blue Lotus, and both native Egyptian plants, which is figured in the ornamental patterns of the monuments. "The 'Rose Lotus'," adds Professor Goodyear, "may possibly be realistically represented in ancient Egyptian paintings, just as the Palm and many other plants

appear, but such cases must be extremely rare, as none can be found in the great folio publications of Egyptian antiquities, or in the typical ornaments exhibited by Egyptian museums. As far as the typical ornaments or typical patterns are concerned, the 'Rose Lotus' is not to be found." It is now generally understood that the plant was introduced into Egypt from India, its native habitat.

Beauty of flower alone, however, was not the only quality possessed by the *Nelumbium* compelling the admiration and veneration of the ancients, for the plant had as well utilitarian properties that appealed to them and rendered it of considerable economic value. The root stocks and seeds were prepared and eaten as food by the inhabitants of China, India and Australia. In Cary's translation of Herodotus, speaking of the Egyptians, it is recorded as follows: "But to obtain food more easily, they have the following inventions: when the river is full, and has made the plains like a sea, great numbers of lilies, which the Egyptians call lotus, spring up in the water; these they gather and dry in the sun; then having pounded the middle of the lotus, which resembles a poppy, they make bread of it and bake it. The root also of this lotus is fit for food, and is tolerably sweet, and is round and of the size of an apple. There are also other lilies, like roses, that grow in the river, the fruit of which is contained in a separate pod that springs up from the root, in form very like a wasp's nest; in this there are many berries fit to be eaten, of the size of an olive stone, and they are eaten both fresh and dried." It is believed that from this statement of Herodotus the popular error has arisen that the Lotus was a native Egyptian plant, and, although he made no reference to the subject of Egyptian ornament, that *Nelumbium speciosum* was the typical sacred plant of Egypt. *Nelumbium speciosum* has also a medicinal value which lies in the viscid juice of the leaf stalks.

Though one species of *Nelumbium*—*luteum*, the charming yellow-flowered Lotus—is indigenous to North America, it was not until some time in the seventies that *Nelumbium speciosum* (*Nelumbo nucifera*) reached this country from Japan through the instrumentality of the late Thomas Hogg, an Oriental traveler, who introduced many of our best known plants in cultivation from that wonderful country. Mr. Hogg sent roots of the *Nelumbium speciosum* to the late Isaac Buchanan, florist, who planted them in a running stream on his grounds in Astoria, Long Island, but, unfortunately, they perished. At a subsequent date, Samuel Henshaw, a well-known landscape gardener, narrates having received some roots from the same source, which he planted in an artificial pond in a garden on Staten Island, New York, where they grew and flourished. Mr. Hen-

shaw's success with this and other aquatics led him to introduce water gardens into various landscape designs carried out by him, he having first become acquainted with the merits of the water lilies at Chatsworth, England.

The cultivation of the *Nelumbium* as a commercial plant in the United States was first engaged in by E. D. Sturtevant, then of Bordentown, N. J., now of California, who, about the same time as Mr. Henshaw received his tubers from Japan, secured a number from Kew Gardens, England. These were planted in a sheltered mill pond in shallow water where their hardiness was fully demonstrated, stock obtained from them being distributed to all parts of the United States.

No less interesting and beautiful are the various forms of *Nymphæa*, as well as the gigantic *Victorias*, historical data regarding the latter of which will be found in another chapter. *Nymphæa odorata* was probably the first foreign *Nymphæa* to reach England, having, it is said, been introduced into that country about 1786, although the English species, *Nymphæa alba*, had been recognized long anterior to that date. In addition to their exquisite flowers some of the *Nymphæas* possess economic properties. The root stocks of *Nymphæa alba* contain gallic acid, and on that account are said to be useful for dyeing purposes; they also contain a large quantity of starch. The French use them in the preparation of a kind of beer.

Water lilies are found in a wild state in nearly all of the countries of the world. From South America we get the well-known *Victoria regia*; from Mexico, *Nymphæa Mexicana* and *Nymphæa gracilis*; from our own country come the charming *Nymphæa odorata*, *Nymphæa tuberosa*, *Nymphæa flava*, *Nymphæa elegans*, and the beautiful *Nelumbium luteum* already mentioned. From Europe we get the chaste white water lily, *Nymphæa alba*; the red-colored one, *Nymphæa alba rosea*, which is a native of Sweden; also *Nymphæa candida* from Bohemia. From far off Australia comes one of the finest of the blue water lilies, *Nymphæa gigantea*. From China we get that little gem, *Nymphæa tetragona* or *pygmæa*; from India the deep, red-colored night flowering *Nymphæa rubra*, likewise the first cousin of the *Victoria regia*, *Euryale ferox*; from Egypt the *Nymphæa Lotus*, and from Africa the deep royal purple *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis*, while from Japan the many beautiful and stately forms of the *Nelumbium* are obtained.

The colors of the flowers range from the purest white through soft delicate shades of pink to the deepest reds; from the deepest purple through the lighter shades of blue to the palest blue imaginable, and from pale yellow through the deeper shades to salmon.

Nearly all of the flowers have a delicious fragrance, ranging from the delicate tea odor of *Nymphæa tetragona* through the stronger scented *Nymphæa odoratas* to the almost overpowering vanilla scented *Victoria regia*.

There is also a great difference in the hours of expanding their blooms. Many of the water lilies open their flowers soon after daybreak, others later in the morning, remaining open for the greater part of the day; while the evening is ushered in by the opening of the night flowering *Nymphæa Lotus*, *Nymphæa rubra* and their host of varieties, these remaining open throughout the night and well on to noon of the following day; the enchanting *Victoria regia* also throws open its cream-colored flowers as the day darkens into night.

"Misty moonlight, faintly falling
O'er the lake at eventide,
Shows a thousand gleaming lilies
On the rippling waters wide.

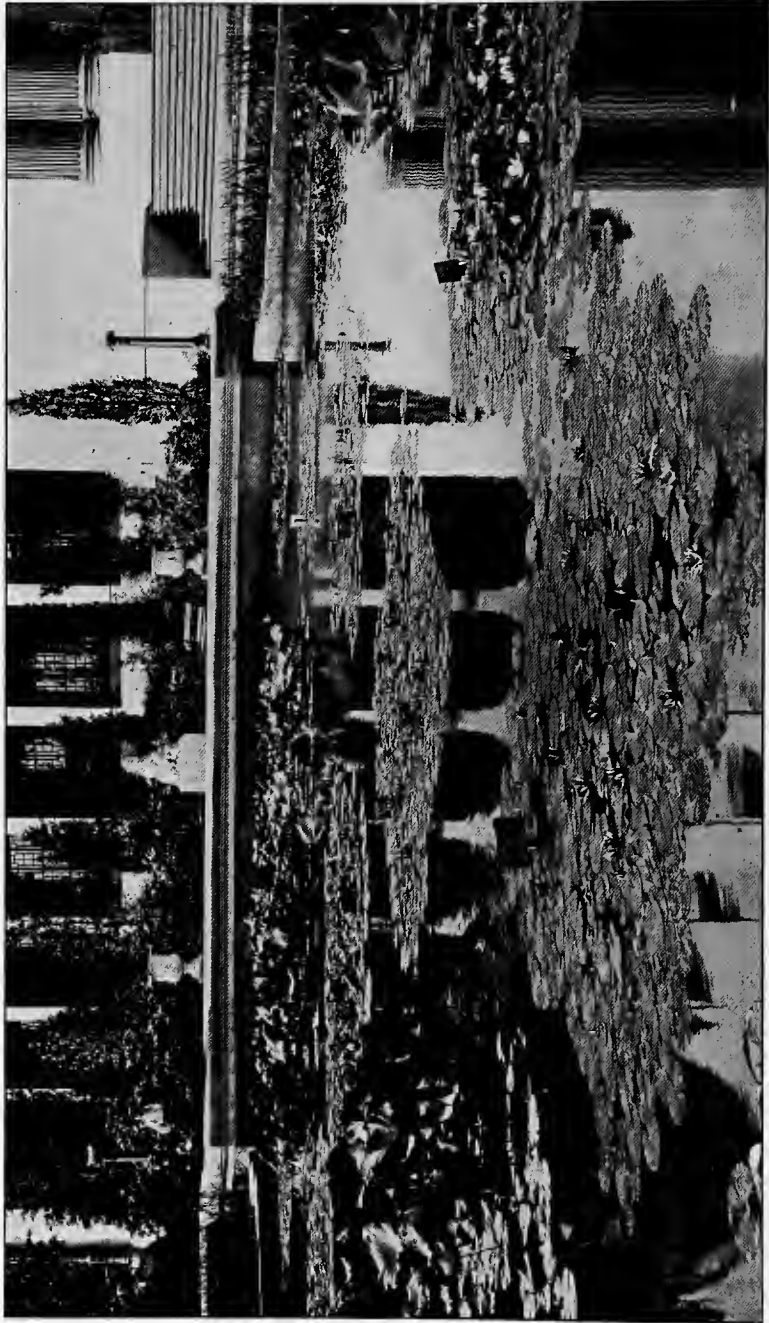
"White as snow, the circling petals
Cluster round each golden star,
Rising, falling, with the waters,
Moving, yet at rest they are.

"Winds may blow, and skies may darken,
Rain may pour, and waves may swell;
Deep beneath the changeful eddies
Lily roots are fastened well."

Water lilies differ from each other not only in the color of their blooms and their time of opening, but also in the length of their flower stems. Many of the blossoms float on the surface of the water; others have stems that carry the flowers from three to fifteen inches above the surface, the blooms ranging in size from those of the little *Nymphæa pygmæa* of two inches to that of the wonderful *Nymphæa dentata* of fifteen inches in diameter.

The plants also differ in the characteristics and color of their foliage; many have floating leaves, others have the center leaves raised above the water, especially those of *Nymphæa tuberosa* ancestry. Some of the leaves are green, others reddish bronze, while many are beautifully mottled with chocolate spots on a green ground.

The great variation in the form of flower, in the colors; and in the growth of the plants, coming as they do from many countries, lend to the occupants of the water garden a charm and a fascination that no other style of garden possesses.



HARDY NYMPHAEAS IN A LARGE ARTIFICIAL BASIN

CHAPTER II

PONDS AND BASINS

Concerning the Importance of a Carefully Selected Site



IN selecting the location of a pond, or pool, in which to grow water lilies, the ground should be gone over carefully, and a site chosen where a supply of water, either from a natural stream or from an artificial source, will be provided. The location should, if possible, be sheltered by buildings, by a planting of trees and shrubs far enough away from the edge of the pond that they will not overshadow the water, or by a high bank on the northwest, northeast, and north, but open toward the south, southwest, and southeast. This will insure the full benefit of the sun's rays in warming the water, and, at the same time, afford protection from high winds that soon would ruin the tropical growth of the tender water lilies and the sub-tropical plants in the surrounding borders. If the pond is intended for the growth of hardy kinds only, it will not be necessary to protect it, as these will thrive in a much lower temperature than the tender ones, and the leaf surface of the hardy sorts is so small that they are never seriously damaged by the wind.

Making Artificial Ponds

Having decided upon the location of the pond, stakes should be driven into the ground, a few feet apart, outlining the edge. In making a pond for the cultivation of water lilies for pleasure, it is well not to have it so wide that one cannot enjoy the flowers at close range. The greatest width should not exceed 75 feet. The flowers never rise above the water more than fifteen inches, except in the case of the *Nelumbiums*, which grow to a height of from two to eight feet out of the water. But, with water lilies proper, one has to get near them to enjoy the full beauty and exquisite coloring of the flowers.

If it is desired to have a greater expanse of water than one 75 feet in width, an island, located near the center of the pond and connected with the mainland by a rustic footbridge, should be formed. This island, which should be irregular in outline, and of varying width and height, will afford an opportunity to utilize many rare and beautiful plants suitable for the margins, also flowering shrubs and trees, which, by a judicious selection and careful planting so that they will not shade the pond, will add materially to the charm of the whole when finished. The outline of the island could be marked, at intervals, by heavy boulders, or rocks, so placed as to create a natural effect.

The location and size of the pond decided upon, and the outline marked by the stakes, a level should be taken from a point determined either by a natural feature, the supply of water, or the surface of the ground. For best effect the pond should be slightly below the surrounding level, as this will permit of plants being grown right up to the water's edge, and present a more natural appearance than if the edge of the pond were elevated above the ground. If one is not skilled in the use of the spirit level, or the surveyor's instrument, it will be advisable to get a surveyor to run the levels, so that they shall be exact.

After securing the levels, the soil is excavated and thrown up on the banks, or carted away to fill depressions, or low ground, in the neighborhood of the pond. As the pond will generally be located in the lowest part of the grounds, existing depressions filled in with this surplus soil and elevated to the same level will add much to the beauty of the whole. The sides of the pond should slope at an angle of from 40° to 45° if to be puddled with clay.

The pond should be excavated to a depth of two feet six inches. This will allow of four inches of clay on the bottom, eight inches of soil, and one foot six inches of water. If the method of growing the plants in boxes or tubs is to be practiced, the boxes would take the place of the soil, and should be twelve inches in depth.

If the soil is of a sandy or gravelly nature, through which the water will drain off, some means must then be employed to make the pond watertight, so as to avoid this waste, and provide against the reduction of the temperature of the water through having to supply more to take the place of that lost. Water from springs, or from an open stream, is generally from 15° to 20° colder than that already in the pond which has been warmed by the sun's rays, and will lower the temperature of the water in the pond considerably if the loss by seepage is very great. The common method, and the least expensive in first cost, is to

puddle the bottom and sides of the pond with clay. This material can be obtained in nearly all localities if one digs deep enough to secure it. The clay is taken in slices of about four inches in thickness, of uniform size, and is placed on the sides and bottom of the pond in the same manner that sod is laid down to secure a lawn. Then the whole is rammed hard and smooth with a heavy rammer, care being taken that all joints are closed and no apertures left through which the water can escape. If the clay is too hard to be easily beaten into place it can be made plastic by sprinkling water over it, allowing it to soften a little, when it can be rammed into place.

If a good grade of clay, that will cut into slices, is not available, as stiff a clay as can be procured should be taken, chopped into small pieces, mixed with water, turned and chopped several times until all is of the consistency of stiff putty or mortar; this can then be spread over the bottom and sides, in layers, until of the thickness of four inches or more; and after the whole has dried somewhat it can be tamped in place. While this puddling method is the most economical as regards first cost, it really is the most expensive in the end, as the clay is always in more or less danger of being displaced by the person in charge walking around the pond while caring for the plants. The clay is also very easily penetrated by that great pest of all such ponds, the crawfish, and even that bane of the water lily grower's life, the water snake, finds the clay easy to puncture.

An Excellent Material for Artificial Pond Making

The very best material that can be used for the formation of all ponds, tanks, and pools is, without doubt, hydraulic cement. An inexpensive and easily made artificial stone can be had that will stand the test of all climates, be proof against all boring pests, and at the same time will not cost much more than the clay method described. If cement for the walls and bottoms is to be used, this decision should be reached before any of the soil is excavated. After the pond has been outlined, another row of stakes should be inserted from six to twelve inches away from the first, forming a double row of stakes. The soil between these rows of stakes should be excavated to the required depth of the pond, care being taken not to damage the sides of the ditch in digging, as this excavation will act as a mold for the wall. If, by misadventure, the sides should be damaged, repair the same by inserting rough boards, so as to have the wall of uniform width. The width of the wall will depend on the degree of frost pressure

that will be exerted upon it during the Winter. Six inches in width will be ample where the Winters are mild; but for the neighborhood of Washington, D. C., and farther north, the width must be from nine to twelve inches. It is advisable to have the walls wider at the bottom than at the top. They should slope toward the top on both sides; this will allow the soil, in freezing, to lift upward, and so release the pressure on the walls.

After the soil has been excavated from this space, the level of the wall should be determined, and stakes driven in as guides, so that the top of the wall when finished shall be six inches below the level of the surface ground. This will allow of grass, or other plants, to be grown on the top of the wall, thus hiding it and presenting a natural view in harmony with the environments; or the wall may be carried up to form a coping. This space should be filled in with concrete, composed of one part Portland cement, three parts sand, four parts gravel, and three parts broken stone. First mix the sand and cement by turning until thoroughly incorporated, then mix the gravel and broken stone with the cement and sand. The whole should be turned several times until the different ingredients are thoroughly intermixed, when water should be added, and the mass turned until it is of the nature of a sticky paste; add the water sparingly, or some of the cement will be washed away.

When the concrete is ready, it can be conveyed in wheelbarrows to the excavation, poured in, and rammed hard into position. The stones used should not be larger than two inches in diameter, and the gravel from one and a quarter inches down to the size of a pea, the idea being to have sufficient of the small gravel to fill all the interstices between the stones, and the sand and cement to fill in between the small gravel, making the whole wall one solid stone. Care should be taken to secure a good solid foundation or the walls will be apt to crack through settling. If the ground is soft, large stone should be rammed in to give sufficient foundation.

Excavating

After the wall has dried out sufficiently, the work of excavating the pond proper can be proceeded with. Remove all the soil to the level of the bottom of the wall, then place a large pipe at the bottom and near the end where the overflow will be, to act as a draw-off pipe for the emptying of the pond. A fair-sized hole should be made below the level of this pipe, somewhere in the pond, to provide a pool for the fish when the water is drawn off. The bottom of the

pond should be covered with six inches of concrete, mixed the same as that for the walls, and well rammed. After the whole is completed in the rough and all soil adhering to the sides removed, a one inch coating of cement and sand should be put on the walls and bottom, composed of one part Portland cement to three parts finely screened sand, mixed with water, and applied with a smoothing trowel, to give a perfectly smooth surface.

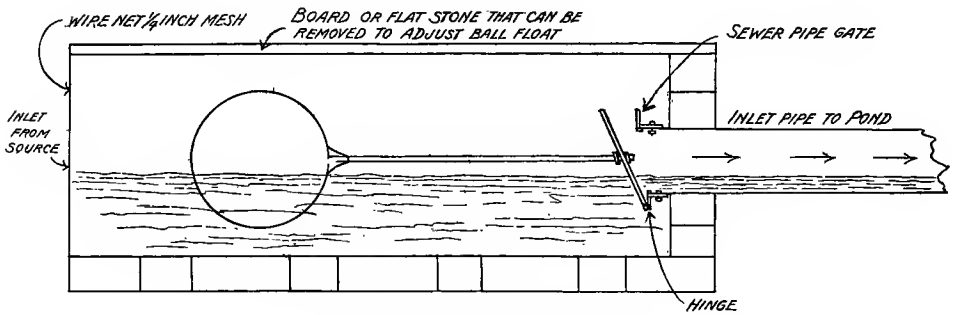


VICTORIA REGIA IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

\ *Natural Ponds*

So far we have only treated of artificial ponds, or pools, which require to be excavated. In many places there are natural ponds which, at little expense, can be made very beautiful and a joy to their owners. First consider the source of the water supply: is it subject from any cause to a wash that would render it at times unsightly by the quantity of muddy water carried into it by heavy rains? Or is there a stream passing through the pond from springs which, being colder, will lower the temperature of the water it contains? All streams should be diverted so that they cannot enter the pond unless desired by the owner or caretaker. This can be easily done by an open ditch, dug so as to skirt the pond, and

at some distance from it. The banks can be adorned with a choice collection of plants that will thrive in such a place. Or the stream, if not too large, can be led through a terra-cotta pipe to a point below the pond where it can then proceed on its natural course. The water supply can be taken from the stream at a point where the source is above the level of the pond, and the water let in through a terra-cotta pipe, or by an open ditch which can be made very beautiful by planting the sides of it with moisture-loving plants, a list of which will be found enumerated in another chapter. Some means should be provided for closing the pipe automatically, so that the flow of water can be cut off in time of storm, or at the



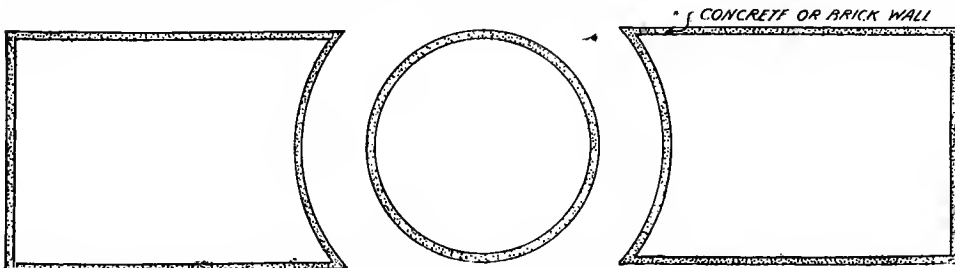
INLET FOR WATER TO POND

Showing a satisfactory device by which storm water is excluded from the Water Garden

will of the owner. The author has a very satisfactory arrangement for this purpose. The supply pipe is fitted with a "sewer pipe gate" which is shown in detail in the sketch "Inlet for Water to Pond." The water from the stream passes through a screen of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch galvanized wire mesh, flowing around the sides of the gate into the inlet pipe. The ball-float will rise and fall with the depth of water in the stream, adjusting itself automatically. The volume of water to be admitted into the pond is controlled by bending the rod of the ball-float. When the stream is swollen by a storm and an inflow of muddy water, the ball-float rises, completely closing the inlet so that no water passes through the pipe until the stream has regained its normal level. When it is desired to admit the full capacity of the pipe, the ball can be unscrewed, allowing the gate to open wide. This gate can be purchased from any dealer in plumbers' supplies, and any intelligent machinist or plumber can fit up the arrangement as described.

If no stream is available the water can be taken from a well, or from the city supply where such exists. Wherever it can be carried out the supply should flow into the pond naturally; that is to say, without being forced in by means of a pump. If, however, this is not practicable, an hydraulic ram is an inexpensive and efficient means to elevate the water to the desired height. A ram of the smallest size, which will cost about \$9.00, requires a flow of from two to three gallons of water per minute to work it, and a fall or head of three feet; with this head the ram will pump from ten to fifteen gallons of water per hour, raising the water to a height of from fifteen to twenty feet above the level of the ram. For every additional head of a foot the ram will raise the water from five to ten feet higher. Rams can be purchased of sufficient capacity to deliver up to four gallons of water per minute.

Another very satisfactory means to lift the water to a higher level is to use a water wheel on the axle of which is placed an eccentric; to this is attached the piston of the pump. This is a very economical arrangement to lift water, the wheel being in perfect control by means of a valve placed on the feed pipe that supplies the water to drive the wheel. One point in which it is superior to the ram is that the water required to drive the wheel is not wasted, as the suction pipe from the pump can be placed in the rear of the wheel, and the water, after passing over the wheel, can be pumped up. This will be of great importance where the water supply is limited. The wheel is operated with but small attention, as there is little about it to get out of order, it merely requiring that the oil cups on the bearings be kept supplied with oil, and new suction cups placed in the pump as needed. A wheel of this description has been in use for many years, working quietly night and day pumping water to an elevation of nearly one hundred and fifty feet, where the water enters a tank in the attic of the residence, overflowing from there to a tank in the stables and overflowing again to the stable yard.



A TERRACE WATER GARDEN

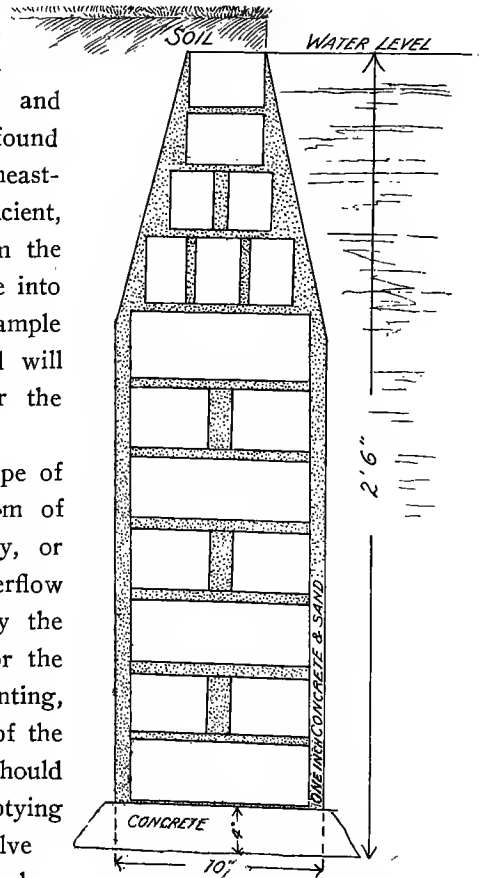
A suggestion for a Water Garden on the top of a terrace. The circular pool to be filled with Nelumbiums, the side pools with Hardy or Tender Water Lilies

If it is not practicable to use either of these methods a windmill or gasoline engine can be employed to lift the water.

It is not necessary, nor desirable, that a stream of water should be continually passing into the pond, if tender lilies are growing in it. All that is required is that the water lost through evaporation or leakage be replaced by a fresh supply. Many are afraid of malaria and mosquitoes proceeding from a pond unless a continuous stream of water is passing through it; this fear is groundless. If a pond is properly stocked with plant growth, and with a sufficient number of fish of the proper kinds, there will be no malaria or stagnation. And as for the mosquitoes, the fish will take care of all the larvæ so that not one of these will ever reach the adult stage.

For small tanks, or pools, located on the lawn near the dwelling house, and made of concrete or masonry, walls and bottom, a water supply that will be found adequate for all purposes in the Northeastern States, or where the rainfall is sufficient, can be provided by the watershed from the roof of the dwelling, led through a pipe into the pool. This supply will be found ample to restore all loss by evaporation, and will keep the water in good condition for the growth of aquatic plants.

It is always desirable to have a pipe of sufficient capacity laid from the bottom of the pond, or tank, to the waste way, or stream, that carries off the waste or overflow of water, it being necessary to empty the pond or tank at least twice a year for the proper preparation of soil and the planting, and again in the Fall for the removal of the roots of the tender lilies. This pipe should be of large size so that the work of emptying can be done quickly. A straightway valve fitted to this pipe, and located on the bank just outside the pond, will be found very helpful and a great convenience when it becomes necessary to empty the water.



Plan for a brick wall, on a foundation of concrete faced with one inch of sand and cement mortar

Another method of securing a natural pond, and one often pursued, where a stream of water runs through the place, is to form a dam across the stream, the soil being excavated to give the pond the desired shape and used to make the dam or to bring the surrounding ground up to a level. This style of pond, however, is rarely satisfactory and is not to be recommended. The dam is always a weak point, and being "made earth" the water can easily percolate through it and form a leak. The stream will also have to be diverted so as to prevent it flooding the pond, an operation which will about equalize the cost of excavating the entire pond.

Basins for the Amateur

These can be made of concrete as already described or built of brick as desired. The depth will be the same as that recommended for the larger ponds, namely, two feet six inches. If it is decided to construct the walls of brick, they should be built as shown in illustration and the two sides of the walls covered with a coating of cement and sand, using sand that has passed through a fine screen. The proportions of this facing mortar should be one part of best Portland cement to three parts of sand. Care should be taken in all cement work not to allow a too rapid drying of the cement; the slower cement mortar hardens or sets the stronger the material will be.

The following figures may be of service in computing the cost of a pool, finished in brick work. It takes sixteen bricks of standard size, $8 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, for every square foot of an eight-inch wall. To lay 1000 bricks it will take one barrel of cement and three barrels of sand. The facing of one inch of cement mortar will take about four barrels for every two hundred square feet. Portland cement costs \$2.25 per barrel; generally sand can be procured on the place or from some nearby stream. If, however, no sand is in the immediate neighborhood it can be bought at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard of twenty-seven cubic feet, the cost depending on the distance of the haul. Hard bricks will cost from \$7.00 to \$9.00 per 1000.

To make the bottom of the pool watertight the bricks can be laid flat with from one-half to one inch apertures between them, these to be filled in with the same mortar as recommended for facing the side walls. The top of the walls should have a coating of the same mortar, or be capped with a stone coping.

The basin, or pool, can be located on the lawn, near the dwelling, as then the flowers can be seen at any hour of the day. The time to see the water lily pool at its best is about 10 A. M. At that time the night blooming lilies have

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WATER
GARDENING*



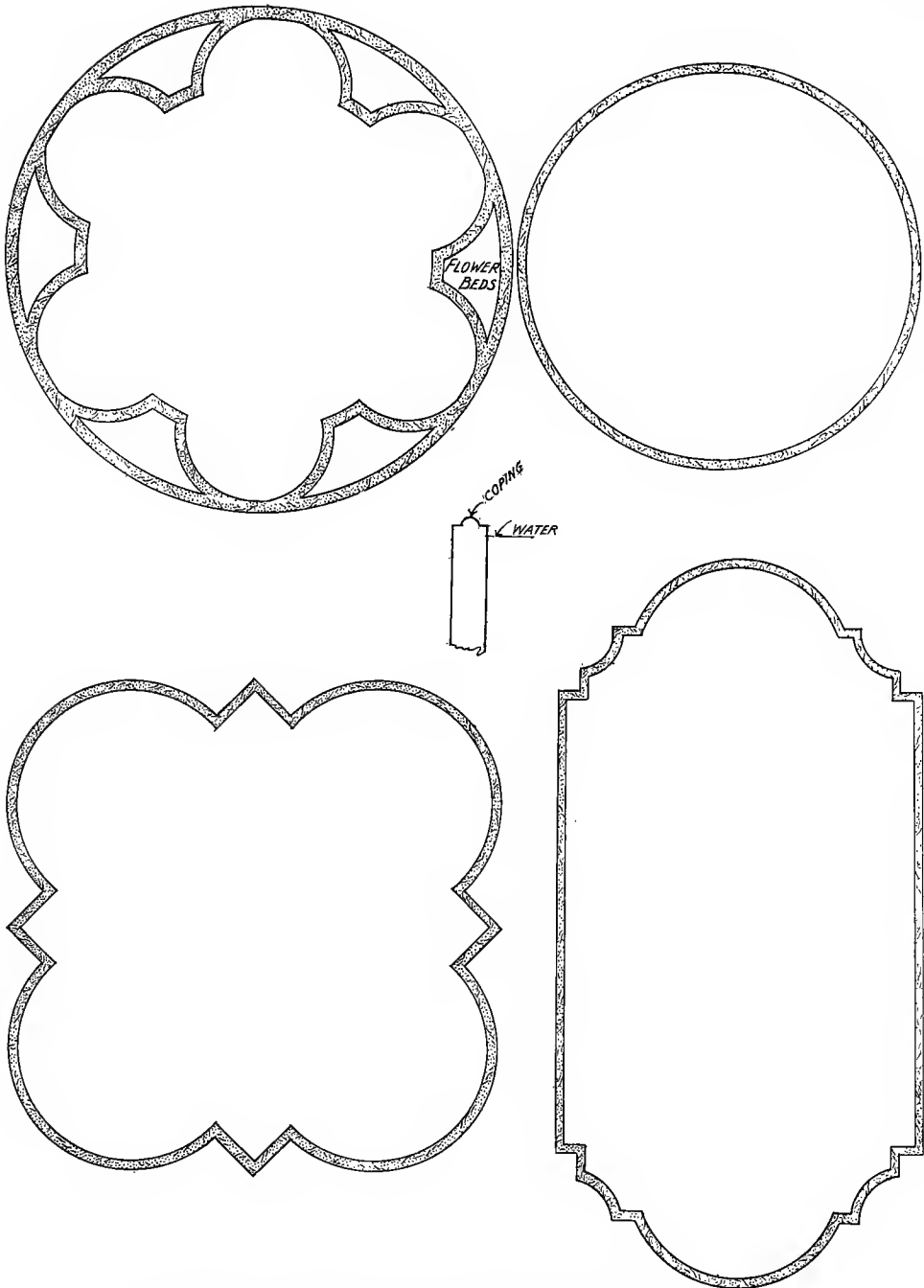
An old mill lead on an amateur's place, before planting, Fall of 1904

Photograph by Mrs. Helen Ripley Eustis, North Tisbury, Mass.

The same mill lead in the month of June, 1905, three months after planting, showing what a beautiful spot can be evolved from an unsightly object, by means of suitable plants, and a tasteful arrangement. German and Japanese Iris with Ferns on the left side; Siberian Iris on the right



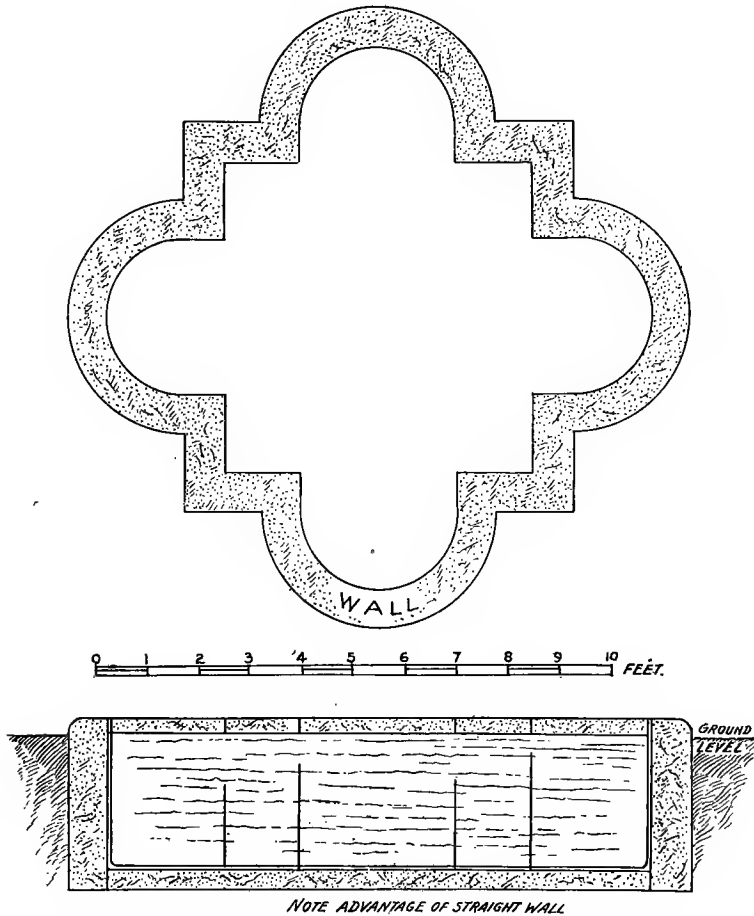
Photograph by Mrs. Helen Ripley Eustis, North Tisbury, Mass.



SUGGESTIVE DESIGNS FOR SMALL WATER GARDENS ON THE LAWN

A basin of circular shape with a coping of stone or cement will look well on any lawn of large extent. If the lawn is of small size, with straight walks in proximity to the basin, one of oblongshape will be more desirable

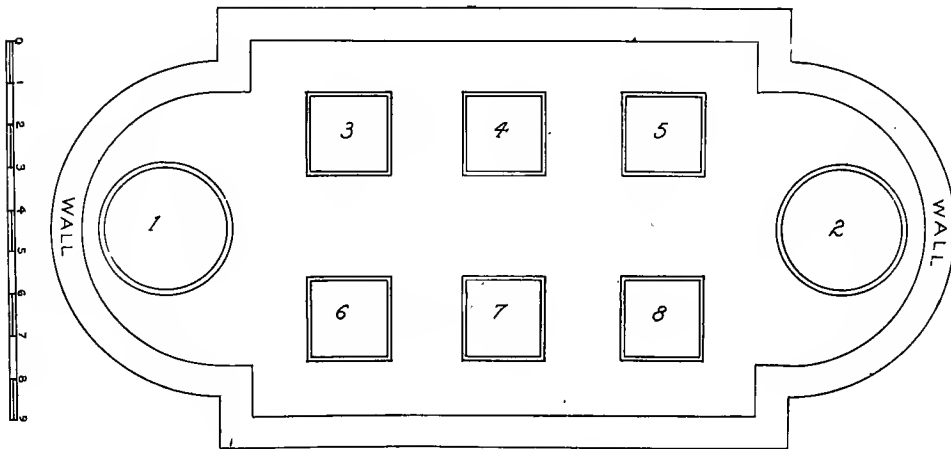
not yet closed and the day flowering tender and hardy ones will be open so that the face of the basin will be covered with flowers. Morning, generally, is a very busy time and the sun during our Summer months is nearly always hot. Therefore, one is rarely inclined to visit the water garden about that time, especially if it be located at a distance from the house. Hence the advantage of having the basin as near to the dwelling as possible.



SUGGESTION FOR A WATER LILY BASIN ON A LAWN, SHOWING A SECTION OF THE SAME

The shape of the basin will depend on the architecture of the house and the design of the grounds. If formal or natural plantings have been adopted, the

lily basin should conform as near as possible to its surroundings, that the whole, when completed, may be in perfect harmony. A basin of circular shape, with a coping of stone or cement, will look well on any lawn of large extent. This may be embellished by the addition of a fountain rising from the center, which may be put in operation for a short time at rare intervals, especially after a warm day when the lilies will be benefited by a shower. But this fountain should never be allowed to play on the water lilies for any length of time, as the colder water entering the basin will reduce the temperature to a point lower than it should be for best results. If the lawn is of small size, with straight walks in proximity to the basin, one of oblong shape will be more desirable, as its straight lines will harmonize better with the walks than a basin of circular form.



A SMALL WATER LILY BASIN FOR THE LAWN

It is suggested that No. 1 be planted with *Nelumbium speciosum*; No 2 with *Nelumbium Pekinense rubrum*; No. 3 with *Nymphaea Gladstoniana*; No. 4 with *Nymphaea Zanzibarensis*; No 5 with *Nymphaea Marliacea chromatella*; No 6 with *Nymphaea Marliacea rosea*; No. 7 with *Nymphaea Mrs. C. W. Ward*; No 8 with *Nymphaea Gloriosa*

The circles and squares represent half barrels and boxes in which to grow the plants

If the cost of building a cement basin exceeds the amount one desires to expend, very good results can be obtained by purchasing a large hogshead, sawing it in two and sinking the tubs thus formed into the lawn so that the edges will be level with the grass. Water lilies or *Nelumbiums* planted in these tubs will give many beautiful flowers. A series of such tubs can be arranged that will be very attractive. Place a large one, filled with *Nelumbiums*, in the center, and

surround this larger one with a number of smaller tubs, filled with a selection of the hardy or tender day-flowering lilies. If these tubs be coated with tar on the outside to preserve the wood and buried to their edge in the grass, they will look more natural. A selection of Japanese Iris, or any Fern or other moisture-loving plant desired, can be planted between the tubs.

One need never be deterred from growing this beautiful class of plants for want of a basin; the lilies will do better in a basin without a doubt, but excellent results have been obtained by using half barrels, set on the surface of the ground, placing one plant in each receptacle. One enterprising amateur makes use of an old bathtub with entire satisfaction.

Whatever style of basin is adopted, the requirements are practically the same—sufficient good, rich soil with at least six inches of water above it, and two goldfish in each half barrel to keep down mosquitoes. When goldfish are placed in the barrels it is well to have some other vessel plunged in the soil so as to afford the fish a hiding place from the cat, as pussy is generally fond of fish, and if the water in the basin or pool be shallow she can easily reach them.



FOUNTAIN BASIN, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Center filled with *Myriophyllum proserpinacoides* (Parrot's Feather)

CHAPTER III

WINDBREAKS AND MARGINS



THE water lily pond, or basin, should be fully protected from the cold and high wind storms generally prevalent from the north, northwest and sometimes from the northeast. If no buildings or nearby hillsides afford this protection, recourse must be had to a wall, a hedge, or a belt of evergreen or deciduous trees, so planted as to answer the purpose in view. The amount of space available will decide the method of protection. If the space be limited, there is nothing better than an evergreen hedge of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*); this is a fine hardy evergreen, of dense habit of growth, well suited to form a windbreak. It grows quickly, reaching at maturity a height of from 60 to 100 feet, while in favorable localities it will attain a height of 150 feet. The branches are slender, in regular pseudo-whorls from the base up; the branches are gently decurved with the tips upturned, the higher branches spread horizontally, while the uppermost ones point upward. This fir can be cut back every year, as is an ordinary hedge of Privet; or it can be planted from three to twelve feet apart and allowed to grow naturally.

Another good evergreen for this purpose is *Thuja occidentalis*, the American Arbor vitæ. This is a fine hardy evergreen, and one of the best hedge plants for screens and windbreaks, especially if the ground space is limited. It is a tall, upright growing tree, with a spread of four to six feet, attaining a height of from 30 to 60 feet, with very dense foliage. This tree can also be sheared in every year, as is done with a hedge plant, but the effect will be better if the trees are planted three feet apart and allowed to grow naturally.

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce) is another beautiful evergreen well adapted for a hedge; it is indeed an ideal tree for a windbreak, either grown naturally or planted close and treated as a hedge plant. It is a very hardy tree, and where it gets enough sunlight it will be furnished with branches to the ground. The branches are slender and spreading; the lower ones deflex by

their own weight; the foliage is of a dark green color above, and silvery gray underneath.

While only three kinds have been mentioned any evergreen can be used that grows sufficiently close, and that will succeed in the locality where the planting is done.

If the grounds are extensive, and a broad belt of planting can be carried out, it is well to have a background of large deciduous trees, such as Oaks, Beeches, Maples, Lindens and Tulip Poplars; while in the foreground can be planted some of the more valuable evergreen trees, such as Pinus Strobus, the American White Pine, which is one of the noblest of evergreens, growing from 80 to 100 feet in height. Its slender threadlike leaves are from three to four inches in length, of bluish green color with silvery lines on the flat surface, giving the tree a silvery blue effect. As the White Pine loses its lower branches as it gets older it should be planted next to the deciduous trees.

Pinus excelsa, the Bhotan Pine, is a very handsome tree, with long, drooping slender leaves of grayish green color, from five to seven inches in length. The tree grows to a height of from 50 to 150 feet; it is a native of the Himalaya Mountains, and is well adapted for a windbreak, for, unlike Pinus Strobus, when planted in a favorable location it retains its lower branches to the ground, making a tree not only valuable as a windbreak, but, with its long, slender leaves, giving the effect of a graceful weeping tree. It is also a beautiful specimen for the lawn.

Pinus Cembra is another fine dense growing medium sized tree, of from 50 to 70 feet in height, with silvery green foliage and branches down to the ground; it is one of the finest of the Pines for lawn planting.

Pinus Austriaca, the Austrian Pine, is one of the hardiest of the Pine family, of dense growth in the young state, with very dark green, rigid leaves, three to five inches in length. This tree also loses its lower branches as it gets older; when full grown it will be without limbs for about one-half its height. It grows from 60 to 100 feet high, and with its very dark green, almost black foliage, is an excellent tree for the background as a setting for the more valuable ones.

In Abies Nordmanniana we have one of the best of the Firs, a beautiful subject with dense, dark green foliage, silvery white underneath. The branches are rigid, horizontal, or ascending. The tree grows from 75 to 150 feet in height.

Abies Cephalonica is a strong, vigorous tree, reaching a height of from 50 to 60 feet, with wide spreading horizontal branches, and dark lustrous green leaves.

Abies concolor is a beautiful tree of close dense growth; it has light glaucous green leaves, giving the tree an attractive color of bluish white.

Picea pungens glauca Kosteri (Koster's form of the Colorado Blue Spruce), is the handsomest of the Spruce family. The type comes from the mountains of Colorado, and has beautiful silvery blue colored leaves. It grows to a height of from 80 to 100 feet, has stout, rigid, horizontal branches, and a fine dense habit of growth. It is a good ornamental lawn tree as well as being useful as a wind-break.

In front of the evergreens above mentioned the smaller growing ones should be planted, such as the golden Arbor vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis lutea* (T. George



A WINDBREAK OF PINES AND SPRUCES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WATER GARDEN

Peabody); this is a fine low tree of pyramidal habit of growth; the young foliage of the current year's growth is bright yellow, the older foliage green variegated with yellow.

Thuja occidentalis Vervæneana is a smaller and denser tree than the type; the branchlets of the current year's growth are tinged with deep golden yellow, changing in Winter to brownish orange.

Thuja occidentalis fastigiata (*T. o. pyramidalis*) is a fine evergreen of a tall, narrow fastigiata form, and close green leaves.

Thuja occidentalis Wareana is another tree of denser growth and deeper brighter green foliage than the type; the branches are short, horizontal at first, then ascending.

Thuja occidentalis Sibirica is a dense growing pyramidal evergreen, with deep green leaves, which retain their color well through the Winter; is very hardy, and makes a fine lawn specimen, being also valuable as a hedge plant for windbreaks.

Libocedrus decurrens is another fine dark glossy green leaved evergreen, of tall columnar habit, growing from 100 to 150 feet in height; it makes a beautiful specimen.

The Japanese Cypress, or *Retinisporas*, are all fine showy evergreens well adapted for windbreaks.

Thuja gigantea is another evergreen of fine dense habit; it has dark green leaves and grows to a height of from 150 to 200 feet. This, unlike the common *Arbor vitæ*, stays green all Winter, while the latter turns a deep brown at the approach of cold weather.

Cupressus obtusa is a tall growing tree, eventually reaching a height of from 70 to 100 feet. It is of pyramidal growth in the young state, with branches to the ground; as it gets older the tree loses its lower branches and assumes a rounded top. This is a beautiful evergreen.

Cupressus obtusa aurea is a fine variety similar to the type, with deep golden yellow foliage during the growing season.

Cupressus pisifera is a smaller and more slender tree than *C. obtusa*; the foliage is dark green, with a decided yellow tinge during the growing season.

Cupressus pisifera aurea is one of the best yellow colored evergreens, the whole growth of the current year being of a rich yellow which fades to the normal color the second year. This variety is quite distinct from *C. plumosa aurea* and is a better tree.

Cupressus pisifera filifera is a fine low growing tree, with deep green foliage; the young growth is thread-like and pendant, giving a graceful weeping habit and forming a close growing, attractive tree.

Cupressus pisifera filifera aurea is a beautiful variety with all of the current year's growth colored a light golden yellow.

Cupressus pisifera plumosa is a tree with dense dark green foliage and a conical habit of growth.

Cupressus pisifera plumosa aurea is a variety of *Cupressus plumosa*, the terminal growth of the current year being of a light golden yellow.

Cupressus pisifera squarrosa Veitchii is the best form of the *squarrosa* type. The foliage is of a beautiful silvery blue, similar to that of a fine form of the Colorado Blue Spruce. The leaves are very fine, arranged in spirals, giving to the tree a beautiful graceful effect.



WATER'S EDGE PLANTING—HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS
From left to right; *R. album elegans*, *R. President Lincoln*, *R. roseum elegans*

In the foreground of the trees named should be planted a choice assortment of flowering shrubs; or, if more desirable, a number of the dwarf evergreens, such as *Picea excelsa pumila*, a dwarf, compact Spruce of perfect symmetrical habit.

Picea excelsa pumila compacta grows from five to six feet in height and has dark green compact foliage.

Juniperus sabina is a spreading shrub or low tree of variable habit; it grows from four to ten feet in height.

Juniperus sabina prostrata is a low growing evergreen, lying flat on the ground; it has light bluish green leaves.

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia is a low spreading, vigorous variety, with bright green leaves.

Juniperus communis aurea (Douglas' Golden Juniper) is a beautiful low growing yellow colored evergreen; the young growth is a brilliant yellow during the growing season.

Juniperus Chinensis albo-variegata is a dwarf evergreen of dense columnar habit, many of the branchlets being cream white in color.

Juniperus Chinensis aurea is a beautiful plant, with all of the young growth a golden yellow color.

Juniperus Chinensis procumbens is a dwarf low spreading evergreen.

Juniperus Chinensis procumbens aurea is a variety of the preceding, having the young growth tinged with yellow.

In *Juniperus Chinensis procumbens aurea variegata* many of the young branchlets are tinged with deep golden yellow.

Cupressus obtusa pygmæa (*Retinispora*) is a very desirable low growing evergreen, of deep color, rarely reaching more than two feet in height. It is of dense growth, spreading horizontally.

Cupressus obtusa aurea is a small growing form, with deep golden yellow foliage.

Pinus montana (*P. Mughus*) is a low growing, rigid Pine, of semi-prostrate habit. It has dark green foliage.

The foregoing forms a list of trees all of which are well suited to protect the pond from wind, and at the same time will provide a beautiful and interesting border of trees.

Whatever trees are selected, they should be planted in an irregular belt if the width of the ground will allow of this being done. By so doing a more natural planting will be obtained, and an undulating margin that will present a much better appearance than if the trees are planted in straight rows.

All of the subjects mentioned above are suitable for windbreaks, but they will not succeed on low, wet swampy soil; if the surroundings of the pond are of this character, the ground should be drained and filled to a higher level if this is possible. If this is not practicable, then a planting of such trees as succeed well in low, wet ground should be selected, such as *Platanus occidentalis* (the American Plane or Buttonwood). This is a stately, wide spreading tree, of vigorous quick growth and heavy foliage; the bark peels off from the trunk in wide sheets, leaving the trunk showing great patches of white.

Liriodendron tulipifera (White Wood or Tulip Poplar) succeeds well in low, wet soil. It grows rapidly, forming a large, broad spreading tree, with fine light bluish green foliage. The tree bears in Spring tulip shaped flowers of a yellowish green color. It is best to transplant young trees of the Liriodendron in Spring; if old trees are moved they rarely survive the operation, and seldom live if moved in the Fall.



Courtesy H. P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.

WATER'S EDGE PLANTING—RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, THE GREAT-LEAVED LAUREL
A fine hardy evergreen flowering shrub

Nyssa sylvatica (Sour Gum) is another native tree well adapted for low, wet situations. It is a tall tree of slender habit, growing from 40 to 60 feet in height, with small obovate or oval glossy leathery leaves that turn a bright, beautiful, flaming scarlet in the Fall.

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum) is a tree also of value for its beautiful colored leaves in Fall, which range from the greens through yellow purplish red to deep bronzy black, often all of these colors being present in the one leaf.

It likes a low, wet, marshy place. The leaves are palmate, five to seven-lobed, on leaf stalks six to seven inches long; the bark takes on a corky effect that is very interesting. The tree grows to a height of from 40 to 100 feet, according to the location. This is one of the best of the swamp trees.

Quercus bicolor (Swamp White Oak) is a native, growing to a height of from 60 to 70 feet. The head is narrow and rounded; the leaves are four to seven inches long, the trunk covered with light gray bark. It likes a low, wet position.

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak) is another native tree, growing from 60 to 120 feet in height. It is quick growing, and has beautiful deeply cut foliage with a decided yellow color to the young unfolding leaves, which take on brilliant Fall hues. It is a fine tree for low, wet ground, and is also the easiest of all the Oaks to transplant.

Acer rubrum (Swamp or Red Maple) is a tree that will do well in any location; in the swamp or on the dry hillside it is perfectly at home. This tree has a beautiful, symmetrically rounded head when grown where it has room to develop. The flowers are bright red in Spring; the leaves, in Fall, turn bright yellow or scarlet, tinting the swamps all over the Eastern States with their beautiful colors.

Betula nigra is a fine tree for low ground, growing from 50 to 90 feet in height. It has reddish brown bark, silvery gray on the young branches.

Betula occidentalis reaches a height of from 30 to 40 feet and has slender branches and broad ovate leaves; it grows well in wet soil.

Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow) is a beautiful weeping tree, very well adapted for growing in low, wet ground. It reaches a height of from 30 to 40 feet and has long, slender, drooping olive green branches.

Salix Babylonica aurea is a variety of *Salix Babylonica*, with bright yellow bark that is very ornamental, especially in Winter.

Salix vitellina aurea (*Salix vitellina aurantiaca*), Golden Willow, is a very effective tree; in Winter the branches and twigs are of a beautiful yellow color.

In the immediate foreground should be planted *Magnolia glauca*, the Swamp Magnolia or Sweet Bay. This is a fine shrub or small evergreen tree. The leaves are bluish green above, with a silvery white reverse. The flowers are very sweet scented, of globular form, and cream colored when first opening. This Magnolia is quite at home in the swamps, but it also thrives in moist soil on higher ground.

Kalmia latifolia delights in a moist, peaty soil, and grows very well in swampy places if planted on low mounds. It is one of the most charming of the native flowering shrubs. The flowers, borne in large terminal clusters, are rose colored to white, with purple spots. It attains a height of from four to twelve feet.



KALMIA LATIFOLIA AT THE EDGE OF A POND
One of the most charming of the native flowering shrubs

Rhododendron maximum, the Great Leaved Laurel, is a native *Rhododendron* of extreme hardiness, growing from ten to twenty feet in height. The leaves are narrow and oblong, from four to ten inches in length, bright green above, grayish white underneath. The flowers are borne in large clusters, colored pale rose with greenish spots within.

Rhododendron maximum roseum is identical with the type, except in the flower, which is pink colored.

Rhododendron catawbiense is a native *Rhododendron* that never grows as tall as *Rhododendron maximum*, and is less desirable than it as a garden plant, except in high altitudes. It grows at a higher elevation than *Rhododendron maximum*, hence is not as well adapted as that plant to low ground. The flowers are lilac purple in color, the plant reaching a height of from six to fifteen feet. It is perfectly hardy in the New England States.

Rhododendron punctatum is a smaller growing plant, never reaching over six feet in height. The branches are slender and spreading. The flowers, which are colored pale rose with green spots, are borne in small clusters. This is a very fine shrub, thriving well in wet soil.

Azalea arborescens has fragrant, white or rose-tinted flowers, the plant growing from eight to ten feet in height.

Azalea viscosa has flowers from white to rose in color, and grows from four to eight feet high.

Azalea nudiflora grows to a height of from two to six feet; the flowers range in color from white to deep pink and open just before the leaves unfold.

Azalea calendulacea has flowers ranging in color from orange yellow to red; it grows from four to ten feet high.

Azalea Vaseyi attains a height of from five to ten feet, and has beautiful pink flowers.

All the Azaleas like a fine, peaty soil where they will have an abundant supply of water. If planted in swamps they should be raised above the water on low mounds.

Ilex verticillata (Winterberry) is a beautiful red-berried native shrub that delights in a low, wet position. The bright red berries are borne on the young twigs of the current year's growth, and measure about one-quarter inch across.

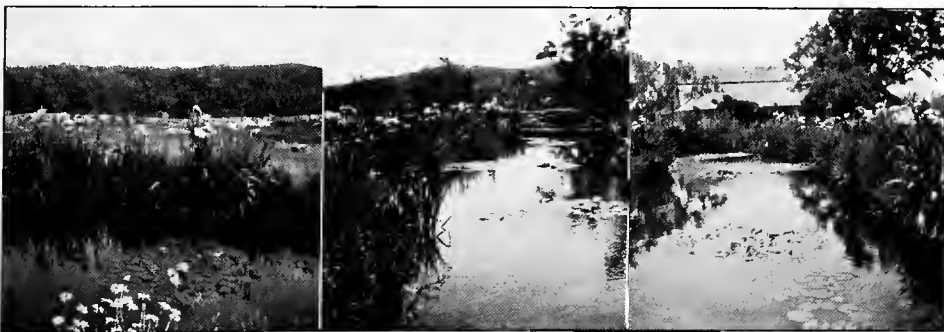
Cornus stolonifera (Red-stemmed Dogwood) is a very effective shrub for the water's edge, growing from six to eight feet in height. The leaves are light green above and paler underneath. In Winter, the stems of the previous season's growth are of a bright red color. This shrub should be severely cut down every Spring, so as to encourage a strong growth of young shoots that will take on this beautiful red color the following Winter.

Alnus rugosa (*A. serrulata*) is also well adapted for wet places; it grows from eight to twenty feet high and is perfectly hardy.

All the trees and shrubs should be so planted and traversed by a walk that one can wander out and in among them. The full extent of the water should

never be seen from any one point, but at each turn of the path a fresh view of the pond should break upon the vision. (This is not desirable in the case of ponds of small size, as it would not only minimize the effect but also give a strained artificial look to the pond.) This effect can be easily created by having at some parts steep banks, the tops planted with some of the trees or shrubs already named. At other points the water can be hidden from view by a planting of shrubs only. Always bear in mind that the pond should not be shaded from the south, southeast, and southwest; therefore, at these points only the smaller growing trees or shrubs should be used. Where the Rhododendrons thrive well no more beautiful and appropriate subjects can be selected for planting at the water's edge, and a generous collection of both native and hybrid varieties should be employed. In planting the Rhododendrons the native kinds should be grouped; especially should this be done in the case of *Rhododendron maximum*, as it flowers much later than the hybrids, and it is always well to plant in groups the kinds that bloom at the same time.

The following list of hybrid Rhododendrons furnishes a selection of the best of each color, which will aid intending purchasers: *Rhododendron album grandiflorum*, white and blush; *Rhododendron blandum*, white and yellow; *Rhododendron Blandyanum*, bright cherry; *Rhododendron Everestianum*, crimped rosy lilac; *Rhododendron General Grant*, rosy scarlet; *Rhododendron grandiflorum*, large rosy crimson; *Rhododendron gloriosum*, blush, large flowers; *Rhododendron perspicuum*, clear white; *Rhododendron purpureum grandiflorum*, showy purple; *Rhododendron roseum elegans*, rose; *Rhododendron Caractacus*, large truss, rich purple crimson; and *Rhododendron Abraham Lincoln*, rosy red.



Photographs by Mrs. Helen Ripley Eustis, North Tisbury, Mass.

AN AMATEUR'S WATER GARDEN

From end of pond
Nymphaea Marliacea chromatella

From front door of house
Bridge in the distance

From the bridge
Japan Iris and Ferns on the bank

CHAPTER IV

SOIL

TO grow all *Nymphæas* and *Nelumbiums* successfully they must be supplied with good, rich soil in abundance. Those of the larger growing, night blooming class make a great growth of root and leaves and must be afforded plenty of food in the soil, which should be of sufficient depth to carry them through the season successfully, that they may attain the greatest development of leaf and flower. If the soil is not sufficiently enriched the plant food will soon become exhausted, and the plants will show yellow, starved leaves and small flowers that will be no credit to the grower.

Making the Compost—Fertilizers

For best results, prepare the soil as carefully as you would for roses or any other greenhouse plants. The sod from an old pasture (or from any grass field with a good sod) and soil inclined to a heavy clay texture, is the best for water lilies. This should be taken to a depth of four inches, and carted to a place where it can be mixed with an equal amount of cow manure, the best that can be obtained. Do not use horse manure, which is said "to be just as good." It is not as good, never was, and never will be, for this class of plants. Also be careful that no pig manure is mixed with the fertilizer, as this will burn the roots badly. Do not accept manure that has been lying outside, exposed to sun and rain for a year or more. Such material as a plant food is then little better than leaf mold. Get good, strong, fresh manure, with as little straw in it as possible. Make a layer of soil about six inches in depth, then add a layer of manure of the same depth, and so continue until the pile has reached a height of about four feet, and of whatever length and width are required to furnish the soil necessary to put into the pond. The soil pile should then be covered with boards, or other material, so as to shed rain and ward off the sun's rays. After the soil has been in this condition for some weeks (it is immaterial how many), it should be turned over and chopped, mixing the soil and manure thoroughly, afterward throwing it into a pile similar to the first, and covering it in the same way. This process

should be repeated three times; the soil will then be ready to place in the boxes, or on the bottom of the pond. The soil can be cut and composted in the Fall, or in early Spring; it makes very little difference when the work is done, only see to it that the soil is well mixed.

In preparing soil for this class of plants, as well as for all others, it should not be handled when wet; for in this state the soil will get hard and lumpy, preventing its thorough incorporation with the manure. If cow manure cannot be secured, sheep manure will prove an excellent substitute; but being a much stronger plant food, not more than one part sheep manure to eight parts of soil must be used. When sheep manure is employed, it should not be mixed with the soil until the last turning of the pile. All soils will be benefited by the addition of some ground bone meal, in small quantities; but it should be "ground bone," not cut with sulphuric acid, which is very injurious to plant growth. Use one-half pound of bone meal to one cubic foot or $13\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to a yard (27 cubic feet) of soil. The bone meal should be incorporated with the soil at its last turning. The same amount of wood ashes should be added to the soil when it is put into the boxes, or on the pond bottom.

A word of caution as to the use of bone meal and wood ashes may not be out of place here: These materials should be mixed with the soil as directed, and should not come in contact with each other by applying them simultaneously. If this is done, the potash of the wood ashes will free the ammonia contained in the bone meal, which will evaporate and be lost. The bone meal should always be mixed with the soil a few weeks ahead of the application of the wood ashes.

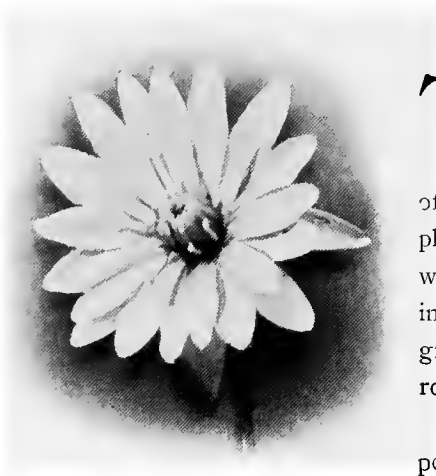
Soil for Seedlings

The soil in which to raise water lily plants from seed should be a light sandy loam; or, if this is not available, then a good loam that has not been composted with manure, with the addition of one-third sand, or enough to give the soil the desired open texture. The whole should be passed through a quarter-inch screen. No manure must be used in the soil in which the seed is sown. Manure generally causes the soil to ferment, killing many of the young plants. It should only be used in the soil when the plantlets are ready to be potted off separately into small two-inch pots; then the addition of well-decayed manure will be beneficial and hasten the growth. When the plants are ready for a larger pot, the soil composted for the larger plants will answer, simply passing it through a half-inch screen.

CHAPTER V

PLANTING AND WINTERING

Planting in Soil on Bottom of Pond



THIS method of planting should be adopted only in large ponds where it will be difficult or impossible to draw off the water. The roots of the lilies, once planted where they have unrestricted room, will very soon spread over the whole pond and intermingle in such a way that the weaker growing kinds will be destroyed by the more robust ones.

In planting roots in large, natural ponds, the roots should be pressed down into the soft mud, two or three inches deep, and held in place by stones until the plants get well rooted. If this be not done, the roots may be disturbed and rise to the surface. The majority of the hardy water lilies increase very rapidly from the roots, therefore should have plenty of room between the plants, especially if in a large pond. The stronger growing varieties, such as all the *Nymphæa odorata* section (with the exception of *Nymphæa odorata minor*), *Nymphæa Marliacea rosea*, *Nymphæa Marliacea carnea*, *Nymphæa Marliacea albida*, *Nymphæa Marliacea chromatella*, *Nymphæa alba*, *Nymphæa alba candidissima*, *Nymphæa Gladstoniana*, with the *reniformis* (*tuberosa*) varieties, should be planted not less than six feet apart, and in the deeper water of the pond. None of the *reniformis* section should be planted on the bottom of the pond, unless the roots can be confined in an enclosure, formed either of brick or boards, set on edge in the shape of a box.

The medium varieties, such as *Nymphæa Robinsoni*, *Nymphæa James Brydon*, *Nymphæa gloriosa*, and *Nymphæa lucida*, can be planted four feet apart, and in water of a depth of eighteen inches.

The weaker growing varieties, such as *Nymphæa helvola*, *Nymphæa pygmæa*, *Nymphæa Laydekeri rosea*, *Nymphæa Laydekeri purpurata*, *Nymphæa Andreana*, *Nymphæa Seignoureti*, *Nymphæa Marliacea flammea*, *Nymphæa Marliacea rubra punctata*, *Nymphæa Arethusæ*, *Nymphæa aurora*, *Nymphæa fulva*, *Nymphæa Marliacea lilacea*, should be planted close to the edge of the pond in water from twelve to eighteen inches in depth, and from two to three feet between the plants.

The leaf surface of the hardy water lilies varies with the strength and vigor of the plant. The stronger sorts named above will cover a circle of from six to eight feet in diameter, the medium growers from four to six feet; while the smaller kinds will cover a space of from two to four feet.

The planting of hardy water lilies can be done at any time from the start of growth in Spring, generally about April first, up to the last week of August. While plants set out before or after these dates may do all right, there is a certain amount of danger of losing the roots by a late Spring or an early cold Fall, retarding the growth.

The tender or tropical water lilies should not be planted until settled warm weather arrives, or until the temperature of the water reaches nearly 70°. They should be set out from eight to ten feet apart. The tender night flowering water lilies are the strongest growers; the leaves of these will cover a circle of from twelve to fifteen feet diameter. The tender day flowering lilies are not quite so vigorous, but will cover a space of from eight to twelve feet. The leaf surface of all water lilies, however, is governed by the amount of soil and plant food available, that of the very strongest varieties not occupying a space of six feet in diameter unless food and heat conditions are favorable. The tropical lilies will have been in pots for a few weeks, and will have several leaves when they are received from the growers. They should be planted carefully without damaging the ball. If the water is deeper than that in which the plants have been growing, the leaves, at planting, will be entirely submerged. This will have no damaging effect, as generally within a few hours the leaves will be floating on the surface. It is not well to plant any of the lilies in water more than three feet in depth (that is, with that amount of water above the roots) and in that depth only the very strongest growers should be placed. The tender lilies should be planted in the

pond, where they will have the benefit of the direct sunlight all day long, if possible.

Planting in Soil in Boxes or Tubs

This is by all means the best method of growing water lilies, as then they are confined to the space allowed to each one, and the caretaker can walk among the boxes without danger of breaking the plants or stirring up the mud on the bottom of the pond. The size of the boxes, placed four feet apart, should be from two by two feet by one foot deep for the smaller *Nymphæas*, such as *Nymphæa pygmæa*, *Nymphæa pygmæa helvola*, *Nymphæa Laydekeri rosea*, *Nymphæa Laydekeri purpurea*, *Nymphæa Laydekeri lucida*, *Nymphæa Andreana*, *Nymphæa fulva*, *Nymphæa Arethusa*, *Nymphæa aurora*, *Nymphæa Seignoureti*, *Nymphæa Wm. Falconer*, *Nymphæa Marliacea rubra punctata*, *Nymphæa Marliacea ignea*, *Nymphæa Marliacea flammea*, and *Nymphæa James Brydon*; and for the tender ones, *Nymphæa Capensis*, *Nymphæa cœrulea*, *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis* and its varieties. Up to three by three feet by one foot for the larger growers like *Gladstoniana*, *Marliacea rosea*, etc. These boxes should be six feet apart from center to center. For the tropical lilies, such as *Nymphæa O'Marana*, *Nymphæa dentata*, *Nymphæa Devoniensis*, boxes four by four feet by one foot will be none too large, and they should be eight to ten feet apart from center to center.

If oil barrels are available they can be sawn in two, and will answer very well in place of boxes. These barrels should be burned lightly to remove any oil or other deleterious matter remaining of their former contents; they can then be filled with the soil, and carried to their places in the pond. The lily roots should be planted from two to three inches deep, and the soil covered with one inch of coarse sand or gravel to keep down the manure, and prevent the fish digging in the boxes.

When all the lilies have been planted the water can be turned into the pond, and allowed to cover the crowns to the depth of four inches. This quantity of water will be sufficient until the plants begin to grow, when more can be added until the pond is full, care being taken that the plants do not receive a check from too much cold water being admitted at one time. It is better to supply the water in this manner than to fill the pond as soon as planting is done, as, if the latter plan be adopted, there is always danger of losing plants, especially newly divided roots.

The hardy lilies, once planted in boxes, need not be disturbed; all that is required the following Spring being to remove the sand, or gravel, and fork in a good top-dressing of cow manure, replacing the sand. The year following the boxes should be emptied and refilled with fresh soil and the roots of the lilies divided and planted as before.

Cultural Directions for Aquatics

After the lilies have been planted, their wants are few. All decaying leaves and flowers should be removed as soon as they begin to look unsightly. If scum should gather on the surface of the water, wash it toward the overflow pipe with the hose, when it can be easily got rid of. Green scum will form whenever new soil and manure have been added to the pond, the still, warm water having a tendency to promote the growth of this particular algæ. Should the scum appear in such quantities as to make the pond unsightly, allow a stream of water to flow through the pond for several days, which will soon abate the trouble.

Keep the pond as nearly full of water as possible. If the water is allowed to get low, and a large quantity of colder water admitted the temperature in the pond will be lowered in proportion to the additional volume of water supplied. If only hardy lilies are grown in the pond this will make little difference, but tropical lilies thrive best in a temperature as near 80° as possible; therefore, where both hardy and tender lilies are grown in the same pond the temperature of the water should be maintained at that degree, or as near to it as can be. Keep a sharp lookout for insects and other enemies, never affording them an opportunity to spread before applying proper remedies described in another chapter.

Wintering Tubers and Rhizomes

After a good sharp frost, the tender lilies should be removed from the pond, and such as are required for Winter flowers in the greenhouse tank, or for propagation, should be potted and placed in the tank. The leaves should be removed from the others and the tubers placed under the greenhouse bench, or in some other place where they can be kept cool without danger of being frozen, and away from mice and rats. After a few weeks these roots should be examined, and all the young tubers removed. These look very much like hickory nuts and will be found growing around the old tuber. They can be kept all Winter in pots, between layers of damp sand, at a temperature of from 50° to 60° until it is time to start them in the Spring. The old tubers of *Nymphæa Lotus* and *Nymphæa*

rubra varieties are of no further use, as they begin to decay as soon as lifted from the pond and should be thrown away. All the Zanzibarensis, gracilis, Capensis, and cœrulea sections should be potted up and placed in water at a temperature as near to 50° as possible. This temperature will keep them in a semi-dormant condition until they are wanted in the Spring. If there is no greenhouse tank available in which to place the tubers they can be removed and stored in sand, as described above.

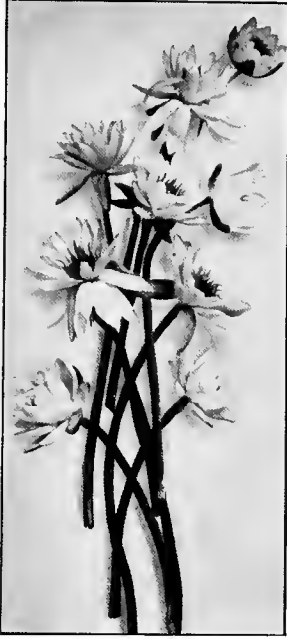
The roots, or rhizomes, of the hardy lilies need not be removed from the pond if a sufficient depth of water can be maintained above the crowns so that the roots will not be actually frozen. This will have to be determined by personal observation of the thickness of ice formed during the Winter. If there is danger of frost reaching the roots a quantity of tree leaves spread over the crowns, kept in place by a sprinkling of sand, or soil, over them, will protect the roots from frost without removal from the pond.

If the lilies have been grown in boxes, or tubs, these can be carried into the cellar, or cool greenhouse, and placed under the bench. Whichever method is adopted care must be taken that the soil does not become dry, but is kept in a moist condition. This is essential to carry the roots successfully through the Winter. If the roots become dry, they will shrivel; dry rot will result, which soon destroys them. More roots of hardy lilies are lost every Winter through being kept too dry than by being frozen. Just how much frost the roots will withstand has not been determined. It may be said that all lilies in the tuberosa, odorata and alba sections will withstand several degrees of frost, which would prove fatal to the tetragona (pygmæa) section and nearly all of its hybrids. The same is true of many of Marliac's hybrids.

In cement basins, where there is danger of the walls being cracked by frost, it is well to draw off all the water, and either remove the boxes to the cellar or greenhouse, or fill the basin with tree leaves, placing evergreen branches on top of these. If this method of protection is adopted, some means must be taken to keep rats and mice from the basin, for if allowed access to the lily roots these vermin will soon destroy them, being very partial to the *Nymphæa* roots during the Winter months when other food is scarce.

CHAPTER VI

HARDY WATER LILIES



THE hardy water lilies begin to flower very early in the season. In sheltered ponds in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia the first week of May will see several of them in bloom; and from that time well into September flowers of hardy water lilies can be picked. The roots of the hardy lilies will commence to flower within a few weeks after planting and keep on blooming throughout the season, so that one has not to wait a whole year for the plants to become established.

The hardy lilies give us a great range and variation in the form of the petals as well as in the color of the blooms. Some of the flowers rise above the water on stems of from six to nine inches; others float on the surface, presenting an endless variety in leaf and flower. The best of the hardy lilies spring from the American species, *Nymphaea odorata*, *Nymphaea reniformis* (*tuberosa*) and the Mexican variety, *Nymphaea Mexicana*. These, with the European species, *Nymphaea alba* and *Nymphaea alba rubra*, and the Chinese *Nymphaea tetragona* (*pygmæa*) have all been used by the hybridist to give us the many beautiful forms we now possess. *Nymphaea odorata*, the white fragrant pond lily of the Northeastern States, is still a desirable one, and should be grown by every person who cultivates water lilies. It delights in deep rich soil, and should be grown with its roots unhampered by box or partition. The flower is white, in size from three to five inches across, with golden yellow stamens; the sepals and tips of the petals are very often tinted pink. The flowers are very fragrant. The leaves are dark green on the upper side while the under side is a reddish green.

A large number of hybrids and chance seedlings from *Nymphaea odorata* are now in cultivation. The best of these are *Nymphaea odorata* *Luciana*, a

variety of great beauty and vigorous growth; the flowers measure from three to six inches across, and are of a beautiful rosy-pink color.

In *Nymphaea odorata Caroliniana* we have a natural hybrid and a very beautiful one. The flowers are of a delicate rose-flesh color, while the stamens are clear yellow. The plant is of strong growth, with large leaves which often measure twelve inches in diameter.

Nymphaea odorata exquisita produces flowers of a very deep intense rose-



NYMPHAEA ODORATA W. B. SHAW

carmine color. Unfortunately, this lily is becoming scarce, and it is now difficult to obtain the true variety.

• *Nymphaea odorata gigantea*, from the Southern United States, gives large, pure white flowers from four to seven inches across. The leaves are large, deep

green, with the under side generally tinted purplish at the margin; very free flowering.

Nymphæa odorata minor produces small, fragrant white flowers, from two to three inches across. This lily is much used for growing in tubs and for planting at the edges of ponds.

In *Nymphæa odorata rosea* we have the far-famed Cape Cod pink water lily. The flowers, about four inches in diameter, are of a beautiful rose pink color at the tips of the petals, deepening to intense pink at the center of the flower. The stamens are pure yellow. The flowers of this *Nymphæa* are very fragrant; the leaves are dark reddish green on both sides.

Nymphæa odorata sulphurea is a hybrid between *Nymphæa odorata* and *Nymphæa Mexicana*. The flowers measure from four to five inches across, are of a deep sulphur yellow color, rising above the water to a height of from three to six inches. The leaves are blotched with brown spots and float on the surface of the pond.

A large flowering variety of the preceding is *Nymphæa odorata sulphurea grandiflora*. This lily is larger in flower and leaf, otherwise it is identical with *Nymphæa odorata sulphurea*.

Nymphæa odorata W. B. Shaw is a seedling from the beautiful *Nymphæa odorata Caroliniana*. The plant flowers as freely as that well known variety. The color of the flower is much deeper and brighter than that of the parent; it is a very desirable lily.

Nymphæa odorata Jessieana gives flowers of large size and fine form, of a beautiful even pink color. The plant is free in flower and growth.

Nymphæa Mary exquisita is a fine sweet scented sort, of large size, and beautiful pink color, very free in flower and growth. It belongs to the odorata section and is quite a desirable variety.

The well known *Nymphæa tuberosa (reniformis)* is our native species from the West and Northwestern States. It has deep green leaves some of which stand out of the water to a height of twelve inches when crowded. It is one of the strongest growing lilies, and should not be planted unless the roots can be confined; even then it will soon spread all over the pond by means of its seed. It throws pure white flowers, from four to nine inches in diameter, with broad petals. The plant is only moderately free flowering, and not so desirable for cultivation as some of the others.

Nymphæa tuberosa rosea is not quite so vigorous in growth as its parent, but

it produces more flowers the color of which is a light shade of flesh pink. They rise above the water from two to three inches.

Nymphæa tuberosa Richardsoni is one of the finest of the hardy lilies, with pure white flowers, very double, and of large size, from six to eight inches across.



NYPHAEAE ODORATA MARY EXQUISITA

The plant has the vigorous growth of the type. While it is one of the hardy lilies indispensable in every collection, it gives very few flowers for the amount of space it occupies.

Nymphæa tuberosa rubra is a new hybrid of beautiful rosy-red color with red stamens; the flowers are from five to seven inches across, with the delicate perfume of the odorata section. The plant is of strong vigorous growth. This is quite a desirable variety, but not very free flowering.

Nymphaea alba is the well known white lily from Europe. The flowers float on the water, and measure from four to six inches across. The plant blooms very freely and is of quick, strong growth.

Nymphaea alba candidissima is a large, free flowering white variety of strong vigorous growth. The flowers are much larger than those of *Nymphaea alba*. The leaves are large and deep green. The plant blooms continuously throughout the season.



NYMPHAEA ALBA

In *Nymphaea Marliacea albida* we have a pure white flower, of large size with yellow stamens and quite fragrant. The sepals are tinted pink. The plant is of free growth, and blooms continuously the whole season. The leaves are large, deep green above, the underside being deep red in the young stage. This is one of the best white water lilies in cultivation for all purposes.

Nymphaea Marliacea rosea is still one of the best of the deep pink hardy lilies, and a fitting companion to the preceding. The flowers are of large size, deep rose pink in color. The plant is very free flowering, and of strong, vigorous

growth, with large leaves which are purplish red in the young state changing to deep green. This is one of the choicest water lilies.

In *Nymphaea Marliacea carnea* we have a lily similar to the last named in flower, leaf and growth of plant. The color is a soft flesh pink, deeper toward the



NYMPHAEA MARLIACEA ALBIDA

center of the flower. The bloom exhales a sweet vanilla fragrance. The plant is very free flowering.

Nymphaea Marliacea chromatella has charming canary yellow flowers, from four to six inches in diameter, with bright yellow stamens. The leaves are beautifully mottled with brown. The plant flowers freely, and is of easy, quick growth.

When it has remained undisturbed for some years the leaves become crowded and rise above the water at the center of the plant to a height of twelve inches, thus hiding a large number of the flowers. To avoid this the plant should be divided every two years. This is, at the present writing, the best yellow hardy water lily in cultivation for all purposes.

In *Nymphaea* Wm. Doogue we have a fine lily, of delicate coloring. The flowers are large, of a soft shell pink color, with pink sepals, which are very wide



NYMPHAEA MARLIACEA CHROMATELLA

and slightly incurving, giving a beautiful cup-shaped bloom. The plant flowers freely the whole season.

Nymphaea Gladstoniana is a fine lily of beautiful form and strong robust growth. It requires plenty of space for its best development at both root and top. The flowers are of the purest white, cup-shaped, with golden yellow stamens and

very large. The plant blooms freely. This variety shows signs of *tuberosa* parentage in its leaves and growth. The leaves are dark green, the leaf stalk being striped brown as in *Nymphaea tuberosa*. The plant is also inclined to push the leaves above the water.

With *Nymphaea Laydekeri rosea* we come to a distinct class of hybrids, raised by M. Latour-Marliac, of Temple-sur-Lot, France, who has given us many beautiful and interesting hybrid water lilies. This lily is of the form of *Nymphaea pygmæa* (*tetragona*) which it resembles in many ways, but not in the color and size of the flowers. On first opening the bloom is of a soft shell pink, which as



NYMPHAEA GLADSTONIANA

NYMPHAEA TETRAGONA

This illustration depicts the largest and the smallest of the hardy Water Lilies

it gets older becomes deep carmine rose. The stamens are orange red. The plant is moderate in growth, but very free flowering, and is desirable for tubs and small pools, or for planting at the edge of a pond or tank.

Nymphaea Laydekeri lilacea gives fragrant flowers, of a soft rose-lilac color shaded bright carmine, with yellow stamens. The leaves are bright glossy green beautifully blotched with brown.

Nymphaea Laydekeri purpurata produces flowers of a carmine rose color,

darker toward the center. The center petals and sepals are of a bright rose and the stamens orange red. The plant flowers freely and continuously the whole season.

Nymphæa Laydekeri fulgens throws flowers of a brilliant crimson magenta color, with garnet rose stamens. The blooms are nicely cup-shaped.

Nymphæa lucida has flowers of a rosy vermilion color, darker in the center, with orange stamens. The leaves are beautifully blotched with reddish brown. The plant is very free in flower and growth.

Nymphæa fulva gives flowers of a bright yellow color, with a red overlay, the general color being a bright carmine purple.



Nymphæa odorata Luciana

Nymphæa James Brydon

HARDY WATER LILIES

Nymphæa Andreana produces flowers of a dark red color shaded with yellow. The leaves are blotched with chestnut brown. The plant blooms freely and is a very desirable variety.

Nymphæa aurora gives flowers of a soft rosy yellow when first opening, changing to deep red as the flower gets older.

Nymphæa Seignoureti has a medium sized flower, pale yellow in color shaded with pink and carmine, with orange yellow stamens. The blooms rise above the water to a height of six inches. The leaves are beautifully spotted with brown. This variety is free in flower.

Nymphæa Arethusa gives a bright crimson pink flower, of large size. The plant flowers very freely.

In *Nymphæa James Brydon* we have a very fine hardy lily, one of the freest in flower and growth, and in every particular one of the most desirable of its class. The flowers measure from five to six inches across; the petals are broad, concave and incurving, giving a flower of a fine cup-shape. The color is a rich rosy crimson, while on the reverse of the petals is a silvery sheen. This variety is well adapted either for growing in tubs, boxes, or planted out in the pond.

Nymphæa Wm. Falconer is the darkest colored of all the hardy water lilies in cultivation. The flowers measure from six to seven inches across, are of a bright garnet ruby color, with yellow stamens. The leaves are dark red when first unfolding, changing to deep green with red veins as the leaf reaches maturity. This variety is shy in flowering, otherwise it is excellent.

Nymphæa gloriosa is a magnificent variety with flowers from four to six inches across of beautiful form, which float on the water. They are of a deep carmine rose color, becoming deep red with age. The plant is very free in flower, blooming continuously throughout the season. This lily is the best of this class for all purposes.

Nymphæa Robinsoni gives a fine flower of a unique coloring; the ground color is yellow with an overlay of purplish red; the general tone being a dark orange red. The plant is very free in flower and growth, with dark green leaves spotted with brown above and dark red on the underside. This is one of the best, and should be grown by all who have a collection of hardy water lilies.

Nymphæa Marliacea ignea produces flowers from four to five inches across of a deep carmine color with cardinal stamens. The leaves are of a rich bronze when young, changing with age to deep green with brown blotches.

Nymphæa Marliacea flammea has large flowers of amaranth red shaded with white. The stamens are deep orange. The leaves are green much blotched with chestnut brown.

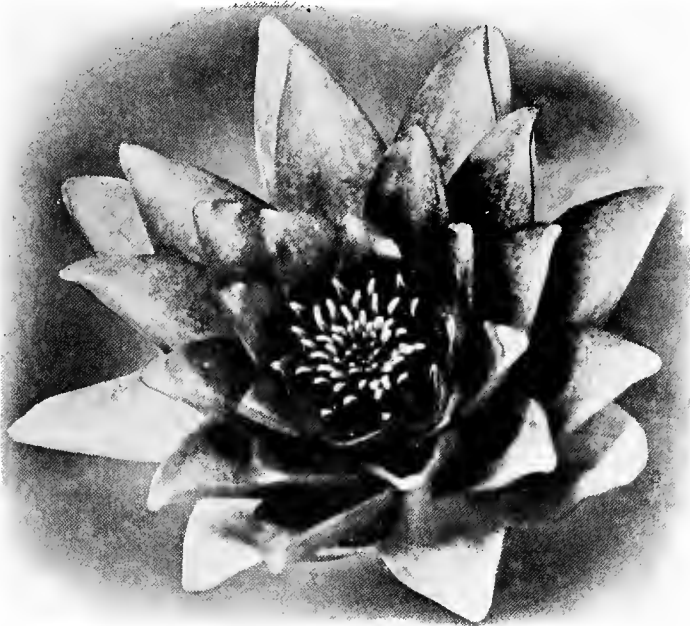
Nymphæa flava is a pale yellow water lily from Florida. The flowers measure from three to four inches across, rising out of the water from three to six inches. The leaves are dark green, blotched with brown.

Nymphæa Mexicana gives a bright canary yellow flower from four to five inches across, with golden yellow stamens. The leaves are small, much spotted with brown on the surface, the underside dark crimson brown with black spots.

This is a free and continuous bloomer and is perfectly hardy at Philadelphia. This lily and *Nymphæa flava* may winter-kill farther North.

Nymphæa pygmæa (tetragona) is the smallest *Nymphæa* in cultivation. The flowers are white with yellow stamens, from one and one-half to two and one-half inches across. They exhale a tea fragrance. The plant is free in flower. The leaves are dark green with occasional brown spots, the underside being reddish green.

Nymphæa pygmæa helvola is the result of a cross between *Nymphæa pygmæa* and *Nymphæa Mexicana*. It gives beautiful small yellow flowers which float on the surface of the water. They are about two inches in diameter. The leaves



NYMPHÆA GLORIOSA

are small, beautifully mottled with brown spots, the under side of a reddish green color. The plant flowers freely and is well adapted for tub culture or for planting in shallow water at the edge of the pond.

Nymphæa alba rubra is the true Swedish red water lily; a beautiful flower where it thrives well but, unfortunately, the water in nearly all our ponds is too warm for it, hence it is very rare in America. It should be grown in a pond, or

pool, fed with cold spring water. The color of the flowers is rosy carmine with orange stamens.

Selections of the Best Hardy Water Lilies

The best six hardy lilies for all purposes should include the following: *Nymphæa Marliacea albida*, white; *Nymphæa Marliacea rosea*, pink; *Nymphæa Marliacea chromatella*, yellow; *Nymphæa gloriosa*, red; *Nymphæa odorata Caroliniana*, flesh pink; *Nymphæa Robinsoni*, orange red.

The best twelve should include the foregoing with the following additional six: *Nymphæa Gladstoniana*, white; *Nymphæa tuberosa rubra*, rosy red; *Nymphæa gloriosa*, carmine rose; *Nymphæa W. B. Shaw*, bright rose pink; *Nymphæa alba candidissima*, white; *Nymphæa tuberosa Richardsoni*, white.

The best eighteen would include all of the above with the addition of *Nymphæa lucida*, rosy vermilion; *Nymphæa odorata Luciana*, rosy pink; *Nymphæa odorata*, white; *Nymphæa fulva*, yellow shaded pink; *Nymphæa Wm. Doogue*, soft shell pink; *Nymphæa odorata rosea*, rose pink.

The best of the small flowered forms are: *Nymphæa pygmæa*, white; *Nymphæa pygmæa helvola*, yellow; *Nymphæa Mexicana*, yellow; *Nymphæa Laydekeri rosea*, rose pink; *Nymphæa Seignoureti*, yellow shaded pink and carmine; *Nymphæa odorata minor*, white.



Dr. W. W. Evans, Hamilton, Va.

AN AMATEUR'S POOL

CHAPTER VII

NELUMBIUMS

Their Desirability in the Water Garden



NELUMBIUMS, or Sacred Lotus as they are more commonly named, form one of the most interesting classes of plants in the vegetable kingdom. They always command interest and admiration because of the plant's sacred history and its beautiful, large flowers, which are borne on tall stems towering above the stately silvery bluish green leaves that often measure from two to two feet six inches in diameter and from three to eight feet in height. The grand foliage, aside from its magnificent flowers, well repays one for growing the Lotus. The Nelumbiums begin to bloom toward the end of June and continue to flower well into August. The flowers, like those of the *Nymphæas*, open for three successive days. The first day they never open full, but just enough to give one a glimpse of their beautiful stamens; the blooms quickly close, opening again the following morning, quite full, and remain open for several hours, then they close to open out quite flat the next day, when the petals begin to fall.

The Nelumbiums are of quick growth, and if good sized roots are planted they will flower the first season, if the location is congenial. If, however, they do not bloom the first year, they are sure to do so the following one.

The flowers are of beautiful colors, of large size, exhaling a delicate perfume. The plants bloom freely when once established, and are perfectly hardy as long as the roots are below the frost line or are not exposed to actual freezing.

The Nelumbium is a native of India, and was held sacred by the Hindus. It was early introduced into Egypt and the Egyptians made use of the seeds for food. The seeds were gathered, dried in the sun, and pounded into a fine meal which was then baked into bread. The American Indians utilize the seeds of the American yellow Lotus, *Nelumbium luteum*, in a similar manner. The Chinese and Japanese still eat the roots of the plant, which are offered for sale in their stores at the present time.

The *Nelumbium speciosum* was introduced into America by Mr. E. D. Sturtevant, of Bordentown, N. J., about 1876. A year or two later he set out one

plant in the open which grew so luxuriantly that in eight years a space of three-quarters of an acre was covered with a mass of flowers and foliage. From that time on the Nelumbium has grown in popular favor and has been planted extensively in all parts of America. Many of the public parks and large private estates have a display of the Lotus every year.

In Boxes Submerged in Pond

But its planting is by no means restricted to large places only; many an amateur has his Lotus growing in a half barrel in his yard, and the Nelumbium can be cultivated very successfully in this way, if no better accommodation is available.

To carry the roots of Nelumbiums safely through the Winter they should not be disturbed in the Fall or Winter months, and, if possible, should remain in the pond or basin throughout the Winter. If the roots are planted in the soil on the bottom of the pond, they will be deep down in the soil out of reach of the frost; if in boxes or half barrels in the pond, or basin, the roots will be down on the bottom of the receptacle and therefore out of reach of the frost, unless ice forms to the bottom of the pond. If this should happen the boxes should be removed to a cellar where there will be no danger of them being frozen.

The Nelumbiums are strong, robust growing plants which require a large amount of space, soil and food for their proper development. The soil recommended for the Nymphæas will suit the requirements of Nelumbiums as well.

To obtain the best results in growing Nelumbiums, they should have a basin to themselves where the roots will be allowed to run at will. Nelumbiums throw out roots a distance of fifteen feet in a single season, with leaves at every joint, generally about eighteen inches apart; therefore, in a very short time all other growths in a pond with them will be killed. If it is not practicable to devote a basin to the Lotus, then a part of the pond, or basin, should be boarded up in the form of a box, of whatever shape and size desired. This should be of sufficient depth to reach to the bottom of the pond. If the bottom is of concrete the box should rest on it allowing the edge of the box to extend above the level of the soil at least six inches. This will keep the floating runners within the confines of the box and prevent them getting over the edge. In making boxes for Nelumbiums the corners should be filled in with a piece of wood, so cut that it will turn the roots aside and prevent them being jammed into the corners where they would be injured.

The best time to plant the Lotus is in the Spring, when settled warm weather has arrived, which will be, generally, about the second week in May in the Northern States. At this time the roots receive very little check by removal, as the warm temperature starts the plants into growth at once allowing little chance for the roots to decay, which they are likely to do if kept dormant for any length of time after being removed. If, for some unavoidable reason, planting has to be deferred to a later date, then plants that have been started into growth in pots or pans should be procured in preference to tubers.

In planting the roots care should be taken not to break the growing point of the tuber, which would render the tuber useless, and it may then be thrown away, unless there is another growing point on the root, which is rarely the case. The roots should be planted in the soil in a horizontal position and covered with soil to a depth of six inches with a coating of two inches of gravel, or coarse sand, as recommended in the case of *Nymphaeas*.



ROOT OR RHIZOME OF NELUMBIUM

Showing three growing points. In planting great care should be taken not to break the point or the plant will die

Grown in Boxes or Half Barrels

Another method of growing the Lotus is to plant it in boxes or half barrels, and submerge them in the basin, treating them in the same way as recommended for the *Nymphæas*. So handled the boxes can be moved around the basin at will and placed where the plants will provide the best effect; the roots are confined within the boxes and there is therefore little danger of them escaping. If planted in this manner boxes four feet by four feet by one foot will be found a good size for all the Lotus. An oil barrel sawn in two and burned out to get rid of the adhering oil will furnish a suitable receptacle for the growth of these plants; not being as large as the boxes previously described, these half barrels are more easily moved around the basin. The boxes, or half barrels, should be overhauled every two years. The receptacles should be filled with fresh soil as recommended for *Nymphæa* culture, and three or four roots allowed for each box or barrel. In this way the plants will bloom the first year. The following Spring all the work required will be to remove the top soil and afford a good rich top dressing of cow manure, with a little soil on top, finishing with a layer of sand or gravel.

Grown in Tubs on the Lawn

Nelumbiums are also grown extensively in tubs or half barrels placed on the lawn. The tub is filled with soil to within six inches of the top, the tuber planted, and the remaining space in the tub filled with water. All that is necessary afterward is to replace the water lost by evaporation or seepage, and to see that the tub is emptied at least every two years and fresh soil added. It is also desirable to have one or two gold fish in each barrel to destroy the mosquito larvæ that would otherwise hatch there. In lieu of the fish a small quantity of kerosene oil, just sufficient to cover the water with a thin film, can be put into each barrel once a week; this will kill all the larvæ without injury to the plants.

Nelumbium speciosum is the well known so-called Egyptian Lotus; it throws beautiful flowers about twelve inches across, of a deep rose color on opening the first day, becoming paler as the flower gets older, until the third day when the color is creamy white at the base and center of the petals, the edge tinted light rose pink. The plant has large leaves, deep green above, light silvery green on the reverse. It grows and flowers freely.

In *Nelumbium Pekinensis rubrum* we have the best of the deep colored *Nelumbiums*. The growth of plant and leaves is magnificent, the flowers are very

large, of a bright rose carmine color, the petals somewhat reflexed as in *Nelumbium speciosum*, which this plant resembles very much in habit. It flowers freely and is very desirable.



NELUMBIUM PEKINENSIS RUBRUM

The best of the deep colored Nelumbiums

A double form of the preceding is *Nelumbium Pekinensis rubrum flore pleno*, resembling the parent in color of flowers and habit of plant, but differing from it in the number of petals. The flowers are very double, and are borne on strong stems well above the foliage.

Nelumbium roseum gives flowers of a deep rose pink color, free in growth and flower.

Nelumbium roseum plenum is another double form with bright rose colored blooms; very free in growth and flower.



NELUMBIVM ROSEVM PLENVM

Nelumbium album grandiflorum, sometimes called *Nelumbium album floribunda*, gives a fine pure white flower of large size and delicate fragrance. The leaves are large and deep green in color. This is the best white Lotus for all purposes.

Nelumbium album striatum is a variety of the preceding, with all its good qualities. The flowers are fragrant, white, with the petals striped and tipped rosy carmine. The plant is of vigorous growth and free in flower.

Nelumbium kermesinum produces flowers of a bright pink color, lighter than those of *Nelumbium Pekinensis rubrum*; is free in flower and of easy cultivation.

Nelumbium Shiroman is a magnificent variety, giving large double flowers; on first opening they are cream colored with a few of the petals tinted a light



NELUMBIUM PEKINENSIS RUBRUM FLORE PLENO

green; as the flower gets older the color fades to pure white. This is a strong, robust plant, flowering as freely as *Nelumbium speciosum*. The blooms last well in the cut state.

Nelumbium osiris is a beautiful cup-shaped blossom of deep rose color, strong in growth and free in flower.

Nelumbium pygmæa alba is a dwarf, miniature, white flowered variety, truly a *pygmæa* in all its parts. The leaves never grow more than eighteen inches above the water. It is very useful for tub cultivation, or for planting at the edge of the pond, where a dwarf subject is desired.



NELUMBIUM SHIROMAN

A magnificent variety, giving large, double flowers

Nelumbium luteum, the native American Lotus, is a beautiful yellow flowered aquatic, found growing wild in the Eastern and Central States of America. It is perfectly hardy, of easy culture, succeeding best where planted out in soil on the bottom of the pond.

CHAPTER VIII

HEATING THE TROPICAL LILY BASIN



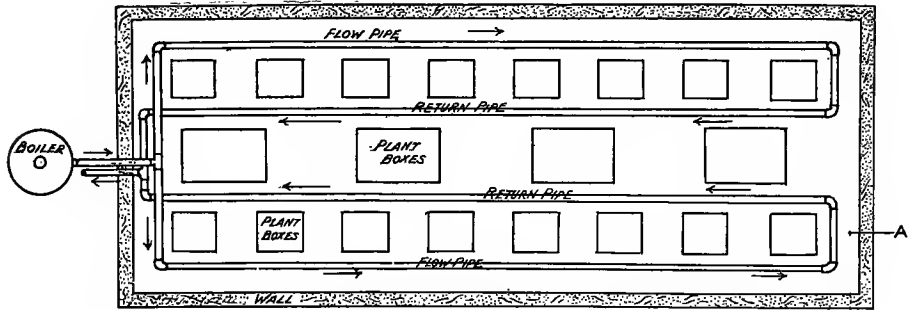
HAVING located a basin on the lawn, near the dwelling house, it can be heated from the boiler used in the dwelling during the Winter months, thus enabling one to grow the tropical lilies in the Northern States. All that is necessary is to place valves on the flow and return pipes near the boiler, so that the circulation can be regulated at will both as regards the house and the lily basin. A flow pipe can be taken from the boiler, covered with asbestos, and run through a terra cotta pipe to the basin, which it should enter

about six inches below the water level. The return pipe should be taken through the wall of the basin near the bottom and back to the boiler in the same manner, and in the same trench as the flow pipe. This will insure a free circulation of the water.

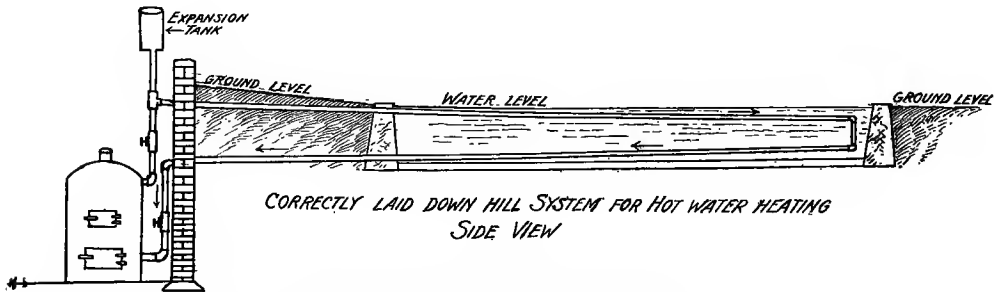
There are two methods of heating a lily basin with hot water—one by running pipes all around the basin, thus heating the water by contact with the pipes; the other, to use the basin as a large expansion tank, the flow pipe entering the basin a few inches below the water level, and the return pipe running from the side opposite to that in which the flow enters, so as to insure a proper circulation and mixing of the water.

The first mentioned method is the better of the two, but the more expensive, owing to the amount of pipe required. This will be described first: If it is decided to use the boiler located in the cellar of the dwelling house for heating the pond, the flow pipe, if possible, should be graded so that the highest point will be at the boiler and a gradual fall secured all the way to the basin. Near the boiler, at the highest point, means should be taken to carry off all air that may accumulate there. This can be done by a pipe running to the expansion tank connected with the system, or a pet-cock can be used, which will have to be opened by hand to allow the air to escape, failing which circulation will be stopped. The flow pipes

should enter the basin a few inches below the water level, at which point a tee can be placed from which branches can be run around the sides of the basin, grading them so that they will have a fall to the far end (12 inches in 100 feet will be ample), whence they can be returned, grading them with a fall to the boiler, either immediately underneath or a few feet from the flow, which will give a more uniform temperature and a more even distribution of the heat. The size of the pipe used will depend on the size of the basin. For very large basins a flow pipe of three or four inches will be necessary, which can be run to the basin, and then sev-



TOP VIEW OF LOWER DRAWING



CORRECTLY LAID DOWN HILL SYSTEM FOR HOT WATER HEATING
SIDE VIEW

A SUGGESTION FOR A HEATED POOL

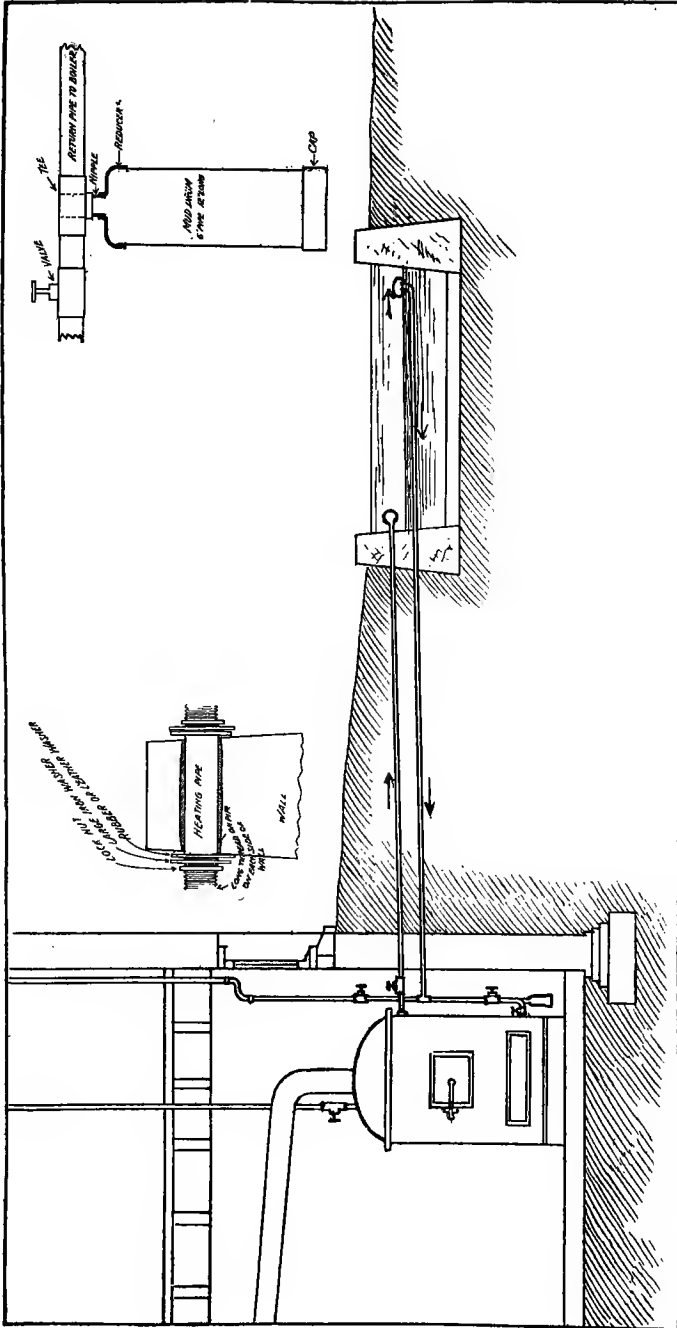
The above diagrams show the method of laying the pipes and arrangement for the boiler connection. The upper diagram also shows the position of the boxes in which the Water Lilies are to be grown

eral branches of two-inch pipe run through the water. A pipe of similar size will answer for the return. The amount of radiation necessary to heat a basin to 90° is, approximately, one square foot of heating surface to every 100 to 125 gallons of water. To ascertain how many gallons of water are to be heated, measure the depth, length and width of the basin in cubic feet, add the results, and multiply by 7½, which will give the number of gallons the basin contains; then allow one square foot of radiating surface to every 100 to 125 gallons of water.

For the second method it is necessary to find the number of cubic feet of water contained in the basin and the temperature to which the water has to be raised during the coldest weather, which will be, approximately, 50°. Assuming the water in the tank to be 40°, and desiring to raise it to 90°, find the number of cubic feet of water in the basin which multiply by 62½, the weight in pounds of a cubic foot of water. The result is then to be multiplied by the number of degrees it is desired to raise the water, which was taken as 50; this will give the heat units which must be imparted to the water by the fire. Under ordinary conditions, boilers of good construction now on the market will radiate not less than 7,500 heat units per pound of coal burned. Ordinary boilers will consume six pounds of coal per square foot of grate surface per hour, with good economy. It is necessary, therefore, to find how many heat units it is desired to impart to the water; this divided by 45,000 will give the number of square feet of grate surface required in the boiler to heat the basin.

The flow pipe in this instance will be graded so as to have a rise from the boiler to the basin, which it will enter a few inches below the water level and stop just inside the wall of the basin. A strainer of gauze wire should be connected to the end of the pipe so as to prevent all foreign substances entering it. This strainer should be of large size; for a three-inch pipe a strainer of from six to eight inches diameter will be required; other sizes in proportion. The flow pipe should have a valve to be closed when cleaning the boiler, otherwise the basin would be emptied. The return pipe should be laid from the side of the basin opposite that in which the flow enters, so as to insure the proper circulation and the mixing of the water. The return, likewise, should be protected by a strainer, and can be run in the same trench with the flow, but should have a good fall back to the boiler. A fall of one foot in a hundred will be ample for both flow and return pipes. Near the boiler, on the return pipe, a valve should be placed and a mud drum, which can be easily cleaned of any sediment deposited, which otherwise would reach the boiler. A very satisfactory arrangement for a mud receptacle is to place a tee on the pipe near the boiler, which can be increased, by the use of reducers, to take a much larger pipe. A piece of pipe about twelve inches in length will answer; this can be closed on the lower end by a cap that can be easily removed to clean out any sediment lodging there.

If this latter method of heating be adopted, it is well to have a boiler that can be easily cleaned, as in nearly all lily basins there is all the time more or less mud in suspension which will be carried to the boiler. The quantity of mud in the



HEATING A POOL OR BASIN FROM THE BOILER OF THE DWELLING HOUSE

The sketch herewith shows how a basin on the lawn may be heated from a hot water boiler in the dwelling house, using the basin as an expansion tank. This is called the open system of heating. Where this method is adopted, a Mud-drum, a design of an inexpensive and effective form of which is shown at the upper right-hand corner of this diagram, should be placed near the boiler on the return pipe and just below it.

In this sketch is also pictured a device demonstrating how to secure a tight joint where the heating pipe passes through a brick or cement wall. These illustrations, with the text, give a clear idea of the necessary connections and attachments.

water depends on how the plants are grown. If in boxes, and the soil in these is covered with a good layer of sand, there should be very little muddy water. On the other hand, if the lilies are planted in soil on the bottom of the basin, and the caretaker has to walk around among them, then considerable mud will find its way to the boiler in the course of time.

If steam is available for heating the water, all that is required is a pipe to circle the basin, with small openings in the pipe, every four feet, through which the steam may percolate. One must be certain, however, that the weight or pressure of water in the pool is not greater than the pressure of the steam or the apparatus will not work.

As all basins are heated in order to give a temperature in which the tropical lilies will thrive well a word as to temperature may not be out of place here. The best results are obtained when a temperature of 80° to 90° can be maintained. A good average will be 85°. In this temperature the *Victoria regia* can be planted early in May, should reach the blooming stage early in July, and from that date until late Fall will be in continuous flower. The other tropical lilies will reach maturity before the *Victoria* and will keep up a succession of flowers until killed by frost. Hence, in heating a lily basin, one can be assured of nearly six weeks' gain in the Spring, and of several weeks' protracted flowering in the Fall. If the *Victoria* is not to be grown in the basin, a temperature of 75° to 80° will be sufficient for the other tender varieties.

A few facts in regard to heating surface of pipes of various sizes may be of interest. To secure 100 square feet of heating surface in

1	inch pipe it will be necessary to use 290¼ lineal feet.
1¼	inch pipe it will be necessary to use 230 lineal feet.
1½	inch pipe it will be necessary to use 201 lineal feet.
2	inch pipe it will be necessary to use 161 lineal feet.
2½	inch pipe it will be necessary to use 132 2-3 lineal feet.
3	inch pipe it will be necessary to use 109 lineal feet.
4	inch pipe it will be necessary to use 84¾ lineal feet.

Approximate length of pipe per square foot heating surface:

1	inch	.....	3	lineal feet.
1¼	inches	.....	2	ft. 4 ins.
1½	inches	.....	2	ft.
2	inches	.....	1	ft. 8 ins.
2½	inches	.....	1	ft. 4 ins.
3	inches	.....	1	ft. 1 in.
4	inches	.....	1	ft.

One square foot of grate surface will supply 200 to 250 square feet of radiation surface. A two-inch pipe will supply 200 to 300, and a three-inch pipe 600 to 800 square feet of radiation.

CHAPTER IX

TENDER OR TROPICAL WATER LILIES

Day Flowering

OF the tender or tropical water lilies there are two distinct classes—one flowering during the day, the other during the night. The day flowering ones open their blossoms in the early morning hours and they remain open until afternoon.

To this section belongs *Nymphaea gigantea* from Australia, the finest of all the day blooming blue lilies. The flowers are of the largest size and delicate in



NYMPHAEA GIGANTEA
Tender Day Flowering

color, which is a soft purplish blue shading to white at the base of the petals. The stamens are very slender, of a soft yellow, slightly incurving, and quite distinct from those of all other *Nymphæas*. The flowers are borne on first stiff

stems well above the water. The leaves are green above, purplish on the under side. This plant requires for its fullest development a temperature of 80° to 90° with plenty of root room. It should never be subjected to a check from any cause. If the temperature of the water in the basin be allowed to fall several degrees, and to remain for any length of time below the figures given, the plants are likely to go to rest, and may remain dormant the remainder of the season; therefore, they should never be allowed to become pot-bound, or be subjected to sudden changes of temperature.

Next in order of merit in this class is *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis*. This is the true royal purple water lily of Africa and still ranks as the best dark blue water lily in cultivation. It is extremely free in flower and growth. The plant sets seeds freely, but very rarely do the seedlings develop to the true deep purple color of the type; therefore, a plant should be procured from some dealer in aquatics in the 'Spring, and, if planted out, will make a tuber that season which can be easily carried through the Winter, forming a nice subject for the next season's planting. The surface of the leaves is deep green, the reverse being green and violet; they are from eight to fifteen inches in diameter. The flowers measure from five to ten inches across; the petals are deep blue, sepals green on the outside, purplish blue on the inner side. The stamens are very numerous, dark crimson violet on the outer surface. The flowers are very fragrant. The plant is free in flower, blooming continuously throughout the season.

There are two other forms of this *Nymphæa*: *Zanzibarensis azurea*, and *Zanzibarensis rosea*; both are similar to the type in everything but the color of the flowers. The bloom of *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis azurea* is of a delicate azure blue, while that of *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis rosea* varies in color, different plants giving from light rose to deep rose colored flowers.

Another delicate light azure blue flower is *Nymphæa elegans*, from Mexico and Texas. The blooms are of medium size, rarely exceeding more than three to four inches across. The color is a white ground overlaid with light blue. The stamens are yellow tipped with light blue. The leaves are long and narrow, green spotted chocolate brown. This is a beautiful flower, of dainty color, the plants blooming continuously from early in the season until cut down by frost.

Nymphæa cœrulea, often named *Nymphæa stellata*, is the blue Lotus of the Nile, which was held sacred by the Egyptians. The petals are light blue above, dull white below, long and narrow; the sepals are greenish white on the face, the reverse striped and spotted brown. The stamens are yellow. The leaves are

light green, with brown spots which fade to green as the leaves age; the under side is green with dark purplish blotches, the edge tinted reddish purple. The flowers measure from three to six inches across and have long conical pointed buds. The plant blooms freely.



NYPHAEA ZANZIBARENSIS ROSEA
Tender Day Flowering

Nymphaea Capensis (scutifolia), from Africa and Madagascar, produces flowers from six to eight inches across of a rich sky blue color. The sepals are green on the outside, white flushed blue on the face. The leaves are green, often tinted with purple, the under side frequently tinted red, brown spotted.

Nymphaea pulcherrima, a hybrid of *Nymphaea caerulea*, is a fine strong growing plant flowering very freely. The leaves are of large size, green, lobes long and tapering, the margin crenate; the under side green thickly spotted with



NYMPHAEA PULCHERRIMA
Tender Day Flowering

purplish brown. The flowers are from six to twelve inches across, light blue in color; stamens deep yellow tipped with blue; sepals striped and spotted black on the outside. The buds are long and sharp pointed, as in *Nymphaea gracilis*.

In *Nymphæa Pennsylvania* we have the best of the light blue water lilies. The flowers are of large size, from eight to twelve inches across, of a rich blue color; the stamens are yellow tipped blue; the sepals striped and spotted with purplish black. The leaves are green with dark brown spots. This plant is very free in growth and flower, several blooms being on the plant at one time. It flowers continuously from early in the season until frost.

Nymphæa gracilis, from Mexico, gives beautiful star shaped flowers, on



NYPHAEAE PENNSYLVANIA
Tender Day Flowering

strong stems, rising above the water from twelve to fifteen inches. The blooms are pure white, with deep yellow stamens, and are slightly fragrant. It flowers through the season very profusely, and is specially interesting as being the only white flower in the day blooming tender water lilies.

A number of seedlings have been raised from *Nymphæa gracilis*, with the *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis* types as the other parent. The results of these crosses are a number of beautiful blue and pink varieties, all resembling *Nymphæa gracilis* in the form of flower, stem and habit of growth.

Nymphæa Wm. Stone produces flowers from six to eight inches across, of a violet blue color, stamens purple with a deep yellow center; sepals green on the outside, grayish blue on the inside. They are carried on strong stems twelve to fifteen inches above the water. The flower stems of this water lily are brown.



NYPHÆA GRACILIS
Tender Day Flowering

Nymphæa gracilis purpurea (Bisset) is identical with the last named, with the exception that the flower stems are light green.

Nymphæa gracilis purpurea (Sturtevant) has, on first opening, flowers of a rich purple color, fading to violet blue, stamens blue.

Nymphæa Mrs. C. W. Ward gives flowers of a deep rosy pink color, with

golden yellow stamens tipped with pink. The flowers are from eight to ten inches across. This is a fine strong growing plant, as free in growth and flower as its parent, *Nymphaea gracilis*, and is a very desirable variety.



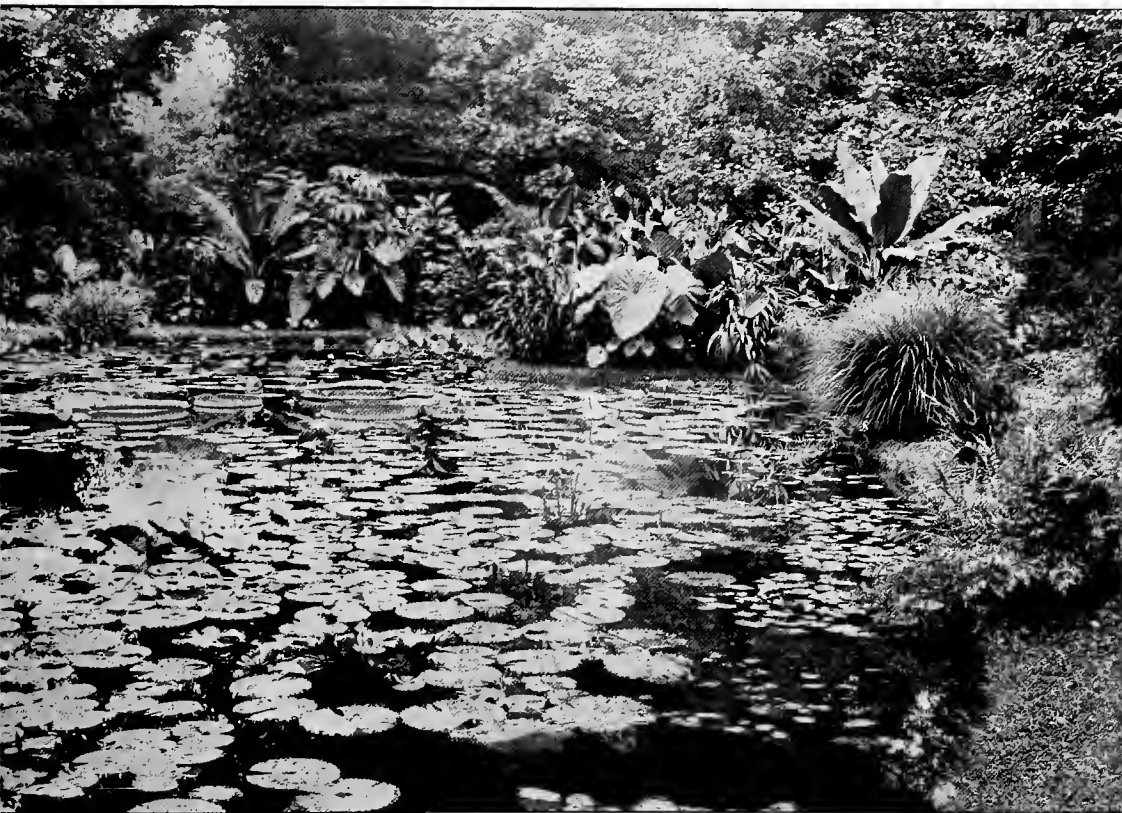
**NYMPHAEA WM. STONE (*Blue gracilis*)
(*N. gracilis purpurea*)
Tender Day Flowering**

Nymphaea gracilis rosea perfecta (Sturtevant) produces flowers of large size, on stems well above the water, of a fine deep pink color, with very little of the purple generally found in *Nymphaea Zanzibarensis rosea*, one of its parents. The flowers measure from eight to ten inches across.

Nymphaea gracilis rubra (Sturtevant) gives flowers from eight to ten inches



THE WATER GARDEN AT T
The Home of Mrs.



WIN OAKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ardiner G. Hubbard

across, of a deep rosy crimson color; stamens crimson; very much deeper in color than those of *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis rosea*.

As *Nymphæa Mexicana* is not hardy in the colder sections of the country it may be well to give a short description of it. The flowers are bright canary yellow, from four to five inches in diameter, rising on stems four to six inches above the water; the stamens are golden yellow, the leaves dark green blotched with brown; the under side dark crimson brown.

A selection of the best kinds would include the following: *Nymphæa gigantea*, *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis*, *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis rosea*, *Nymphæa Pennsylvania*, *Nymphæa Wm. Stone*, *Nymphæa gracilis* and *Nymphæa Mrs. C. W. Ward*.

Night Flowering

The flowers of the night flowering water lilies open as the evening falls, and remain open all night, commencing to close the following morning, if the sun is bright and clear, about 10 o'clock. If the sky is overcast and the weather cool they remain open until 1 p. m. The time of closing of the flowers varies and is regulated very much by the weather, whether bright and warm, or cloudy and cool. Toward the end of the season, when the weather and water are cool, the flowers remain open day and night.

Nymphæa Lotus, of Egypt and Africa, is the white Lotus of the Nile. The leaves are dark green, from twelve to twenty inches in diameter. The flowers are white, from six to ten inches across, with broad concave petals often tinted pink.

Nymphæa dentata, from Sierra Leone, gives very large pure white flowers, measuring from eight to fifteen inches across; the outer row of stamens is pure yellow, the inner ones yellow with brownish purple spots near the base. The leaves are dark green, deeply dentate, from twelve to eighteen inches across. The plant flowers freely and continuously throughout the season. This is thought by many to be a variety of *Nymphæa Lotus*, but the two are very different in flower, leaf and habit.

Nymphæa dentata superba is a new water lily, first offered for sale in the Spring of 1906. It has a beautiful pure white flower, measuring from eight to twelve inches in diameter, with yellow stamens without any trace of purplish brown, making it the only one of this type that does not show the brown near the base of the stamens. The sepals are green, with faint greenish white stripes on the outside, the inner side being white. This plant is also unique in that it comes



NYMPHAEA DENTATA SUPERBA

A beautiful Night Flowering white Water Lily, introduced in the Spring of 1906

true from seed, therefore should have specific rank. The leaves are large, deep glossy green, finely dentate. The plant flowers very freely.

Nymphaea dentata magnifica (a seedling from *Nymphaea dentata* × *Nymphaea Bisseti*) (Bisset) is another new white water lily of the first rank. The flowers measure from eight to fourteen inches in diameter, have very wide petals, slightly concave, giving the flower a cup shape that enhances its value. The stamens are pure yellow with purplish brown spots near the base. The leaves are heavily dentate with wavy crumpled margins; when exposed to the full sun the center of the leaf will take on a bronze color; they measure from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter.



NYMPHAEA DENTATA MAGNIFICA—New Hybrid
Tender Night Flowering

Nymphæa Jubilee gives white flowers from six to eight inches across. The petals and sepals have a slight tint of pink at their base. The leaves are green blotched with brown on the under side; the margin is crumpled and wavy, deeply dentate.

Nymphæa Smithiana produces creamy white flowers. The stamens are pure yellow; the petals broad, slightly concave, suffused with pink on the outside. This is a beautiful flower when seen at its best, which is rarely the case as it requires a high temperature to perfect its color.



NYMPHAEA JUBILEE
Tender Night Flowering

Nymphæa Devoniensis has the distinction of being the first hybrid among this beautiful class of plants. It was raised at Chatsworth, England, in 1851, and named in honor of the Duke of Devonshire. The flowers are from eight to twelve inches across, of a bright rosy red color, and are borne on fine stiff stems well above the water. The stamens are cinnabar red. The surface of the leaves is dark bronzy green, greenish brown underneath. The leaves measure from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter. The plant blooms very freely, several flowers in all stages of development being in evidence at one and the same time.

Nymphaea rubra is very similar to the last mentioned. The petals are less pointed than in *Nymphaea Devoniensis*, while the sepals are wider at the base. The leaves are mottled purplish brown on the under side, reddish bronzy brown on the surface, from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter. The flowers measure from six to ten inches across. There is little doubt that the true *Nymphaea rubra* has been lost to cultivation, and that what is here described as *rubra* is only a garden variety.



NYMPHAEA DEVONIENSIS
Tender Night Flowering

Nymphaea rubra rosea is a fine water lily, producing blooms from six to ten inches across, of a deep brilliant rosy carmine color. The petals are wide at the base, tapering to the point; the stamens are reddish brown at the tips and orange brown at the base. The leaves are deep green above faintly spotted brown with a slightly dentate margin.

Nymphaea O'Marana (Bisset) gives flowers from eight to twelve inches across, of a beautiful rosy red shade with a faint tinge of white down the center of



NYMPHAEA RUBRA ROSEA
Tender Night Flowering

the petals. The stamens are deep orange red; the leaves deep bronzy green above, with dentate margin; the reverse brownish green. This is one of the finest and freest flowering of all the night blooming class.

Nymphaea George Huster is a seedling from Nymphaea O'Marana. The



NYMPHAEA O'MARANA
Tender Night Flowering

color of the flower resembles that of *Nymphæa rubra rosea*, which was no doubt the pollen parent of this fine variety. The plant is as free in growth and flower as *Nymphæa O'Marana*, which it resembles in everything but the color of the bloom, which is a brilliant crimson.

Nymphæa Deaniana produces light pink flowers. The sepals are deep rose pink, both sepals and petals being very wide. The stamens are of a deep orange red color. The leaves measure from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter and



NYMPHÆA STURTEVANTI
Tender Night Flowering

are dark bronzy green. The flower is cup shaped, after the style of that of its parent, *Nymphæa Lotus*, of which it is a seedling.

Nymphæa Sturtevanti is a fine flower where it can be grown in a temperature of 80° or over. It delights in heat, and is never at its best unless kept warm. The flowers, from eight to twelve inches across, are of a beautiful rosy pink; the petals

very broad and incurving, giving the bloom a fine cup shape. The stamens are orange brown in color. The leaves are large, bronzy green; the margins crumpled and wavy, with dentate edge.

Nymphæa Frank Trelease is the deepest colored of its class, the flower being a brilliant glowing dark crimson, measuring from eight to ten inches across. The stamens are deep reddish brown. The leaves are extra large, from fifteen to eighteen inches across, of a beautiful dark bronze color; the under side is greenish brown. This variety is similar to Nymphæa Devoniensis in the form of the flower, but not so free in blooming, in which quality it is rather shy.



NYMPHAEA BISSETI—A New Hybrid
Tender Night Flowering

Nymphæa Bisseti (Bisset) is another pink flower, of beautiful form, the result of a cross between Nymphæa dentata and Nymphæa Sturtevantii. The flowers measure from eight to ten inches across, are of a beautiful rose pink color, the petals being extra wide, slightly concave, forming a cup shaped bloom. The stamens are deep orange colored; the leaves deep bronzy green above, the under side brownish green with dark brown spots. The plant is very free in flower and growth.

Nymphæa Kewensis produces light pink flowers, from six to eight inches across. The leaves are dark green, slightly bronzed with a few spots of deep brown. There is a doubt of this being the true Nymphæa Kewensis.

CHAPTER X

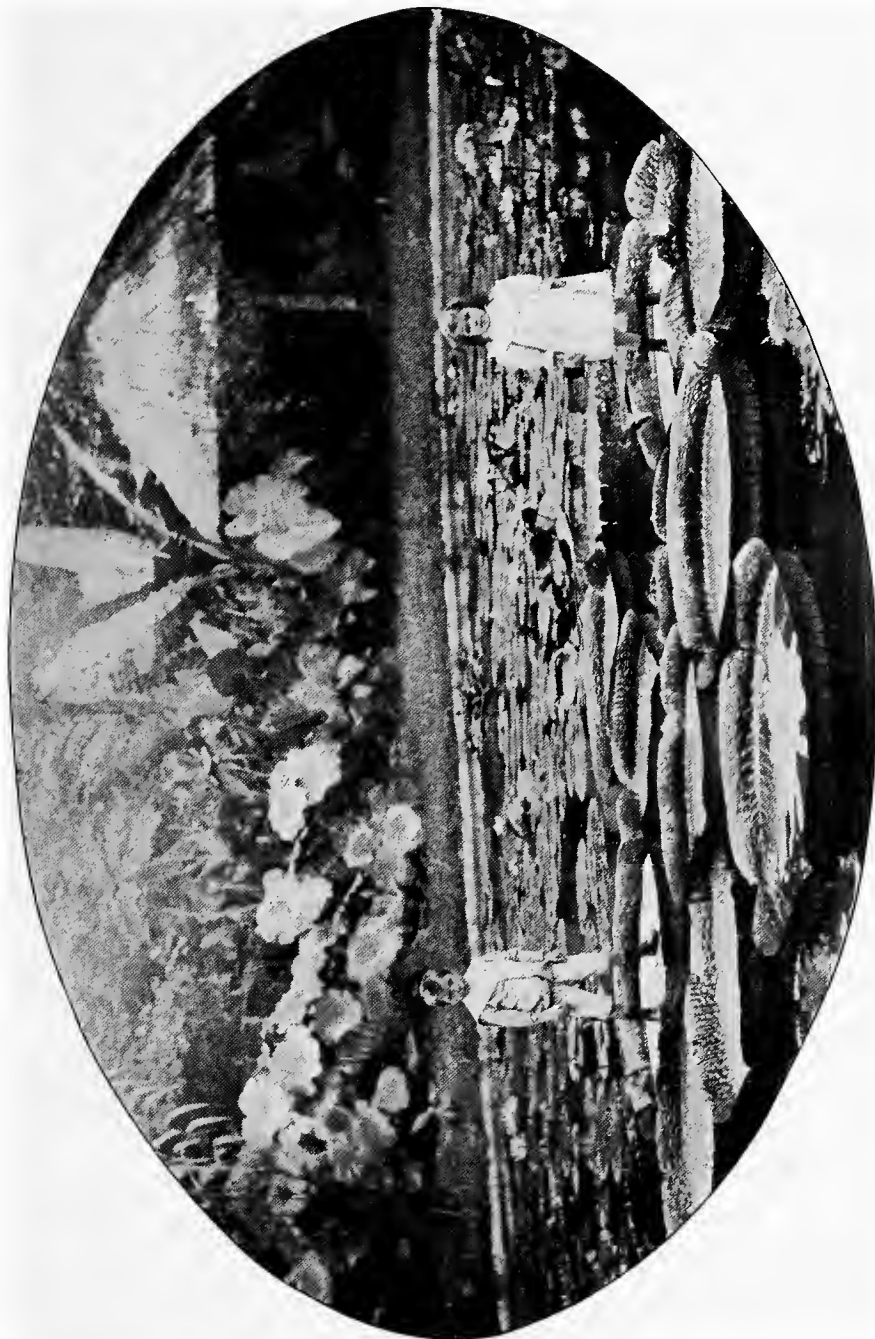
VICTORIA REGIA



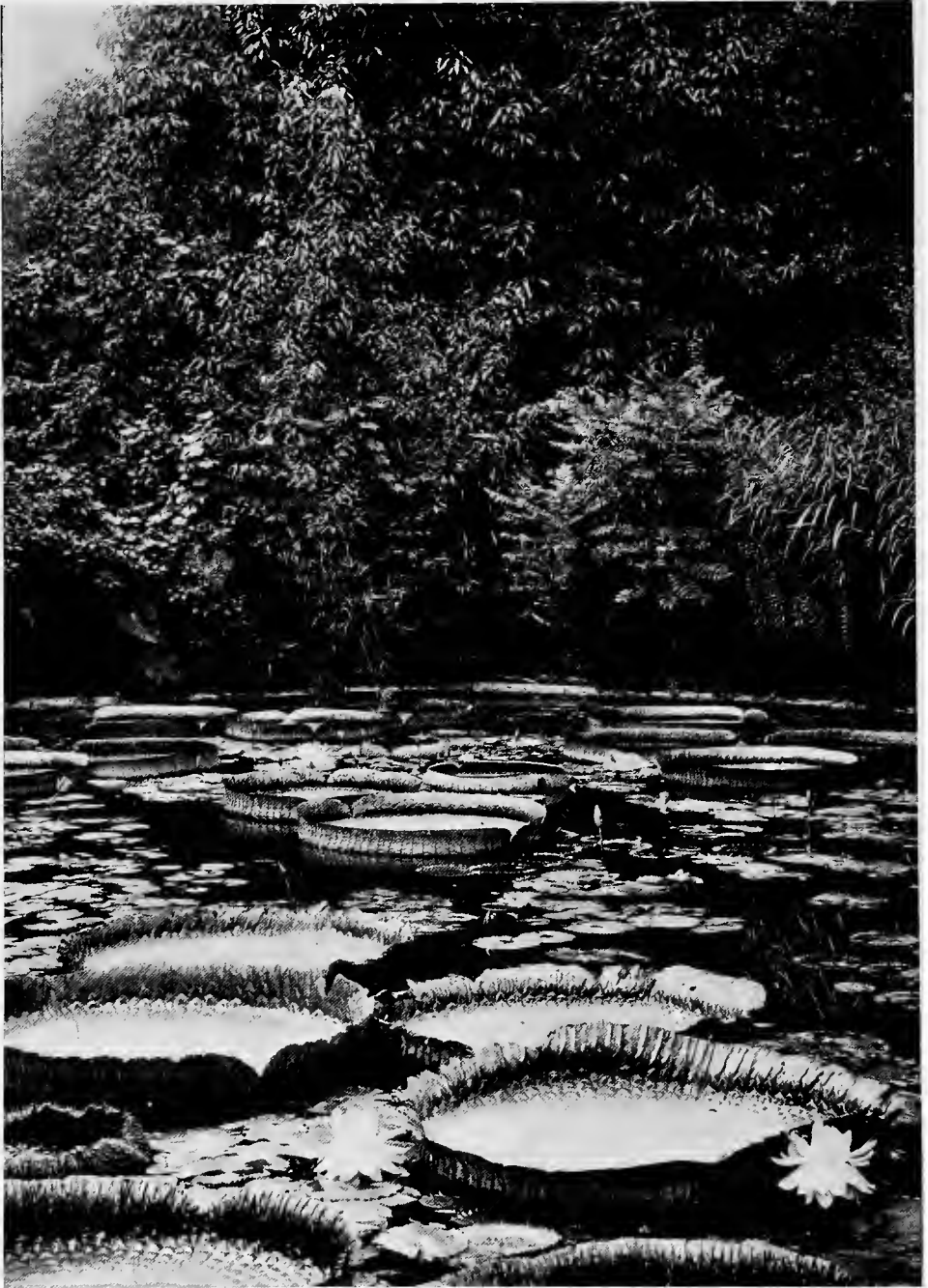
Flower of
EURYALE FEROX
First cousin to *Victoria regia*

THIS remarkable water lily was named in honor of the late Queen Victoria, by Dr. Lindley, who described and so named it, in 1837. It has very large, round, floating leaves from four to seven feet in diameter. The edges of the leaves are turned up from two to eight inches at right angles to the surface of the water, giving the leaf a platter-like appearance, hence one of its common names, "the Water Platter." Another popular name given it by the natives of South America is "Water Maize," or "Water Corn"; this is a very appropriate appellation as the seeds are gathered and eaten by these natives. The flowers, measuring from eight to fifteen inches across, open at dusk and remain open all night, partly closing about 10.30 a. m., and again opening at nightfall. The color of the flower when first expanding is a pure creamy white gradually changing, as the flower grows older, to pink, and then to deep purplish red on the second night. The flower is very fragrant, exhaling a sweet pineapple odor that is perceptible a great distance from the plant. The upper side of the leaf is of a rich green color; the lower surface of a deep purplish green, with many very prominent veins that radiate from the center to the margin of the leaf; these again are connected by smaller veins running transversely, so that the whole under surface is divided into a number of irregularly arranged quadrangular compartments or pockets. The vein and leaf stalk are covered with strong spines. The under side of the leaf is well shown in the illustration.

The *Victoria* is represented by three well defined sorts which are native of South America, from British Guiana to Argentina. It was first discovered by Haenke in Bolivia, in 1801; again by Bonpland near Corrientes, Argentina, in 1819, and by Poeppig, in 1832, on the Amazon River, who described it under the name of *Euryale Amazonica*. D'Orbigny found it in 1827, at Corrientes, and again in 1833 in Bolivia, but he did not publish his record until a few years later.



A FINE PLANT OF VICTORIA REGIA. GROWN WITHOUT ARTIFICIAL HEAT



Two well grown specimens of the *Victoria regia*. The one in the background is *Victoria Cruziana* (Trickeri); that in the foreground is *Victoria Randi*. The basin is well protected by native trees and shrubs, with a foreground of native and ornamental herbaceous plants

In 1836 Robert H. Schomburgk discovered the *Victoria* growing in the Berbice River in British Guiana, whence he sent specimens to England which Dr. Lindley described and named *Victoria regia* in 1837. Schomburgk, in describing the largest plant he saw, said that one leaf measured six feet five inches in diameter with a rim five to six inches high; the flowers were fifteen inches across. It may be of interest to state that the size of the leaf as here given has been exceeded in cultivation. On a plant grown in the Bartholdi fountain basin, in the United States Botanic Garden at Washington, D. C., in 1891, the largest leaf measured seven feet six inches across; the plant covered a space of forty-seven feet in diameter. This plant was grown without artificial heat after it was set out on the first of June; it was under the care of Mr. George W. Oliver.

The other species found at Corrientes was named *Victoria Cruziana*, in honor of General Santa Cruz of Bolivia, by D'Orbigny, in 1840. This is the species that was introduced to American gardens in 1894, and the following year sent out as *Victoria Trickeri*. It succeeds well in a much lower temperature than either *Victoria regia* or *Victoria Randi*; therefore is better adapted to outdoor culture. The plant is similar to *Victoria regia* in leaf and flower, except that the turned up edge begins to show at a much earlier stage of growth. The leaf is also of a lighter green color all over the surface, with purplish green below whilst its upper edge is more even and uniform than in the other species in which it is rather uneven and ragged. This *Victoria* also flowers much earlier than either *regia* or *Randi*, and requires less heat to bring it to perfection. The seeds will germinate in a temperature of 70° to 75° and the plant can be grown in a temperature 10° colder than can *Victoria regia*.

In 1840 Bridges obtained seeds of *Victoria regia* from the province of Moxos, in Bolivia, and sent them to Kew Botanical Gardens, England; from this seed three plants were grown but they died the following Winter. Early in 1849, seeds arrived in England from two physicians named Rodie and Luckie, who sent them from the Essequibo River, in bottles of water. From these plants were raised, and on November 8 of the same year one flowered at Chatsworth, England. From this plant seed was distributed throughout Europe, some of it being also sent to America. The first plant grown in the United States was in the garden of Mr. Caleb Cope, at Philadelphia, the late Professor Thomas Meehan being the gardener. The first flower opened on August 21, 1851.

In 1886, Mr. E. D. Sturtevant, of Bordentown, N. J., flowered a plant raised from seed that he obtained from Mr. Edward S. Rand, Jr., of Para, Brazil. This

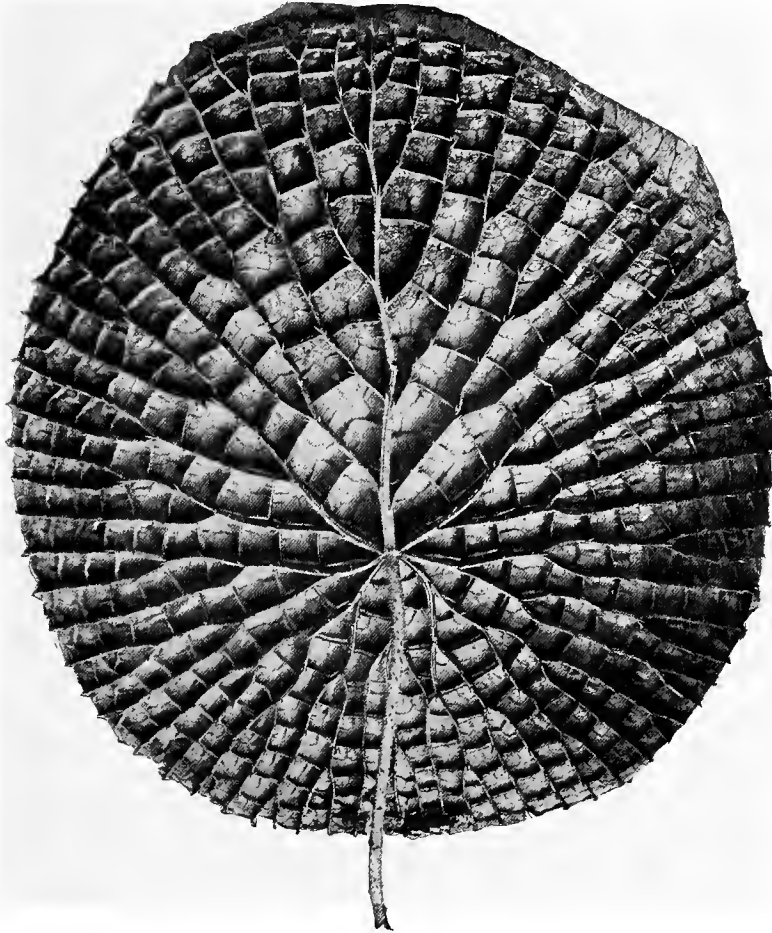
was quite distinct from *Victoria regia*, the flower being white changing rapidly to deep crimson. The foliage was reddish colored, with very prominent reddish veins on the outside of the turned up edge of the leaf, the rim of which was deeper than in *Victoria regia*. This variety was named *Victoria Randi*.



FLOWER OF VICTORIA REGIA

The Victorias require a high temperature and full exposure to sunlight to bring them to perfection, which cannot be done in the northern section of America without artificial heat. The plants will grow and do well in Washington,

D. C., without artificial heat during one of the hot Summers for which that city is famed; but, ordinarily, they will not flower in time to ripen seed, rarely blooming until the latter part of August. The proper temperature for *Victorias regia*

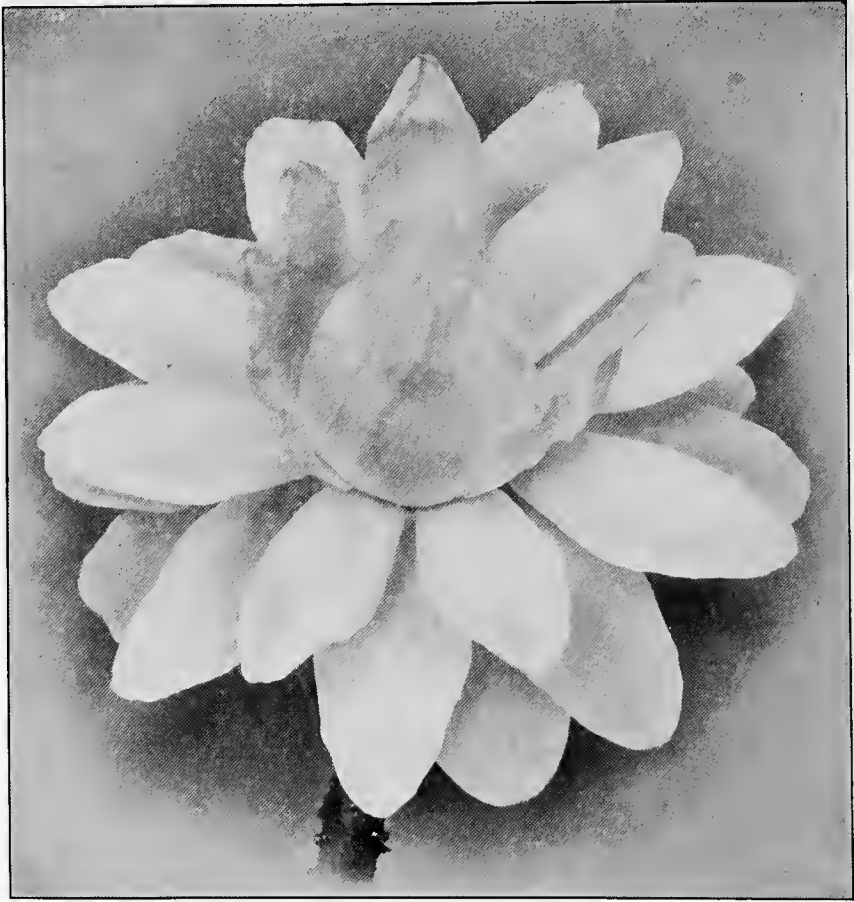


UNDER SIDE OF A LEAF OF VICTORIA REGIA

and *Randi* is 85° to 90° ; *Victoria Trickeri* will succeed in a temperature of 70° to 75° .

The *Victoria*, as grown in gardens, is treated as an annual, the seeds being sown every year. These should never be allowed to become dry as this is fatal to them. As soon as they are gathered they should be kept in bottles of water. The

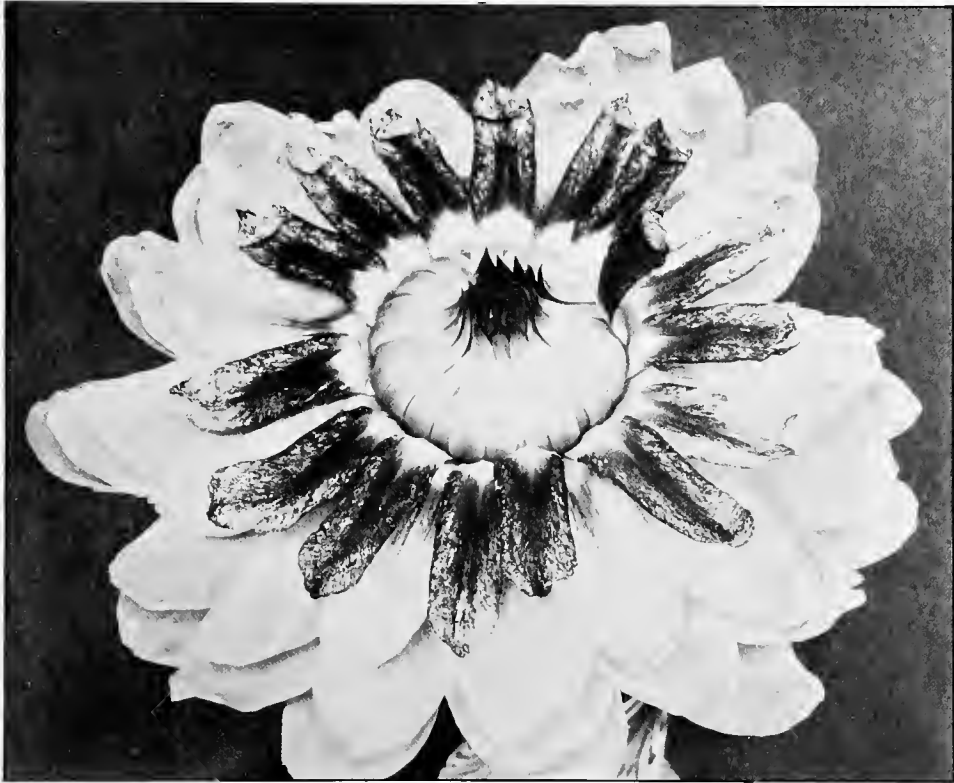
seed should be sown in January or February, in a temperature as near to 85° as possible for regia and Randi, while those of Trickeri should be sown in a temperature of 70° to 75°. Before sowing, file or cut a small hole through the hard outer shell of the seed, as is commonly done with canna seed. This method was first tried by Mr. James C. Clark, of Riverton, N. J., with wonderful success, in



FLOWER OF VICTORIA REGIA TRICKERI

germinating the seeds of Victoria. Sow the seeds in a shallow Fern pan, or pot, filled with fine soil without manure, and stand the pan in a tank of water, within four inches of the surface, placing it where it can have the full sunlight. If a heated brick or cement tank in which to start the seed is not available, a tank made

of copper or galvanized iron should be procured, and the heat supplied by a small oil stove. By this means plants can be grown; but it is a very unsatisfactory method as the lamp will require very careful watching, and with the best of care the temperature of the water will fluctuate considerably. The best plan is to have a cement or brick tank located in the greenhouse, near the boiler, whence a separate flow and return pipe should be run to the tank, and around it, under the



A FLOWER OF VICTORIA REGIA RANDI

water, so as to secure the necessary temperature. When heat is not required in the other greenhouses the valves on the heating pipes entering these houses can be closed, thus keeping the tank at the desired temperature for the Victorias without having to carry the heat through the other houses when it is not needed there.

Some of the seeds will germinate in from two to three weeks, while others may take much longer. As soon as the young plants have made the second, or

floating leaf, they should be potted singly into two and one-half or three-inch pots, using soil which has passed through a one-half inch screen, with the addition of one-third manure. The plants can then be placed in a tank where a temperature of 85° to 90° can be maintained. The young plants should never be allowed to become pot-bound but should be shifted on into larger pots as they require it; and within three months they should be in eight or ten-inch pots or pans. It is preferable to use a pan as, being of less depth, a shallower tank is required for its accommodation. The plants should not be set out in their Summer quarters out of doors until settled warm weather has arrived. It must be remembered that as the Victorias come from a tropical climate a sudden check would prove fatal to them; therefore, before planting in their Summer quarters the temperature of the water in the basin in which they are to be placed must be the same as that in which the plants had previously been growing. If the basin is heated, the Victorias can be planted in the open any time after the first of May in the latitude of Washington and Philadelphia; for New York about the second week, and for Boston toward the end of the same month. The dates here given refer to an ordinary season, but in setting out any tender plant one should not be guided by the date but by the condition of the weather. A safe rule would be to plant the Victorias, if in a heated basin, as soon as it is safe to plant out Coleus in the open ground.

The size of the basin necessary in which to grow a plant of Victoria should not be less than thirty feet across, with a depth of three feet at the center where the box or receptacle for soil will be placed. This box should be eighteen inches deep and from eight to twelve feet square. It is not necessary that the basin should have a uniform depth of three feet, the bottom can slope from this depth to from one foot six inches to two feet at the edge, if so desired. Also, it will be unnecessary to have the full three feet in depth, as a box of one foot will answer as well as one of eighteen inches, provided it is made large enough to afford the plant the same quantity of soil. Some means of heating the basin, in places farther north than Washington, D. C., is necessary in order to obtain the best results and the reader is referred to a previous chapter on "Heating the Tropical Water Lily Basin."

In greenhouse establishments where very tender tropical plants are grown a little fire is carried in the boilers through the Summer; in such places it would be well to locate the Victoria tank near the boiler house, so as to utilize the same boiler for heating the tank.

When Victoria plants are ordered from growers of water lilies, they are

generally shipped in the pans in which they have been growing. On their arrival the temperature of the water in the pond should be taken, and if found below 80° the plants should be placed in a greenhouse tank; or if such a tank is not available, then a half barrel or any other receptacle large enough to hold the plant should be placed in the greenhouse, where the water surrounding the plant can be kept at the desired temperature until the water in the pond can be made warm enough for the safe planting of the *Victoria* outside in its Summer quarters.

The *Euryale ferox* was, until the discovery of the *Victoria regia*, the largest and handsomest of all the aquatic plants in cultivation as to size of leaves, which resemble the young leaves of the *Victoria* before the edges turn up. The leaves of the *Euryale* are round, deep green in color, with many little rounded eminences on the upper surface; the under side is of a rich purple color with the same prominent veins and spines as seen in *Victoria*. The size of the leaves is from two to three feet in diameter; the flowers are small, about two inches across, of a deep purple color. The plant is a native of India and is cultivated near Bengal for its seeds, which are gathered, baked and eaten by the natives. The plant is a hardy annual as far north as Philadelphia, coming up every year from seed selfsown the previous Summer, plants from which in turn will ripen seed and self sow in a similar manner.



CHAPTER XI

THE SMALL WATER GARDEN

Selections of the Best Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants for the Beginner

THE best water lilies for growing in a half barrel, if two plants are to be grown in the one receptacle, are *Nymphæa pygmæa*, white; *Nymphæa pygmæa helvola*, yellow; or in place of either of these, *Nymphæa Laydekeri rosea*, pink.

A half hogshead will accommodate two plants of the hardy water lilies, of moderate growth. The best red or wine colored one is *Nymphæa gloriosa*; the best white, *Nymphæa Marliacea albida*; the best yellow, *Nymphæa Marliacea chromatella*.

For growing in a small tank the best hardy lilies are the last mentioned three and the following: *Nymphæa Andreana*, *Nymphæa James Brydon*, *Nymphæa W. B. Shaw*, *Nymphæa Robinsoni*, *Nymphæa Laydekeri rosea*, *Nymphæa Marliacea rosea* and *Nymphæa Gladstoniana*.

The tender day flowering lilies are more vigorous in growth than the latter and, therefore, require more room. Only one plant can be grown in a half barrel, while two will be sufficient for a half hogshead. The best pale blue is *Nymphæa Pennsylvania*; *Nymphæa gracilis* is the only white day bloomer. The best pink is *Nymphæa Mrs. C. W. Ward*; the best dark blue, *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis*. *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis rosea* is a fine variety; the color ranges from light to deep rose pink. *Nymphæa Wm. Stone* is an attractive deep blue lily of the *gracilis* type.

The night flowering water lilies are too strong and robust to be grown successfully in either a half barrel or hogshead. The best of these for a small basin would be the following: *Nymphæa Bisseti*, pink; *Nymphæa O'Marana*, pink. The best whites are *Nymphæa dentata magnifica* and *Nymphæa superba*; rosy carmine, *Nymphæa rubra rosea*; purplish red, *Nymphæa Devoniensis*.

A fine arrangement for a small lawn, where it is not desired to construct a basin, is to procure several half barrels, placing one in the center, raised above the level of the grass, and filling it with *Nelumbium speciosum*, which is a light pink; or *Nelumbium album grandiflorum*, if a white is preferred; or *Nelumbium Pekin-*

ensis rubrum, if a deep pink is desired. Around this center tub can be placed others containing a selection of the water lilies previously named. Soil can be filled in between the barrels and in this soil some of the following plants set out; *Cyperus Papyrus*; *Cyperus alternifolius*; *Thalia dealbata*; *Sagittaria Monteviden-sis*; and, running over the soil as a carpet, the *Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*. These plants should be kept well watered, as they are all semi-aquatic subjects, delighting in lots of water.

Among aquatic plants other than the *Nymphæas*, suitable for growing in tubs, *Limncharis Humboldtii* is one of the best. It grows quickly and flowers profusely all Summer, bearing yellow poppy-shaped blooms.

Limnanthemum indicum is a very pretty plant for a tub; it bears little white flowers beautifully fringed, and blooms very freely all Summer. *Limnanthemum nymphæoides* gives pretty little golden yellow flowers, and blooms profusely all the season. These two plants can be grown in the same tub if the last named is kept pinched back so that it will not overrun the former and choke it out.

The Water Hyacinth, *Eichhornia speciosa*, is also well adapted for growing in a tub, which should be half filled with soil, the remaining space with water, and the plants placed in the tub. They will soon root in the soil and commence to flower, continuing in bloom all through the Summer. They flower best in a partially shaded position, or where the sun will only reach them during the morning and afternoon hours.

Eichhornia azurea is also a fine plant for a tub; it is a stronger plant than *E. speciosa*, but flowers as profusely throughout the Summer.



NYMPHAEA MARLIACEA ROSEA

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS AQUATIC PLANTS

UNDER this head are included all plants that grow entirely submerged—roots, stems, and leaves—also such plants as grow in water but send up stems and leaves above the surface. The former plants are mostly grown in ponds and tanks where fish culture is carried on, as they are useful in keeping the water supplied with oxygen and also give the fish excellent material to spawn on, the eggs adhering to the stems and leaves. They are also grown in aquaria for the same purpose. The others are cultivated for ornamental purposes, many of them having flowers or attractive foliage to recommend them.

Acorus calamus (Sweet Flag) grows to a height of two to three feet, and has lance-shaped-leaves.

In *Acorus calamus variegatus* the young leaves are striped with a deep yellow, which fades to a paler color as they get older.

Acorus gramineus grows to a height of from eight to twelve inches, forming a round grassy tuft.

Acorus gramineus variegatus is a beautiful variegated plant; the leaves are narrow, grass-like and striped with white. All the *Acorus* grow in shallow water or in damp soil, and are propagated by division of the root in Spring or Fall.

Anacharis Canadensis gigantea (Giant Water Weed) is the finest submerged water plant for the fish culturist, or for the aquarium. It is a rapid growing plant, with dark green linear leaves and brittle stems. It will grow floating on the water or planted in the soil; it is perfectly hardy and a little of it in the pond will be useful as it is an excellent thing for the gold fish to spawn on. *Care should be taken, however, that it does not get beyond control or it will prove a nuisance.*

Aponogeton distachyum (Cape Pond Weed) is a very interesting aquatic plant from the Cape of Good Hope. The white flowers are borne on forked spikes and are arranged in pairs. They are very fragrant, having the odor of

the hawthorn. The anthers are purple, the leaves oblong, lanceolate, floating on the surface of the water. This is a fine subject for naturalizing in ponds where it can be planted in water of a depth of two feet and where the water does not freeze over. In the Northern States it is best lifted and carried over the Winter in the greenhouse tank where it will flower toward Spring and continue blooming for a long period.

Azolla Caroliniana is a small, floating moss-like plant, which increases rapidly by self-division. When this plant is exposed to direct sunlight the small leaves take on a reddish tinge. It is useful for the aquarium.

Butomus umbellatus (Flowering Rush) is a very pretty aquatic, with narrow



LEAF AND FLOWER OF APONOGETON DISTACHYUM
Cape Pond Weed

three-cornered leaves from two to three feet in length. The flowers, which are purplish pink, are borne at the end of a long round stem. This plant will grow in shallow water in the pond or planted in wet soil; it is also useful for the aquarium if planted in soil in a pot.

Brasenia peltata (Water Shield) is a plant with oval, entire, floating leaves. The flowers are small and purple colored. It is an interesting plant for the pond or for the aquarium.

Cabomba Caroliniana (Washington Fish Grass) is another useful plant for the aquarium, growing entirely submerged; it emits roots readily. The leaves are green, oblong-linear. The flowers are one-half inch wide, white with two yellow spots. The plant is hardy as far north as New Jersey.

Cabomba rosæfolia is similar to the preceding except in the color of the leaves, which are tinged with pink on the under side; it is also more tender than *Cabomba Caroliniana*.

The Cabombas are only desirable for aquaria or fish ponds. They should be planted in soil, in small pots, which can be hidden from view by placing stones around them on the bottom of the aquarium.



CYPERUS PAPYRUS
The true Egyptian Paper Plant

Callitriche verna (Water Starwort) is a fine submerged plant, with dark green leaves, which grow close together at the ends of the stems, forming a mass

of green star-like clusters on the surface of the water. It should be planted in soil and kept near the surface; if kept in deep water it will soon die.

Callitriche autumnalis is similar to the former, but never rises above the surface of the water; therefore it can be planted at the bottom of the aquarium.

Caltha palustris (The Marsh Marigold) grows to a height of from one to two feet, and bears bright yellow flowers. It should be planted in shallow water or in wet soil. Propagation is effected by division of the roots in early Spring or when the plant is through flowering.

Ceratophyllum demersum (Common Hornwort) is another useful plant for the aquarium. The ends of the young shoots should be used. It has narrow bristle-like leaves growing around the stem in whorls; the individual leaves are divided three or four times into forks, making a very dense plant. It grows entirely submerged, and should be planted on the bottom of the aquarium. This is a native plant found wild in ponds and still water in all sections of the country.

Cyperus alternifolius is one of the finest plants for growing at the edge of the pond in shallow water, or in the aquarium. It is also an excellent house plant, thriving well in the dwelling when other plants die. It requires a deep rich soil for its best development, and is quite at home with its roots in water either outdoors or indoors. As it is a tender plant it must be wintered in the greenhouse or dwelling. The picture on page 140 is reproduced from a photograph of a plant growing at the edge of a water lily pond. The *Cyperus* is propagated by division or by young plants that grow on the top of the leaves.

Cyperus Papyrus is the true Egyptian paper plant. It is a fine graceful plant for the water garden. Planted in a box of soil, a few inches below the surface of the water, it will grow rapidly and make a very fine specimen before Fall. It grows from ten to fifteen feet in height, with long stems, at the top of which is the moplike head of fine grasslike leaves. This plant is tender and should be removed to the greenhouse at the approach of frost. It is propagated from seed, also by division of the stems, which should be divided while the plant is in a vigorous growing condition, either in Summer or Spring.

Eichhornia speciosa—*Eichhornia crassipes major*—(Water Hyacinth) is a showy, interesting floating plant, much used in ponds and tanks. It cost the United States Government thousands of dollars in an effort to exterminate this plant from the St. Johns River, Florida, where it grew so luxuriantly that it obstructed navigation. However, this will never happen in the Northern States, as there it is a tender plant, always killed by a few degrees of frost, and therefore can never

prove a weed. The petioles are inflated, forming a sort of bladder arrangement that keeps the plant afloat. If the water is shallow the plants will take root in the soil, and grow and flower more freely than if floating around in the water. The flowers are borne on a stem about one foot in height, six to eight flowers in a loose spike. The flowers are pale blue with a large blotch of deep blue and a yellow spot on the upper lobe.

Eichhornia azurea, a variety of the Water Hyacinth without the inflated stems of the preceding, is a strong, vigorous plant with large flower spikes. The



EICHHORNIA SPECIOSA—E. crassipes major
Water Hyacinth

flowers are of a beautiful shade of lavender blue. This plant thrives best in rich soil in shallow water. It can be planted in soil in a box submerged a few inches below the surface of the water. It is a tender plant and must be wintered in the house.

Fontinalis antipyretica (Willow Moss) is a native plant well adapted for the aquarium, being a fine plant for supplying oxygen to the water. The leaves are small and dark green. It is an excellent hardy plant, growing attached to stones submerged in the water.

Hippuris vulgaris (Mare's Tail) is a plant found wild in the ponds and pools

of the Northern States. The young plants are useful for aquaria. It has straight stems on which the leaves are arranged in whorls of from eight to ten. It grows entirely submerged.

Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ (European Frogbit) is a graceful floating water plant for the aquarium or pond. It is hardy and easily grown. The leaves are kidney-shaped, beautifully veined on long stalks. The pure white flowers are three-petaled. Its method of self-propagation is very interesting. When the plant begins to ripen, small buds are formed at the end of the runners, which drop to the bottom of the pond where they remain dormant until the return of warm weather, at which time they rise to the surface and begin to grow. After the buds have dropped to the bottom of the pond the old plant dies.

Jussiaea longifolia is another attractive aquatic plant, growing from two to three feet in height, and bearing numerous axillary, beautiful bright yellow flowers. It is well suited for the edge of the pond, planted in shallow water, or for growing in a tub. It is best treated as a tender annual, the seed being sown in Fall or Spring, in shallow water. The seeds are very small and should be sown in fine soil; when the young plants have made three or four leaves, or as soon as they can be properly handled, they should be potted off into small pots and shifted as they require it until the time to plant them out arrives. It is not necessary to grow it in water. After the young plants have been potted off they can be grown on a bench where they can be well supplied with moisture.

Lemna minor (Small Duckweed) is found floating on the surface of the water in nearly all natural ponds in America. They are very small plants, with small ovate light green leaves or fronds, having one rootlet attached to each frond.

Lemna polyrhiza is a larger plant than the foregoing. The leaves are nearly round and about one-half inch across, of a dark green color above and purplish underneath. Each leaf has a number of rootlets attached to the under side.

Lemna trisulca (Ivy-leaved Duckweed) has leaves of a light green color, about one-half inch in length, elliptical and very thin and serrated near the end. The young leaves grow at right angles to the old ones; attached to each leaf is one rootlet.

Lemna gibba (Thick-leaved Duckweed) has nearly round, thick leaves, about one-third of an inch across, flat above and rounded underneath, of a bright green color, with one rootlet attached to each leaf.

Limnanthemum indicum (Water Snowflake) is a very pretty little plant with light green heart-shaped leaves. Its flowers come in clusters at the junction of the leaf and the petiole. The flowers are white with yellow centers; the petals are

completely covered with little white hairy glands. It thrives in rich soil, in shallow water, and is an excellent plant for a tub or for the aquarium, blooming profusely all Summer. It is a tender plant and will require to be taken into the house before frost sets in.

Limnanthemum lacunosum (Floating Heart) is a pretty native hardy plant, with heart-shaped, mottled leaves, about two inches across. The flowers are small and pure white. For best results it should be planted in soil in the pond at a depth of water of from eighteen inches to two feet.

Limnanthemum Nymphoides (*Villarsia Nymphoides*) is a pretty aquatic plant with floating leaves, like those of a *Nymphæa*, and golden yellow flowers about one inch in diameter. The leaves are from two to four inches across. This is one of the best of the small aquatic plants; it is liable, however, to become a weed if not kept within bounds. It has become naturalized at Washington, D. C., but will require protection farther north.

Limnanthemum trachyspermum (Fairy Water Lily) resembles a miniature water lily, and has leaves from two to three inches wide. The flowers are pure white, borne close to the leaves on the leaf stem. This is a native plant found growing in ponds from New Jersey to Florida.

All the *Limnanthemums* are best kept within bounds by planting them in submerged boxes and not allowing them to extend beyond an allotted space. They all flower profusely and are very pretty.

Limnobiium Bosci—*Limnobiium spongia*—(The American Frogbit) has leaves from one to two feet in length, of a dark green color, heart-shaped, tinted with purple underneath, and purplish roots. This is an evergreen plant and, not being hardy in the Northern States, will require to be wintered in the house.

Limnocharis Humboldtii (The Water Poppy) is a beautiful little yellow flowered aquatic plant. The thick floating leaves are broad, oval, of a deep green color. The flowers pale yellow, from two to two and one-half inches across, are borne on stems that rise well above the water. It should be planted in soil, in shallow water not over eight inches in depth, and where it will have the full sunlight. It is a tender plant and, therefore, must not be exposed to frost. It is an excellent subject for a tub or for the aquarium in either of which it will flower profusely through the season. See illustration, page 107.

Limnocharis emarginata (*Limnocharis Plumieri*) is an erect growing aquatic plant reaching out of the water to a height of from one to two feet. The leaves are cordate, four to six inches long, of a light green color. The flowers are pale straw colored from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. It likes

rich soil and should be planted in shallow water in the pond. It is also desirable for the aquarium. The plants are tender and should be wintered in the house.

Ludwigia Mulertii is a tender plant much used for aquaria purposes. The leaves are bright bronzy green above, tinted with deep crimson on the under side; they are oblong lanceolate. The flowers are small, yellow colored.

Ludwigia palustris (Water Purslane) is found growing in wet soil or in shallow running streams and in ponds all over this country. The leaves are long, oblong; the flowers are small and reddish colored. It is useful for the aquarium.

Myriophyllum proserpinacoides (Parrot's Feather) is a favorite aquatic plant for the aquarium and for fountain basins. The leaves grow in whorls of



LIMNOCHARIS HUMBOLDTII
The Water Poppy

four to five; the segments are from twenty to twenty-five. This is a beautiful plant, having light green, feathery leaves. It is a strong, rampant grower, perfectly hardy from New Jersey southward. If not kept within bounds it will prove a great pest in the warmer sections of the country, as it will overrun everything. It is an excellent plant for the aquarium where it should be planted in a pot of soil, and the pot hidden by stones on the bottom of the vessel. It is also a beautiful plant for the basins of fountains. The long stems grow out over the edge and droop gracefully over the stone, forming a curtain of living green. Another use to which it can be put is to treat it in the same way as the Japanese Fern balls are treated, that is, by planting the roots in a ball of moss and keeping it wet. An illustration of this subject is presented on page 30.

Myriophyllum verticillatum has submerged leaves, in whorls of three to four; the divisions are very fine and slender; also useful for the aquaria.

Myriophyllum spicatum has submerged leaves in whorls of four to five dissected into slender capillary divisions; the floral leaves are ovate, entire or serrate; the flower spike from one to three inches long.

Myriophyllum heterophyllum has submerged leaves in whorls of four and five, linear or lanceolate. The flower spike is from twelve to eighteen inches in length. All of the *Myriophyllums* are useful for aquaria or for fish ponds.

Nuphar advena (Common Spatterdock) has large leaves about a foot in length, cordate-ovate to cordate-oblong; they are thick, nearly always with an open basal sinus. The flowers are from two to three inches across and are cup shaped, not opening flat, yellow colored, often tinged with purple. Both flowers and leaves rise above the water.

Nuphar polysepalum is a larger plant than *N. advena*, with yellow colored flowers from four to five inches across.

Nuphar rubrodiscum has smaller leaves than *N. advena*. The flowers are from one to one and one-half inches across, yellow with the stigmatic disk bright red to crimson. They are suitable for planting near the edge of the pond, where they will soon establish themselves. They are not of great decorative value except for the leaves that rise out of the water.

Orontium aquaticum is a handsome aquatic perennial plant, growing from twelve to eighteen inches in height. It flowers in Summer, and has a narrow spadix densely covered with small yellow blossoms. It should be planted at the edge of the pond, or in wet boggy soil. It is perfectly hardy.

Ouvirandra fenestralis (Lace-leaf Plant) is one of the most interesting of aquatic plants. The leaves are skeletonized, of dark olive green color, floating just under the surface of the water; they are from six to eighteen inches in length, and from two to four inches wide. The flowers are borne on two spikes that are joined at the base, and carried on a stem about twelve inches long, rising above the water from two to three inches; they are very small and are borne in great numbers arranged around the two spikes. This is a tender greenhouse plant from Madagascar. It thrives best in a tub of water placed in a shady part of the greenhouse, where it will be kept at an even temperature of seventy to seventy-five degrees. It should be potted in a good rich soil such as has been recommended for *Nymphæas*. Propagation is by division of the plant and from seed. The plant is often covered with algæ; if this should happen, a few tadpoles or water snails of the *Planorbis* type, especially the variety *corneus*, which prefers algæ and confervæ growths to more valuable plants, will soon clear the leaves.

Peltandra Virginica (Water Arum) has dark green leaves, sagittate, on long petioles. The flower spathe is green, from four to eight inches in length.

Peltandra sagittæfolia (White Arrow Arum) has sagittate leaves, wider than those of *P. Virginica*. The petioles are from eight to twenty inches long,



OUVIRANDRA FENESTRALIS—Lace Leaf Plant
View to the left shows the flower and a perfect leaf

the spathe whitish, from three to four inches in length; the spadix is much shorter than the spathe. The staminate flowers are borne on the upper half of the spadix.

The *Peltandras* are fine plants for shallow water, at the edge of the pond.

Pistia stratiotes (Water Lettuce) is a very ornamental aquatic plant. It forms a rosette of light green velvety leaves, with long, slender feathery rootlets. The plant floats on the surface of the water and is from four to six inches across. It sends out side runners on which young plants develop. The *Pistia*

likes a shady position and should be in water where its roots will reach the soil. Being a tender plant it must not be exposed to frost.

Potamogeton crispus (Curled-leaved Pondweed) is another useful plant for the aquarium. It has linear oblong leaves, one-half to four inches in length and about one-half inch in width, slender, narrow and crimped, serrated; the stems are long and flattened. This is a native plant found in ponds and slow running streams; it likes a sandy soil.

Potamogeton natans has broader leaves than *P. crispus*. If planted in deep water the leaves will be long, grasslike, entirely submerged; other large oval leaves will rise to the surface and float on the water. The flowers are small, green colored, borne on spikes above the water. It grows in ponds and slow-running streams and is principally used for aquarium purposes.

Proserpinaca palustris (Mermaid Weed) grows to a height of twenty inches. The submerged leaves are oblong or linear lanceolate, one to two inches in length, very narrow and finely divided as in the *Myriophyllum*. It likes a sandy soil.

Proserpinaca pectinacea (Cut-leaved Mermaid Weed) is similar to the preceding, but a smaller growing plant.

Pontederia cordata (Pickerel Weed) is a fine native aquatic plant found growing in shallow water. The leaves are arrow-shaped, carried on long stalks, rising from one to two feet above the water. The flowers are blue, borne on a close set spike. It is useful for planting in shallow water at the edge of the pond.

Ranunculus aquatilis (Water Crowfoot) is a fine plant for the aquarium. It is found in streams and ponds, sometimes covering the entire surface with its attractive leaves and flowers. The leaves are of two different types, the lower ones being always submerged and divided into numerous hairlike segments; the upper ones are three-lobed, with round notches, and float on the surface of the water. The flowers are white with yellow stamens.

Sagittaria Montevidensis (Giant Arrowhead) is another fine plant for the edge of the pond in shallow water, or for planting in moist soil at the margin; it is also suitable for the aquarium. The leaves are arrow-shaped, with long diverging basal lobes. The flowers are white with a purplish blotch at the base, and measure from two to three inches across. The plant will not stand frost; and unless the roots can be planted below the frost line they should be taken up in the Fall and stored in moist sand until the Spring.



EIGHT DESIRABLE WATER PLANTS

1. *Anacharis Canadensis*. 2. *Potamogeton natans*, narrow leaved. 3. *Potamogeton crispus*. 4. *Sagittaria Sinensis* (Giant *Sagittaria*). 5. *Sagittaria natans*. 6. *Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*. 7. *Ludwigia Mulertii*. 8. *Cabomba Caroliniana*

Sagittaria pusilla (*S. natans*) is a small growing plant with simple slender grasslike leaves, only growing a few inches in height. The flowers are white, one-half to three-quarters of an inch across, borne in a single whorl. The plant is only valuable for the aquarium. It can be planted in soil, or sand, at the bottom of the aquarium, and treated as a submerged subject. This is the small, grassleaved plant so much used in aquaria.

Sagittaria latifolia is a very variable plant, growing from a few inches up to four feet in height. The leaves are broad sagittate, with long basal lobes. The flowers are pure white, about one inch in diameter. It grows luxuriantly at the margin of ponds and streams, and is also useful for the aquarium.

Sagittaria sagittæfolia has a thick tuberous rhizome, the leaves are broad, sagittate. The flowers are white.

Sagittaria sagittæfolia flora plena (*S. japonica fl. pl.*) is very similar to the preceding, except that the plant bears large spikes of pure white double flowers. This is a very desirable subject for the edge of the pond.

Sagittaria Sinensis is a plant of similar habit of growth and leaf to *S. natans*, but larger in every way, growing more freely—a splendid plant for aquaria.

Salvinia Braziliensis is a pretty floating aquatic plant suitable for the aquarium. It has slender stems with two-ranked oblong leaves, which are soft and green, covered with delicate hairs on the surface. This little plant should be taken into the house in Winter. It is an annual and frequently dies in Winter. After ripening its spores the spore capsules fall to the bottom and lie there until germination sets in. This, and *S. natans*, are supposed to be identical.

Saururus cernuus (Lizard's Tail) is a fine plant for the margin of the pond, reaching from two to two and one-half feet in height. It is a hardy perennial plant growing in swampy soil. The leaves are heartshaped, and it has small fragrant white flowers, borne on a dense terminal spike that curves gracefully over at the end. It flowers in June and July.

Scirpus lacustris zebrina (*S. tabernæmontana zebrina*) is a fine ornamental rush, growing from three to four feet in height, having beautifully variegated leaves with alternate bands of green and yellowish white. It grows well in shallow water, or when planted in a moist place. It is quite hardy.

Scirpus Holoschoenus variegatus is the variegated form of the Siberian rush. The stems are from twelve to eighteen inches in height, variegated with alternate bands of green and yellowish white. This plant grows in moist or ordinary garden soil. It also is hardy.

Stratiotes aloides has long narrow pointed serrated leaves and large white flowers, borne on the end of stalks about six inches in length. It delights to root in the muddy soil at the bottom of the pond, where it remains entirely submerged, only coming to the surface of the water to flower. This is a fine aquarium subject and can be planted in the sand or allowed to float on the surface of the water.

Trapa natans (Water Chestnut) is a floating aquatic plant. The petioles of the floating leaves are from two to four inches long. The leaves themselves are about one inch in length, mottled or variegated. The flowers are reddish white. The seeds are large and black and are armed with four spikes or spines; they are edible and taste somewhat like chestnuts, hence the common name, "Water Chestnut." This plant likes to root in a good rich loamy soil. It is an excellent subject for the tub, aquarium, or pond.

Trapa bispinosa has floating leaves of from two to three inches in length, the upper half slightly crenate; the petioles are from four to six inches long. The seed is about an inch long, broad and hairy, quite frequently with only two spines, or with the other pair just showing.

Typha latifolia (Cat-tail) is a fine hardy subject for planting at the edge of the pond in water or in wet soil. It grows in tufts of two-rowed flat leaves, eighteen to twenty-four inches long; the leaves from one to one and one-half inches wide. From the center of the leaves springs the flowering spike to a height of from six to seven feet. The flower is a close cylindrical spike, six to nine inches in length and about one inch in diameter, of dark brownish black color. See illustration on page 164.

Typha angustifolia is similar to the preceding except that the leaves and flower spike are narrower and more graceful.

Typha minor is a miniature form of *T. latifolia*.

Typha minima is a dwarf, growing only to a height of from twelve to eighteen inches, with dense globose heads.

All the *Typhas* are excellent for shallow water treatment; they are perfectly hardy and are very attractive when in flower, with their black spikes and dark green lancelike leaves.

Utricularia vulgaris is a hardy native aquatic plant, with two to three pinnately-divided floating leaves, one-half inch in length, with fine hair-like segments provided with bladders of a purplish color. The flowers are yellow, one-half to one inch long, on racemes of six or seven flowers on the upper end

of the stalk, rising out of the water. This is an interesting plant for the aquarium.

Vallisneria spiralis gigantea (Giant Eel Grass) is a hardy submerged aquatic plant, with ribbon-like leaves, about half an inch in width and from one to two feet in length. The white flowers are borne on long, spiral, threadlike stems, rising to the surface of the water. This is a very useful plant for the fish pond and for the aquarium.

Vallisneria spiralis is similar to the last named but of smaller growth.

Zizania aquatica (Wild Rice) is a fine plant for the pond, where it should be planted near the edge, in shallow water. The large loose flower panicle is produced on stems of from five to ten feet in length. The plant forms a fine, grasslike clump, and is quite attractive. This is an annual and requires to be raised from seed every year ; however, it will self sow and come up annually.



NYMPHAEA MARLIACEA CHROMATELLA

CHAPTER XIII

THE AQUATIC PLANT GREENHOUSE

FOR best results in the cultivation of tropical water lilies a heated tank in the greenhouse is necessary; here the plants can be started into growth early in the year, so as to have them in six or eight-inch pots when planting out time comes. Plants from this size pot will commence to bloom at once and, therefore, give a longer flowering season than if smaller plants are set out. Any style of greenhouse will answer for this purpose. The ideal structure, however, is an even span house, about twenty feet wide inside measurement, with brick or concrete walls; a tank on either side three feet wide, with two walks, each two feet six inches wide, and a tank down the center six feet four inches wide. This will allow of four side walls eight inches thick for the tanks.

It is well in building tanks for the growing of water lilies in the greenhouse to have them of a width so that all the plants can be reached from one side or the other. The center tank should be equally divided by a partition, so that one-half can be kept warmer than the other. One tank should have a two-inch heating pipe run around the sides (For number of square feet of pipe required see pages 70 and 73); each of them should be supplied with a valve so as to enable the operator to control the temperature of the water. Most of the time one pipe will be sufficient to maintain the necessary temperature. The cooler tank should have one two-inch pipe down the center, valved so that the heat can be regulated. The greenhouse should be piped to maintain a temperature of 70° in the coldest weather.

If the system of overhead heating is carried out, the pipe entering the tanks can be dropped from the flow pipe, run to the far end of the tank and there connected with the return to the boiler. Where the pipes go through the walls of the tank, it is advisable to have a large pipe, of the same length as the wall is thick, built into the wall for the heating pipes to pass through. This will prevent the cracking of the wall by the expansion of the heating pipe. The wall can be made tight where the pipe goes through, by using the long screw and washer described on page 72.

It is needless to say that all pipes and fittings used in the tanks should be galvanized to prevent their rusting. The tanks on the sides of the house need not be over twelve inches deep. For the center tank a depth of 18 inches will be found very satisfactory. One of the side tanks should have heating pipes around it so as to insure a temperature of 80°. About four feet of this tank should be partitioned off at one end, and extra pipes run in so as to carry a temperature of 85°



AQUATIC PLANT GREENHOUSE AT SCHENLEY PARK, PITTSBURG, PA.

to 90°. In this tank the *Victoria regia* can be grown. The other side tank need have no heating pipes and could be used principally for carrying over stock. All the tanks should be provided with an overflow and an outlet. One pipe can be made to answer for both of these by having a piece of pipe, with an L screwed on to it, built into the bottom of the tank so that the mouth of the L will turn upward; into this L a piece of pipe can be loosely screwed of sufficient length to reach the water level in the tank, which should be about one inch below the top

of the wall. When it is desired to empty the tank the standpipe may be easily unscrewed and the water thus allowed to escape.

Another house, less pretentious, nevertheless very satisfactory, is to have a tank located outside of sufficient width to be covered by a hotbed sash. The walls of this tank can be formed of concrete or brick and the back wall carried up eighteen inches above the front one so as to shed the rain. The side walls



Courtesy Lord & Burnham Company, New York

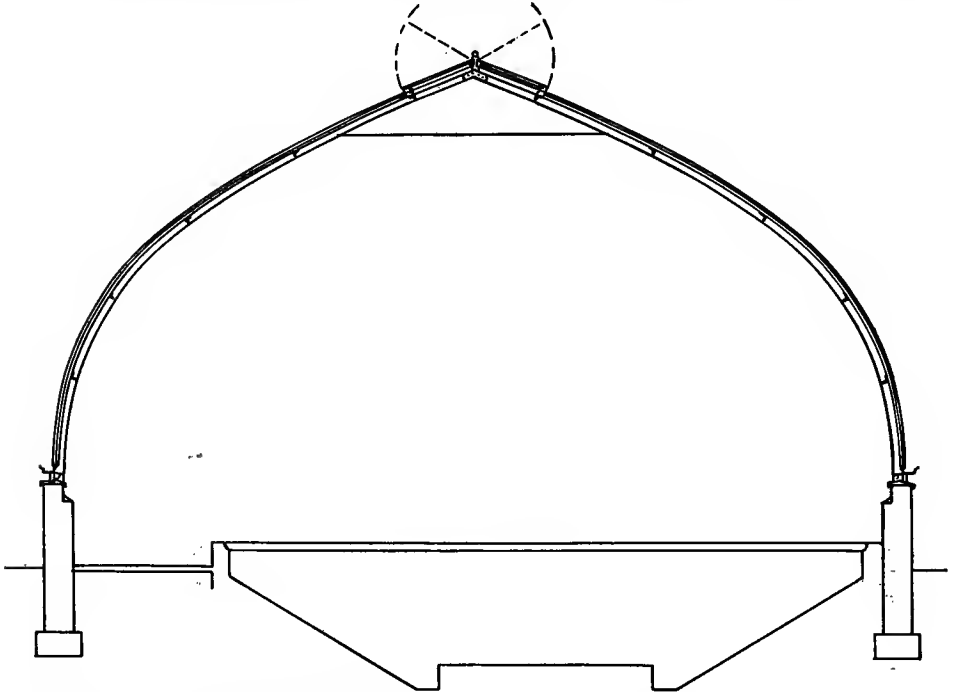
AQUATIC PLANT GREENHOUSE OF SAMUEL UNTERMAYER, ESQ., AT GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

should slope with the pitch of the roof. A boiler pit can be dug at one end and a small boiler installed to heat the tank. The flow pipe should enter the tank a few inches below the water level at the end next to the boiler; and the return pipe be run from the far end. This will provide a good circulation and keep the tank and space above the water perfectly warm. This style of heating is described on page 72. It is simply using this receptacle as an expansion tank for the

circulation of the water. This can be arranged at a nominal cost and will give very good satisfaction.

Of whatever material the tanks are made they should be filled with water when completed and allowed to stand for two or three days; the water should then be drawn off so as to get rid of any impurities from the materials used before the plants or fish are placed in the tank.

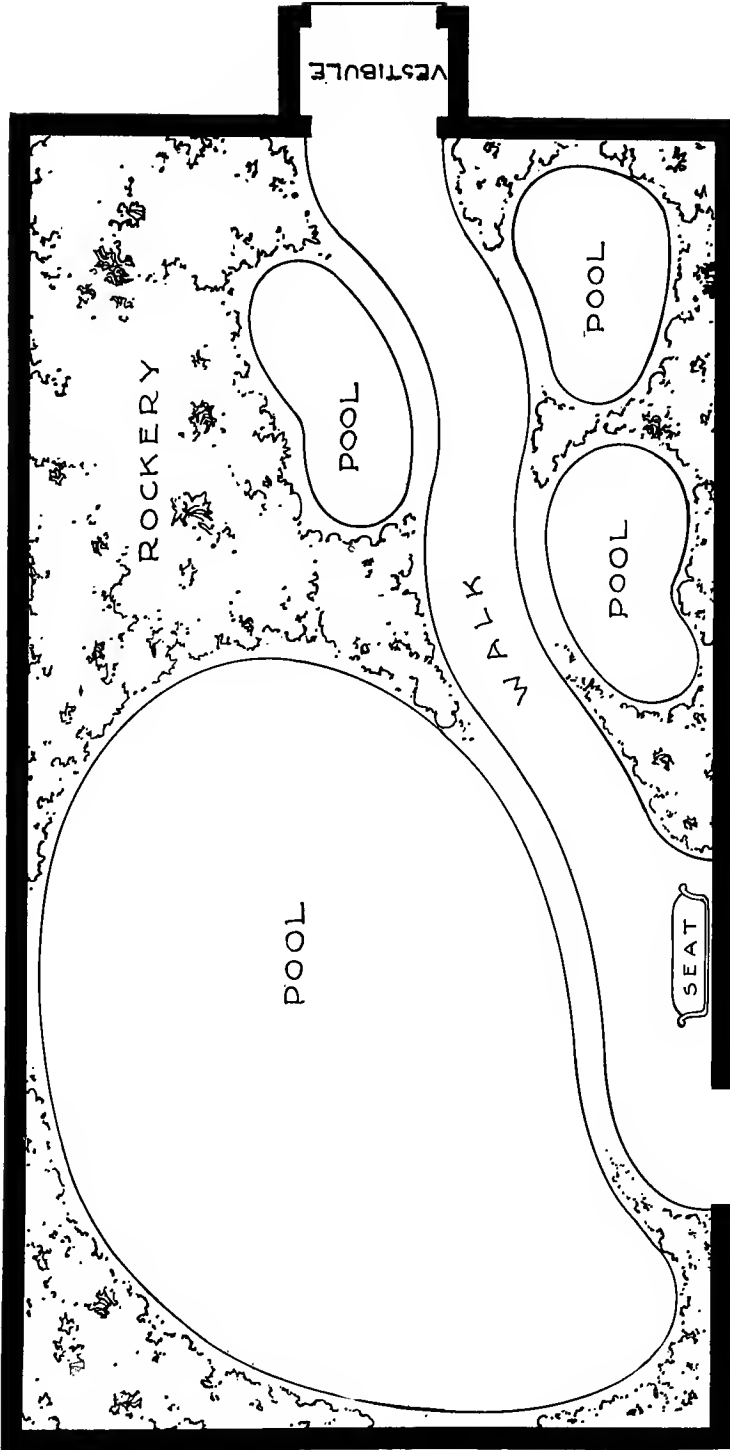
Tanks of brick and concrete have been treated of only, as they are by far the



Courtesy Lord & Burnham Company, New York

CURVILINEAR GREENHOUSE FOR AQUATIC PLANTS

most satisfactory. If it is not possible to build a tank such as has been described one can be constructed of matched boards, lined with copper, zinc or galvanized iron. This can be placed on the heating pipes, or, what is more satisfactory, a small heating pipe can be run through the tank to keep the water at the desired temperature. Another method is to leave off a part of the woodwork on the bottom of the tank, thus exposing the metal, and by placing an oil stove or lamp under this the necessary temperature can be obtained in which to start both seeds and plants. One of the advantages of the portable tank is that during the Sum-



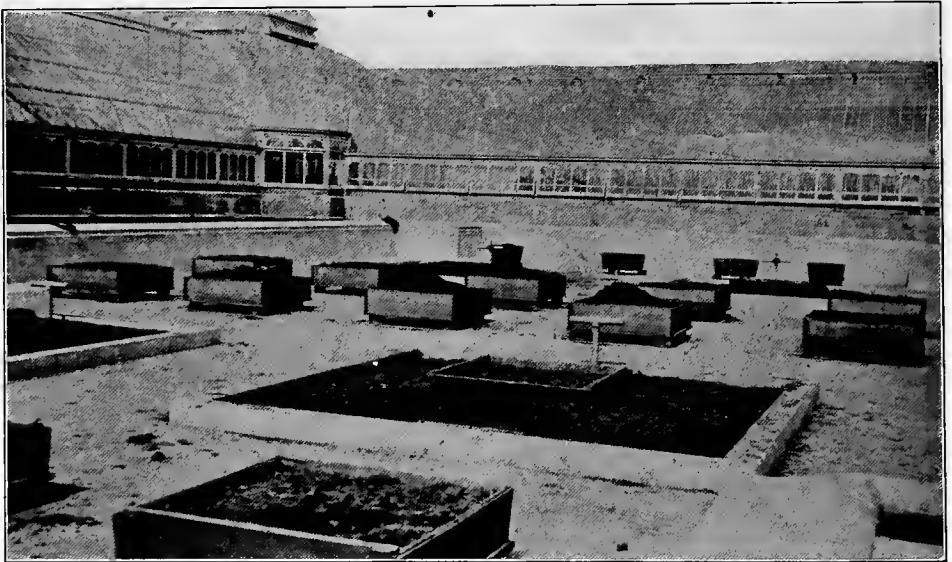
INTERIOR PLAN OF AQUATIC CURVILINEAR GREENHOUSE

As described in the text, page 120

Courtesy Lord & Burnham Company, New York

mer months the tank can be carried outside and the greenhouse used for the cultivation of other plants until time to start up the water lilies again.

So far only greenhouses for raising water lilies for planting out in the Summer have been described. There are some places where an aquatic plant greenhouse is kept for growing and flowering water lilies all the year. In this case, the greenhouse should be of large size and, preferably, have a curvilinear roof. A large tank should be built toward the center in which to grow the *Victoria regia* and other tropical night flowering lilies; while smaller tanks can be located



Courtesy Lord & Burnham Company, New York

THE AQUATIC PLANT POOL AT BRONX PARK, NEW YORK

Showing the planting out boxes before the water is turned on

on the sides for growing the smaller water lilies of the day flowering class. It will be best to have all these tanks of irregular outline, and a walk winding among them approaching to the edge of the tank in places to enable one to see the flowers. An irregular border can surround the tanks in which can be grown such plants as *Cyperus Papyrus*, *Cyperus alternifolius*, *Cyperus alternifolius variegata*, *Musa Ensete*, *Musa Dacca*, *Musa zebrina*, *Musa vittata* and *Colocasia antiquorum var. esculenta* (Elephant's Ear); *Colocasia odorata*, also *Alocasia macrorrhiza variegata*, *Xanthosoma sagittæfolium* and *X. violaceum*. To the foregoing can

be added Crotons, Dracænas, Ferns, Palms, or any other plant having large tropical foliage that will stand the full sun and be in keeping with the surrounding growth. No plant should be used, however, that will not stand full exposure to direct sunlight in which the water lilies delight, so the glass should never be shaded. The ground around these plants can be covered with Tradescantia or other low creeping subjects, and at the edge of the tanks can be grown *Limnocharis Humboldtii*, *Limnanthemum indicum* (Water Snowflake), *Eichhornia crassipes major*, *Eichhornia azurea*, etc. The plants named, with the exception of the Snowflake, are rather strong and vigorous and will have to be kept in place or they will soon cover the water.

For a list of other subjects suitable for planting around the tanks see Chapter XV. The tanks can be built either of brick or concrete. The smaller ones should have a depth of two feet; the larger one, where the *Victoria regia* is to be grown, should be three feet deep. The walls of the tank should be finished with a suitable coping and extend about twelve inches above the ground level.

Water Lilies for Winter Flowering

Water lilies are frequently grown for their flowers in the greenhouse during Winter. They afford a change from the ordinary florist's stock, and are always acceptable to the flower lover. The varieties that give good satisfaction during Winter are the two day flowering blue lilies, *Nymphæa pulcherrima* and *Nymphæa Pennsylvania*; these will often have four or five flowers open at one time. The night flowering *Nymphæas dentata superba* and *dentata magnifica* will give fine white flowers. *Nymphæa O'Marana* and *Nymphæa Bisseti* are beautiful pinks that bloom very freely throughout the Winter months. For a very deep red, none will prove more desirable than *Nymphæa rubra rosea*.

Young plants of the varieties named should be potted up during August, and kept growing by giving them larger pots or boxes as required. On the approach of cold weather the plants should be removed to the greenhouse tank, where a temperature of 75° to 80° can be maintained in the water. The plants will commence to flower immediately and continue blooming throughout the Winter.

Where an orchid house is available, a good plan is to have a tank located in it for growing *Nymphæas*. The moisture arising from the water will be found beneficial to the orchids. A greenhouse, with tanks as described on preceding pages,

will prove an ideal structure for the growth of water lilies for Winter flowers. No special cultural directions are required for the greenhouse treatment of water lilies; simply have the plants well established before cold weather arrives. The plants will make more growth in one day in August than in several days in November, hence the directions to commence work in the former month. The water in the tanks should be kept as near to the temperature mentioned as possible. See that all decaying leaves are removed, and the plants syringed with a good force of water daily; this will hold the black aphid in check, as well as keep the plants clean.

While a large number of flowers will be cut from a plant during Winter, the plants do not bloom free enough, for the amount of space required for their proper cultivation, to induce anyone to erect greenhouses for their cultivation exclusively, with the intention of selling the flowers.



CHAPTER XIV

PROPAGATION OF WATER LILIES

Raising Water Lilies From Seed



SEEDS for water lily propagation require a tank or other vessel that will hold water, and some means of heating the same, unless the seed can be placed in a warm greenhouse, when the temperature will keep the water sufficiently warm. The seed should be sown and the pots (or pans) kept submerged in water at a temperature of from 70° to 80°. Sow the seed as soon after January first as possible, in pots, pans or boxes. The most useful and easily handled, taking very little water to cover it, so that it can be placed in a very shallow tank, is the shallow Fern pan so often used for jardinières for table use. This should be filled to within one inch of the brim with very finely screened soil, as described in a previous chapter. Sow the seed and place over it a light covering of sand that has first been put through a fine screen. The pan should then be lowered into a vessel of water, about four-fifths submerged, and allowed to remain there for a day. The water will be absorbed by the soil, and the seed thoroughly soaked. If the pan should be immersed at once after sowing, the seed, being dry, will float on the surface of the water and, if several varieties are sown at the same time, become mixed. By following the method described none of the seed will float if it be in good condition.

After the pans have been in the water long enough for the seed to become thoroughly soaked they should be placed in the tank, allowing an inch or two of water above the soil. It makes very little difference how deep the pans are submerged, as the seeds will grow if sown eighteen inches under water, and will send their leaves to the surface in due time.

The pans containing the seed should be placed at one end of the tank, which should be divided off from the remainder by a partition of fine wire to protect the seed from the gold fish, as these, if allowed free play, will very soon scatter both seed and labels over the tank. If it is not practicable to divide the tank, then

a small piece of one-quarter-inch mesh wire should be cut to fit over each pan. It is absolutely necessary to have the seed protected in some way when gold fish are in the same tank with it.

When the seedlings first make their appearance they look very much like fine grass. They should not be transplanted until they have made what is termed the first floating leaf; that is, the first leaf to rise to the surface and float on the water. They should be potted singly into two-inch pots, or transplanted into boxes, two inches apart each way. The boxes should be two inches in depth, and



TYPES OF SEED VESSELS

Lotus Type Night flowering	Zanzibarensis Type	Gracilis Type	Odorata Type
	These three are day flowering		

of any size that can be easily handled. A box fifteen by eighteen inches is a very convenient size. The soil should have incorporated in it a little well-decayed manure, and should not be too coarse. After potting, or boxing, the soil should be covered with a layer of fine gravel that has been passed through a screen of one-half-inch mesh. If gravel cannot be obtained coarse sand will answer. This will keep the gold fish from digging in the soil, and prevent them setting afloat the young plants. Nothing better than gravel can be employed for this purpose, and it should be used always on pots and boxes, both in the greenhouse tank and in the larger boxes in the pond. After the young plants have filled the two-inch

pots with roots, or begin to crowd each other in the boxes, they should be afforded larger pots, using soil a little coarser than at first, and with more manure in it. When the plants reach the three-inch pot stage, they can be potted in the soil recommended for the larger plants.

The plants should be repotted whenever they have filled the pots with roots, in the same way as a Geranium or Rose would be treated. The aim should be to keep the young plants in a good growing condition, and this can only be done when they have sufficient root room and plenty of good soil. Therefore, see that the young plants have all that they want to keep them growing vigorously until the time arrives for planting them out in their Summer quarters.

Water lilies that are easily raised from seed, and that are sure to give satisfaction, are those of the *Zanzibarensis* section. *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis* is a fine dark purple lily that will not always come true from seed. The seedlings obtained from the true dark purple variety will give flowers ranging in color from deep blue to pale lavender. *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis cœrulea*, as the name denotes, gives pale sky-blue flowers; it is grown extensively from seed. *Nymphæa Zanzibarensis rosea*, a pink-flowering form, is also easily raised from seed. These three day bloomers are the best to commence with and, after being successful with them, the experiment can be tried of raising the more difficult ones.

In the night-blooming class, *Nymphæa dentata*, a large pure white, is readily raised from seed. A fitting companion to this is the beautiful night-blooming pink lily, *Nymphæa O'Marana*. Both of these can be raised from seed and, if sown early, the seedlings will flower the first year.

The seeds of the hardy lilies take longer to germinate, and are slower to reach maturity. Seeds of some of the tender lilies will germinate in ten days; but those of the hardy sorts often take three months and have been known to lie dormant for a year and then grow. The best results are obtained by sowing the seeds of the hardy lilies as soon as harvested in the Summer. They can be sown in boxes or pans, and placed in the pond or tank out of doors, where they will germinate and make a few leaves. Before the water becomes too cold to chill the young plants, these receptacles should be removed to a cool greenhouse or a frost-proof cellar, and the plants kept covered with a few inches of water. They should not be disturbed until growth commences in Spring. When the plants have made a few new leaves they can be transplanted into pots, or boxes, which will keep them growing until the time to plant them in their Summer quarters.

Seedlings of all of the tender night flowering and day flowering varieties can be raised in the same way. If the seed is sown as soon as ripe, through July and August, most of the young plants will form small tubers before frost, which will carry them safely through the Winter in quarters similar to those recommended for the hardy sorts.

If neither greenhouse nor tank be available in which to raise the seedlings, one need not despair, for many fine plants of the Zanzibarensis section have been grown in nothing better than an ordinary porcelain bowl. The truth is, seeds of water lilies can be germinated in any vessel that will hold water kept sufficiently warm. A method that is very satisfactory, when one has no tank in which to sow the seed, is to fill a pot with fine soil, as recommended above, sowing the seed and then standing the pot in a saucer kept full of water. The soil will absorb the water by capillary attraction, and this will keep it sufficiently wet to germinate the seed and start the young plants growing for several weeks. When they begin to crowd each other they should be potted off singly, and the pots submerged in water. In sowing seed by this latter method care should be taken to have the soil sweet, and enough sand should be added to the soil so that the proportion will be one-half of each.

If it is not desired to raise the plants from seed, young plants in all stages of growth can be purchased from the dealers in this class of stock. In this way, fine healthy plants can be secured that will be sure to flower early in the season, as the growers are well equipped with heated tanks to raise these plants to perfection.

Propagation of Tender Water Lilies

To get tubers of the tender water lilies for stock raising, a few plants of each variety should be grown in small pots all Summer. The pots should not be larger than six or seven inches in diameter. The plants will soon exhaust the food in the soil and then will commence to form small tubers. When the plants have ripened up, which will be shown by the leaves becoming yellow, brown and red, the pots should be taken from the water and laid on their sides in a moist place under the greenhouse bench, where they will not dry out too rapidly, and where is maintained a temperature of from 50° to 60°. Here they should remain, protected from mice and rats, until Spring.

Tender water lilies are generally raised from the tuberous roots which are started into growth from the month of January on, according to the supply of

stock. In the case of a new variety, of which the stock is limited, the tubers can be grown all Winter and the young plants potted up as formed. The tubers



TYPES OF ROOTS OF THE WATER LILIES

To the left, a tuber of the night blooming section, showing two young plants ready to be separated. To the right, a tuber of the Zanzibarensis type, showing a small tuber with one young plant

are generally wintered under the greenhouse bench where they are placed when taken from the pond in the Fall, in pots or boxes of sand kept moist but not

wet. The tubers are placed in pots, in shallow pans or boxes, in a light soil that has been passed through a fine screen. This screening of the soil is to insure the safe removal of the fine white roots, when the young plants are separated from the tuber, which would surely be broken if coarse soil was used. After potting, they should be placed in a heated tank in the greenhouse, four or five inches below the surface of the water, which should be kept at a temperature of from 75° to 80°. The tubers will soon commence to grow, sending out shoots the same as the Potato does. These shoots then send out leaves and, at the base of the leaf stems, roots are emitted. As soon as the young plants have one or two floating leaves they should be separated from the parent tuber and potted singly into two and one-half or three-inch pots, using a little coarser soil with the addition of one-third rotted cow manure. After the young plants have been removed the tubers can be replaced in the boxes or pans, and will give another crop of young plants in a few weeks. After potting the young plants the soil should be covered with a layer of coarse sand, or fine gravel, and the plants placed in a tank where the same temperature can be maintained as that in which they had been previously growing. The pots should be immersed deep enough to allow the floating leaves to reach the surface of the water. If they should be placed in deeper water than here stated, no harm will come to them, as, if strong and robust, they will send the leaves to the surface even if there is eighteen inches or two feet of water above the plants. All that is now required is to see that the young plants are kept in a growing condition, without any check from cold, or by becoming pot-bound. They should be repotted into larger pots as required, using soil with one-third to one-half cow manure. As the size of the pot increases, the soil used can be coarser in texture until the ordinary compost soil is employed.

The Zanzibarensis types make small conical tubers that should not be allowed to go to rest. The best method of handling this type, after lifting the plants from the pond, is to pot them up into as small pots as will contain them, wintering them in a rather cool tank where they will have a temperature of fifty-five to sixty degrees, in which temperature they will remain in a semi-dormant condition, ready to start into growth with the warmer weather of Spring. They sometimes make side tubers which can be separated and potted up, or carried through as recommended above for the night-flowering class.

The tubers of this class do not send out a number of shoots as do those of the Dentata class, yielding but one single plant from the top of the tuber. This

plant, when well rooted, can be removed and potted and the old tuber returned to the tank, when a month or two later it may give another young plant.



TYPICAL ROOTS OF HARDY WATER LILIES

The illustration to the left shows a branching type with the crowns close together. To the right is shown a long running root with a young shoot growing from the side. The white lines show points of separation for purposes of propagation
See page 130

The tubers of the *Gracilis* types can be kept dormant all Winter, stored in sand, in the same manner as the night-flowering types, and treated similarly to them. To this class belong Mrs. C. W. Ward, *gracilis purpurea*, William Stone and *gracilis*.

By Division

The hardy water lilies are propagated by division of the rhizomes. Some of them bear seed and can be increased by this means, but to get them to come true it is necessary to divide the root.

Some of the lilies have long thick spreading roots, with a large number of growing points, or eyes, on them; others have a single thick crown which cannot be divided. *Ladeykeri rosea* is a good example of this class. Plants of it can only be procured from dealers in water lilies.

Lilies of the *Odorata* section have long spreading roots, with many growing points on each root; these can be cut off, a few inches in length, planted singly in boxes or pots, and within a short period will make flowering plants. The same is true of all other hardy lilies.

Nymphæa pygmæa is raised from seed and not by division.

The hardy lilies can be divided at any time the plants are in active growth. The best time to divide them, however, is in Spring, just as active growth commences. The next best time is about August, as they will then have time to get well rooted in their new quarters before freezing weather sets in.

Hybridizing and Seed Saving

The hybridizing of water lilies is governed by the same principle as the hybridizing of other plants. The first thing to do is to select the parent plants. This should be done with care, having in mind what is desired in the progeny. To avoid disappointment make sure that the plant selected for the seed parent is a fertile and not a sterile one, so many of the finest of the water lilies being sterile.

Having selected the seed bearing plant, an unopened flower bud should be chosen at least a day before its natural opening period, and the stamens removed. The flower should then be covered with a fine gauze, thus preventing pollen from other flowers being deposited on the stigma by flies or bees. A day earlier the pollen bearing plant should be selected, and a flower bud a little further developed, or nearer to opening, chosen and similarly covered. The following morning, or the first day of the natural opening of the seed bearing flower, the pollen should be gathered. This is best done by cutting the flower, being careful not to wet it, holding it inverted over a paper, or glass, and giving it several sharp taps, thus precipitating the pollen on to the receptacle on which it is to be carried to the flower to be pollenated. Remove the gauze and, with a camel's hair brush, distribute the pollen evenly over the stigma. The gauze is then replaced and,

within a week, if the cross has been successful, the seed pod will begin to swell; if unsuccessful, the pod and stem will commence to decay. As the seed vessel increases in size, an examination should be made to see that the gauze does not press too hard on the pod, otherwise the gauze may burst and the seed be lost.

A close watch should be kept on the seed vessel so that it does not burst unexpectedly and some of the seed be lost through the decaying of the stem at the junction of the pod. A sure sign that the pod is nearly ripe is that it will rise to the surface of the water a few days before it bursts; whenever it appears there it can be picked and placed in a pan of water, where it will complete the process of ripening and then burst. The seed should then be washed clean and dried or sown.

When seed that will produce plants true to type is desired, the flowers should be covered in the same way as for hybridizing, but without removing the stamens. Some of the water lilies, especially the hybrids, will not bear seed; others that do bear it very rarely come true from seed. Therefore, it is always the surest method, when the true type is wanted, to purchase plants or tubers and not seed. However, much interest will be taken in the pursuit by many.

In sowing the seed, the pods, when first gathered, should be placed in a vessel of water to ripen and burst; these vessels should be of a size that can be easily handled when washing the seed. When the pod bursts the seed will float on the surface of the water. The seed has a fleshy covering, given it by nature for its proper distribution, the seed being carried by the wind and currents all over the pond. In twenty-four hours most of the seeds will have fallen to the bottom of the vessel. They should then be thoroughly cleansed by being rubbed through the hands, washed several times in clean water and, if of the tender varieties, be spread out to dry. When dry they should be stored in bottles or other receptacles until time to sow in Spring.

Seed of the hardy varieties should be sown at once, or kept in a bottle of water at a low temperature, as they soon lose their vitality.

Water Lilies that Bear Seed

The following hardy water lilies will bear seed: *Nymphæa reniformis* (tuberosa), *N. r. rosea*, *N. r. Richardsoni*, *N. Gladstoniana*, *N. Mexicana*, *N. flava*, *N. odorata*, *N. o. Caroliniana*, *N. o. gigantea*, *N. o. minor*, *N. o. rosea*, *N. o. W. B. Shaw*, *N. o. Luciana*, *N. o. Mary exquisita*, *N. o. Jessieana*, and *N. pygmæa*.

Tender Day Flowering: *Nymphæa Capensis*, *N. cœrulea*, *N. gracilis*, *N. Zanzibarensis*, *N. Z. rosea*, *N. Z. azurea*, and *N. elegans*. *Nymphæa Pennsylvania* and *N. pulcherrima* frequently bear seed, but cannot be depended on.

Night Flowering: *Nymphæa Lotus*, *N. dentata*, *N. d. superba*, *N. d. magnifica*, *N. Bisseti*, *N. O'Marana*, *N. George Huster*, *N. Jubilee*, *N. rubra rosea*, and *N. Deaniana*.

The author has succeeded in securing and ripening a seed pod from *Nymphæa Sturtevanti* by crossing it with pollen from *N. rubra rosea*, although it is not a seed bearer under ordinary circumstances.



TYPES OF HARDY WATER LILIES

CHAPTER XV

FOR THE COMMERCIAL CUT FLOWER GROWER

Suitable Ponds, Culture and Varieties

WATER LILIES are now in great demand as cut flowers. In their season they are extensively employed for the decoration of florists' windows, and also in funeral designs. The tender night flowering lilies open their flowers about 7 o'clock, in time for the decoration of the dinner table, and for this purpose they are unsurpassed. The flowers are large, of beautiful colors that show up well under artificial light. A low vase of these flowers, with their leaves of light green ranging to deep bronzy red, hanging over the edge of it and almost touching the tablecloth, forms a beautiful decoration indeed. The hardy water lilies are especially appropriate for the sick chamber, bringing with them, as they do, their exquisite colors and a sweet, delightful fragrance all their own.

For the successful cultivation of these plants commercially, suitable ponds are necessary. A location should be selected that is comparatively level, or low and swampy, and near a water supply, preferably some brook or stream, and the pond dug, the material excavated being thrown up on the sides to form walks that will be high and dry. The pond should be large, and if in low, wet ground will require no clay or concrete to make it watertight. A pipe for an overflow and draw off should be located at the end of the pond farthest from the inlet, where the water can run off by gravity. The size of this pipe will depend on the dimensions of the pond; but whatever the size of the pond, there will be nothing gained by using a small pipe, as when the pond is to be emptied the work should be done quickly and this can only be accomplished with a pipe of good size. For a pond of about one hundred by one hundred feet, a six-inch pipe will be sufficient; this size can be taken as a guide for larger ponds.

A pond of a depth of eighteen inches will be ample for the growth of all water lilies and for the protection of the roots from frost in Winter. At this depth the caretaker can wade in with hip rubber boots to attend to the cultivation of the plants and to cut the flowers. In localities where ice forms below the depth mentioned the pond must be further excavated so that the roots of the water lilies will

not be frozen. Some of the plants will not be injured by the freezing of the roots; but others, and some of them the best, will be killed outright if allowed to freeze.

The pond excavated, the bottom should be laid out in beds of sufficient width and length to accommodate the number of plants of one variety it is desired to plant. To form these beds, boards of one inch thickness and twelve inches wide are sunk into the soil, on edge; these are kept in position by posts, thus forming a solid bed as it were. These boards prevent the roots from running through the pond and getting intermixed with others; this they would soon do, with but few exceptions. Between each bed a lane or walk, of from three to six feet, according to the growth of the plants, should be left. This lane, being clear of leaves, will allow a boat to get in and out among the water lilies without damaging the plants when cutting the flowers, and to otherwise attend to their wants.

When the beds are ready, they should have a heavy dressing of from four to five inches of cow manure spread evenly over the surface, and dug in. The ground being low, good soil will be found below that which was taken out. The beds will then be ready to receive the plants, which can be set out from four to six feet apart, according to the growth of the variety. When planting is completed enough water should be turned into the pond to cover the roots to a depth of from two to three inches, and no more water added until the plants have commenced to grow. When the plants are sending out leaves more water can be added, and a few days afterward the pond can be entirely filled. If the pond was filled up to the overflow after planting many of the plants would die.

The tender water lilies, with the exception of one or two, do not send out running shoots or roots, therefore it is not necessary to board up the beds where these are to be grown. All they require is that the manure be spread and dug in where they are to grow, and that they be planted from six to ten feet apart when the proper time comes, which is in May or June, according to latitude. Where tender water lilies are grown in the same pond with the hardy ones, the beds for the former should be prepared at the same time as those for the latter; this will avoid drawing off the water when planting the tender ones, as they can be planted from a boat, or by wading into the pond. The tender water lilies will have been grown in the greenhouse tank, and therefore will have leaves on long stems which will rise to the surface of the water; they also will be well established plants with plenty of roots, and will not be injured by being planted in deep water, as the hardy newly divided roots would be.

The *Nelumbiums* should have a pond to themselves, as they are strong, ro-

bust plants, with long roots that often run from fifteen to twenty feet in a season; on this account, unless the roots can be confined, they are unsuited for growth in a pond with other plants. They like a rich, deep, clay soil, to which has been added from four to six inches of cow manure, spread evenly over the soil and dug in. The best form of pond or tank for Nelumbiums is a long, narrow one, just wide enough to allow of the flowers being gathered from the walks on either side



NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM AT H. A. DREER'S, RIVERTON, N. J.

In this pond Nelumbiums are cultivated on an extensive scale for the sale of the roots or rhizomes

of the pond. This would give a width of from six to seven feet for the pond, and a walk of from three to four feet on each side, with every alternate walk wide enough to allow of the passage of a wagon with manure. The Nelumbiums do not require as much water above the soil as the water lilies, for they root very deep in the mud, far below the frost line; therefore, a depth of twelve inches of water will be quite sufficient for them.

After the first preparation of the soil as described for both water lilies and

Nelumbiums, all that will be required in after years will be to afford a heavy coating of cow manure and a generous sprinkling of bone meal, about one-half pound to the square yard, applied every Spring, and dug in or trampled in with the feet around the plants.

The water lilies selected to produce cut flowers for the commercial grower should have the following essential points: They should give good sized fragrant flowers, of good form and color; the plants should be strong and of robust, healthy growth, free and continuous in flower. The following have been selected as approaching nearest to this standard of excellence; some are better than their fellows in a few particulars, while in others they fall behind. If the varieties named are planted, there will be an abundant supply of flowers throughout the season, of good size and color. Preference should be given to the varieties marked with an asterisk (*).

In white, **Nymphæa odorata gigantea*, **Nymphæa Gladstoniana*, **Nymphæa alba candidissima*, **Nymphæa Marliacea albida*, *Nymphæa tuberosa* Richard-soni.

Pink: **Nymphæa Marliacea rosea*, **Nymphæa odorata rosea*, **Nymphæa* Wm. B. Shaw, *Nymphæa tuberosa rubra*. The last-named has not yet had an opportunity to prove its worth, as it is a new variety; so far as observed, it is very shy in flowering.

Pink to crimson shades: **Nymphæa gloriosa*, **Nymphæa James Brydon*, *Nymphæa rubra punctata*, **Nymphæa Andreana*, *Nymphæa lucida*.

Yellow: **Nymphæa Marliacea chromatella*.

Yellow, overlaid with purplish-red: *Nymphæa Robinsoni*.

Nelumbiums: *Album grandiflorum* is the best white; *Nelumbium Pekinensis rubrum* is the best deep pink; *Nelumbium*Pekinensis rubrum flore pleno* the best double deep pink; *Nelumbium Shiroman* is a fine double white; *Nelumbium speciosum* is the beautiful delicate pink Lotus, commonly known as the Lotus of the Nile.

CHAPTER XVI

TENDER SUB-TROPICAL PLANTS FOR MARGINS AND BORDERS



THE environments of the water lily pond must be made attractive, and to obtain this result it is in keeping to have the borders and beds surrounding it filled with sub-tropical plants; especially are these features appropriate if the large tropical lilies are growing in the pond. If the pond has been protected from high winds, as recommended in a previous chapter, the sub-tropical plants should do well in nearly all sections of America. The plants being well sheltered the leaves will not be rent in

shreds during every wind storm, which is the great drawback to the cultivation of the *Musa* and other large-leaved plants in the open ground; otherwise, after each wind blow, they are left in a very unsightly condition and remain so until new leaves develop.

Following we give a brief descriptive list of the most interesting and best adapted plants for the beautifying of the margins of the pond:

Alocasia macrorrhiza variegata has a green leaf mottled and blotched with white; the leaves are sometimes all white. This plant should be set out where it will be shaded from direct sunlight, and at the end of the season be potted up and kept growing all Winter.

Another plant that should have a similar position, is *Calathea (Maranta) zebrina*. It delights in a shady spot. The leaves are beautiful velvety green barred with purplish green; the under side is a deep violet purple. Planted out, the leaves will grow to a length of three feet and a width of twelve inches. This plant should be potted up at the approach of frost and wintered in the greenhouse.

Cannas are always in good taste placed in the sub-tropical border, and especially those with large foliage. *Canna Ehemanii*, for this purpose, is one of the best; it has extra large green leaves, three feet long by eighteen inches wide, the plant growing to a height of ten feet; the flowers are deep pink borne in drooping clusters. For a dark-leaved companion of *Canna Ehemanii* nothing is finer than *Canna musæfolia*. This plant grows ten feet in height, with leaves

two feet six inches by fifteen inches, of a dark green bronze color — a very striking plant for massing. Among other useful varieties are Italia, growing six feet high; the flowers have a yellow ground with brilliant red center. Austria, six feet, with golden yellow flowers center spotted red. Mrs. Kate Gray with deep brilliant orange flowers; the plant grows to a height of seven feet and has large foliage. The Cannas named are selected for their large leaves and tall growth; all, with the exception of *Canna musæfolia*, bear large, beautiful flowers.



CALATHEA ZEBRINA—*Maranta zebrina*

Another class of plants with large tropical leaves are the Colocasias. *Colocasia odorata* grows to a height of ten feet, and has beautiful green leaves, measuring in well-grown plants two feet six inches by three feet six inches. The leaves point upward and not downward, as in *Colocasia esculenta*, the common Elephant's Ear. The latter will grow to a height of six feet and has dark green leaves two feet six inches by four feet.

Cyperus Papyrus (Egyptian Paper Plant) is also a very interesting plant and

one that should be in every water garden, especially where the Lotus is grown. It attains a height of ten feet; on the end of the stalks is a tuft of long, thread-like leaves which gives the plant a very graceful and striking appearance. It thrives well planted in shallow water, or in the border, given the same treatment as the Canna. It is tender and should not be exposed to severe freezing; on the approach of frost the plant should be potted and wintered in the greenhouse, where it can be kept in a growing condition. It can be increased by division of



SUB-TROPICAL PLANTS AT WATER'S EDGE
Musa Ensete, *Caladium esculentum*, *Colocasia arborea* to right of latter

the roots or by seed sown in Spring. It looks best when in clumps of several plants, set about a foot apart. See illustration, page 102.

Cyperus alternifolius (Umbrella Plant) does well in like conditions to the preceding. The plant grows from one and one-half to three and one-half feet in height, having the same tufted head as *Cyperus Papyrus*, only the leaves in *alternifolius* are much wider, being from one-quarter to one-half inch in width. This and its two varieties, *Cyperus alternifolius gracilis*, with finer leaves; and

Cyperus alternifolius variegata, with beautiful variegated stems and leaves, should be wintered in the greenhouse.

Fatsia papyrifera (sometimes named *Aralia papyrifera*) grows from five to seven feet high; the leaves are cordate, five to seven lobed, about one foot in length and the same in width. This is the plant from which the rice paper is manufactured. It is hardy in sheltered locations around Washington, D. C., sending up shoots from the roots. Farther north the plants should be lifted after the first touch of frost and wintered in a cool greenhouse.



CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS
The Umbrella Plant

Monstera deliciosa is a very interesting plant, with large leaves. It bears an edible fruit which has a taste resembling that between a banana and a pineapple. The fruit is from six to eight inches long and in form resembles a pine cone. The leaves are from one to two feet six inches in length, fifteen to eighteen inches wide, are perforated and the margins deeply cut. This plant suc-

ceeds well in the border and frequently bears fruit. At the approach of frost the plant should be potted and brought into the greenhouse or dwelling. It makes a fine house plant for Winter decoration.

Musa Ensete, the Abyssinian banana, is one of the best tropical plants to use for this purpose. It is a noble subject, easily raised from seed, which should be sown in the greenhouse or hotbed. The young plants grow rapidly, and within three years will attain a height of ten feet, with leaves eight feet in length and two feet wide.

Musa sapientum is another banana that is very interesting; it grows to a



FATSIA PAPYRIFERA—*Aralia cordata*
Musa rubrum in the upper left

height of twelve feet, the old plants flowering and bearing fruit which, however, owing to our short Summers, will not reach maturity in the Northern States.

Musa Martini is similar to the preceding; the veins and stems are generally tinted red, while the leaves are thick and not easily broken by the wind.

Musa Dacca is smaller growing and can, therefore, be planted toward the edge of the border.

Musa vittata has green leaves, beautifully striped and blotched with white; this is one of the finest of variegated plants.

Musa zebrina has dark green leaves blotched and striped with purplish bronze.

Nicotiana tomentosa, or as it is better known to gardeners, Nicotiana colossea, is well described by its more popular name. Colossal it certainly is, growing to a height of nine feet, with leaves two feet six inches by fifteen inches wide, furnished to the ground. It forms a picture in itself. This tobacco is a perennial,



MUSA ENSETE
The Abyssinian Banana

flowering the second year in the North; if the plant is wintered in the greenhouse it can be raised from cuttings of soft unripened wood taken in the Fall; or from seed sown in the greenhouse or hotbed in the Spring.

Ricinus Zanzibarensis (Castor Oil Plant), with its immense leaves three feet from point to point, and the plant fifteen feet in height, is a splendid subject for the back row of the border where it will tower above the lower plants in front. It should be raised from seed sown in Spring in a greenhouse or hotbed.

Strelitzia Augusta does well in the border and has a very tropical appearance. It grows to a height of fifteen feet. The leaves are two to three feet in length, borne on petioles four feet long. The plant has to be wintered in the greenhouse.

Where shade can be provided, the Australian Tree Fern, *Alsophila Australis*, thrives very well in the sub-tropical border. It makes a quick growth, throwing out its large, beautiful fronds rapidly. These measure seven feet from stem to point of frond and four feet across. This plant should be potted up at the approach of frost and wintered in the greenhouse.

Solanum Warscewiczii, growing to a height of ten feet, with large deeply lobed leaves eighteen inches across, forms a very striking plant. It is easily raised from seed which should be sown in Spring.

Solanum robustum grows four feet high; the leaves are not as large nor so deeply lobed as those of the last mentioned. It forms a nice compact plant. Both of the *Solanums* can be raised from seed sown in Spring or from cuttings taken in the Fall.

Xanthosoma sagittæfolium is also a very desirable plant; the leaves are over two feet across and about three feet in length, with a beautiful metallic luster on the upper surface, which makes it a very attractive plant.

Another *Xanthosoma* very similar to the preceding is *Xanthosoma violaceum*. This variety lacks the luster on the surface of the leaf possessed by *Xanthosoma sagittæfolium*, but has very beautiful violet colored stems.

All of the plants named, unless where noted, should be taken up after frost has injured the leaves, making them unsightly, the leaves cut off and the plants put into as small pots as possible and carried through the Winter in a cool greenhouse. If a greenhouse be not available they can be lifted and stood in a corner of a frost-proof cellar, and the roots covered with a layer of sand which should be kept moist but not too wet; *Cannas* can be lifted and carried over in this manner.

CHAPTER XVII

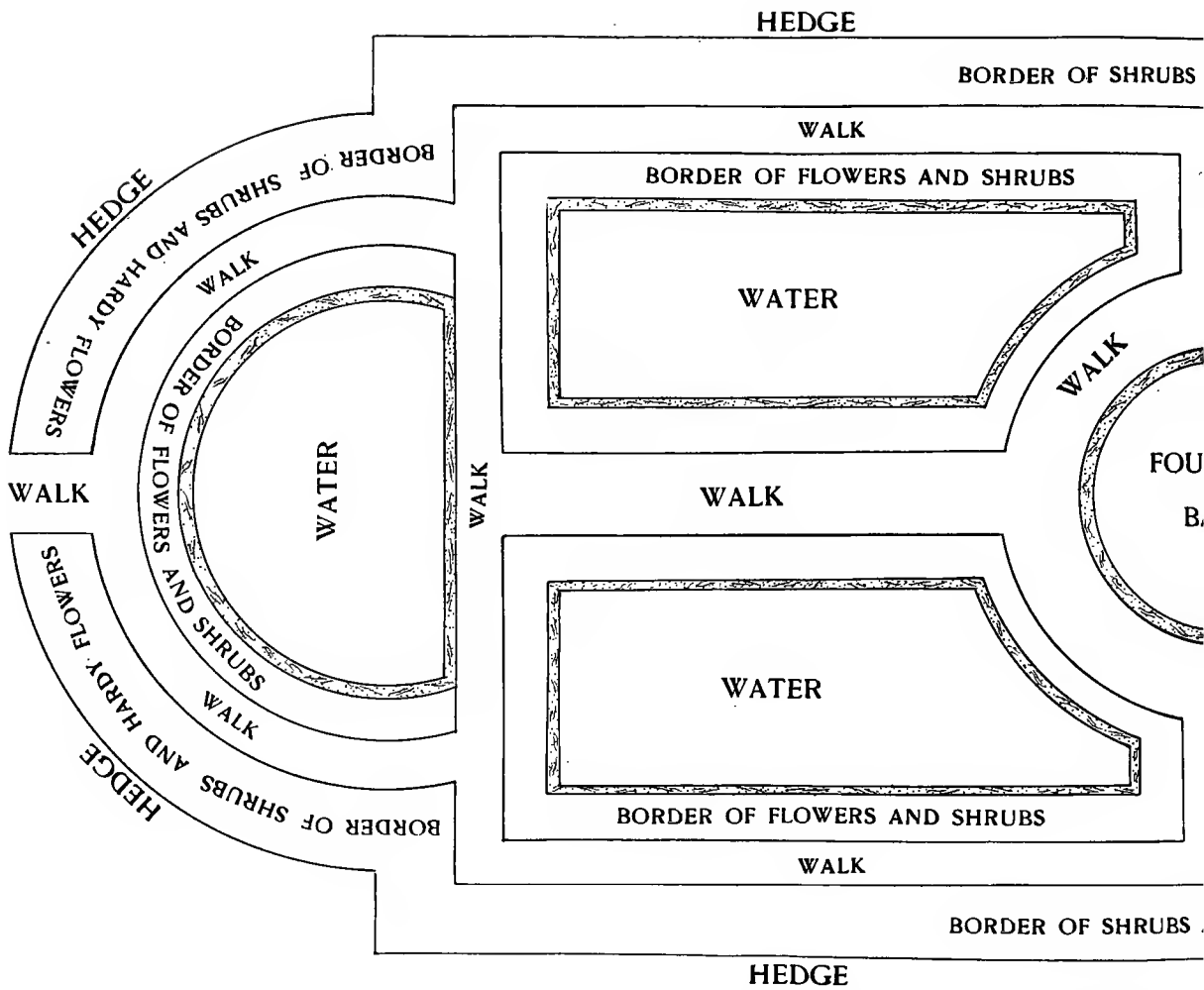
HARDY PERENNIALS FOR MARGIN AND BORDER PLANTING



IT will add very much to the beauty of the natural or semi-natural pond or stream to plant the edges with some of the hardy subjects hereinafter described. The edge of the pond can be planted with a selection of hardy herbaceous plants flowering at different periods, thus providing an attraction from early Spring to late Fall. These plants should be set out in colonies, several of one variety together, wherever space is at command to allow of this being done. They can be planted in front of the hardy trees and shrubs mentioned in another chapter. Many of them, such as *Acorus*, *Typha*, *Juncus*, *Peltandra*, the *Saggitarias* and the *Pontederia*, can be placed on the edge of the bank and allowed to extend out into the pond in the shallow water. All of the plants named will grow well on the bank or in the water. In all such plantings it is well to bear in mind the fact that the water garden is the principal object, and the other plants only a setting for it; therefore, all the space at the edge should not be planted, but open spots reserved where one can get right down to the water to see the lilies. The plants named have either beautiful flowers, attractive foliage, or striking habit of growth to recommend them, and are, therefore, especially desirable, although they form but a partial enumeration of a very long list of hardy plants that would succeed equally as well. It would be an extensive pond indeed where all of the plants available could be employed in the borders surrounding it; the list given is to serve merely as a guide to the prospective purchaser who may select from it those that best serve the purpose in view.

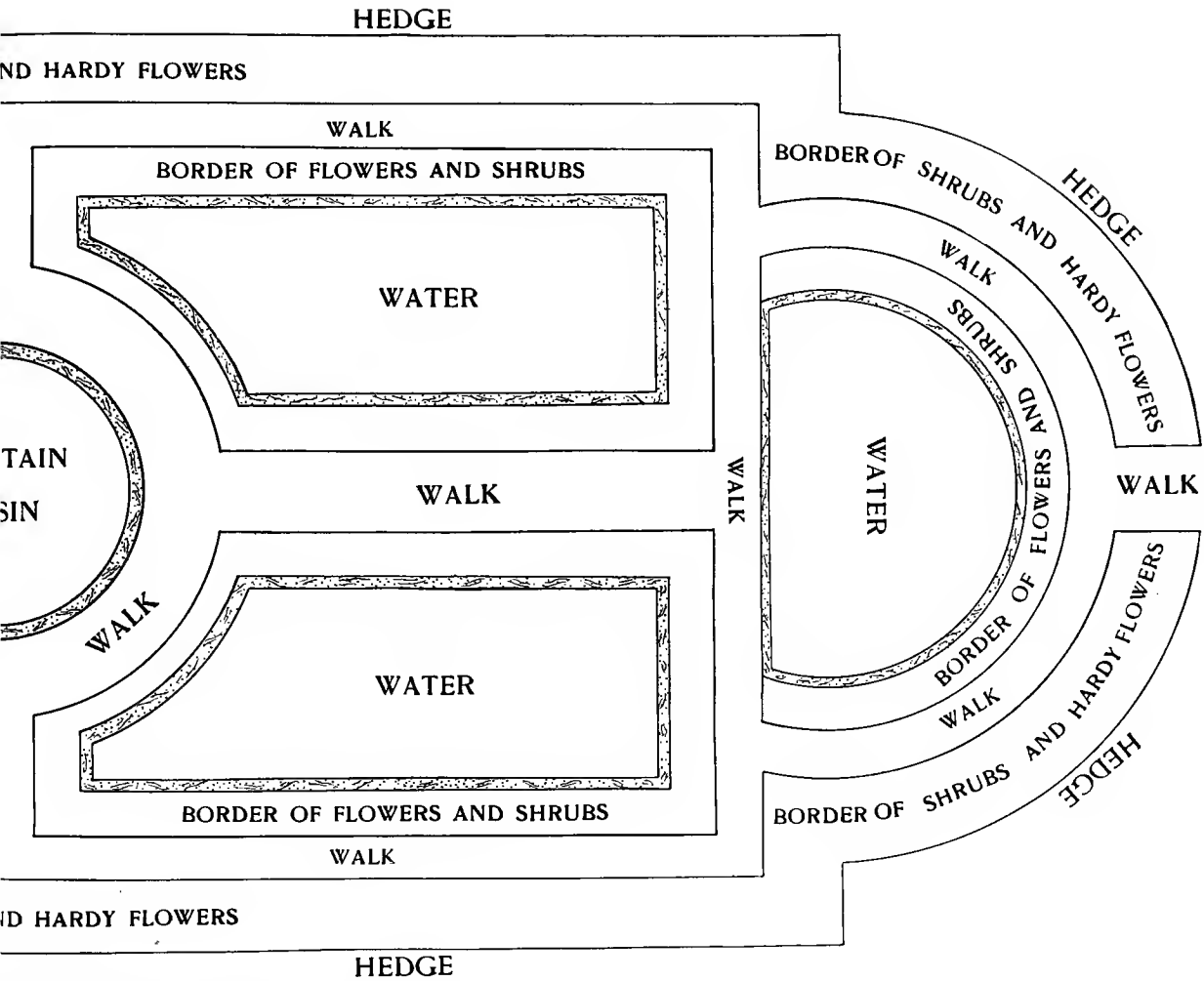
Acorus calamus (Sweet Flag) grows to a height of from two to three feet; it has lance-shaped leaves. All parts of the plant have a strong aromatic acrid taste and the rhizome is much used in medicine and by perfumers.

Acorus calamus variegatus (*A. Japonica variegata*) has, in the young state, leaves striped deep yellow, which fade to a paler color as they become older.



PLAN FOR A FORM

Showing an arrangement of pools and walks with plant borders that would blend in the formation of



L WATER GARDEN

an artistic and beautiful Water Garden, to be located on a broad terrace or in the Sunken Garden

Acorus gramineus grows to a height of from eight to twelve inches, forming a round grassy tuft.

Acorus gramineus variegatus is a beautiful variegated plant. The leaves are narrow, grasslike and striped white. All of the *Acorus* will thrive equally well planted in moist soil or in shallow water. They are propagated by division of the root in Spring or Fall.



ACORUS CALAMUS VARIEGATUS
Variegated Sweet Flag

Acanthus mollis latifolius has leaves one foot wide by two feet long. It grows to a height of from three to four feet and is a fine hardy plant for subtropical effect. It should be planted in well drained soil and well mulched to protect it in Winter from frost. It is propagated by division in Spring and Fall.

Anemone rivularis produces white flowers with a purple disk; it attains a height of from eighteen to twenty inches and delights in a moist situation. Propagation is effected by division of the crowns, or root cuttings, also by seed sown as soon as ripe, or in Spring.

Anagallis tenella is a plant of trailing habit, rarely reaching a height of more than six inches. The flowers are bright pink, the plants blooming freely for several months in Summer. It is propagated by division or from cuttings of the young shoots.

Aster Novæ-Angliæ reaches a height of from four to five feet; it bears bluish purple flowers with yellow centers, and blooms through September and October.

Aster Novæ Angliæ alba reaches a height of four feet; its flowers are white.

Aster Novæ-Angliæ rosea grows four feet high, and has bright rose colored flowers.

Aster Novæ Angliæ rubra grows four feet high, bearing deep rose colored flowers.

All these Asters delight in deep moist soil, exposed to full sunshine. The plants are very effective in the late Fall months when covered with their showy attractive flowers. They can be grown from seed sown in Spring or by division of the roots in Spring or Fall.

Astilbe rivularis (*Spiræa*) has foliage very similar to *Spiræa Aruncus*. The flowers are whitish, tinted red. The plant bears many flowered panicles and grows to a height of from three to four feet in wet soil. It blooms during July and August and is propagated by division of the crowns.

Astilbe rubra has deep pink flowers.

Astrantia carniolica produces beautiful white flowers; the plant grows to a height of twelve inches.

Astrantia helleborifolia gives light pink flowers; it grows to a height of two feet.

Astrantia major has rosy pink flowers and grows to a height of from eighteen inches to two feet.

The *Astrantias* like plenty of moisture and do well in wet soil. They are propagated by division of the root in Fall or Spring.

Bocconia cordata grows to a height of from five to eight feet; the leaves are large, heart shaped, deeply lobed, silvery white underneath. The plant bears a large panicle of yellowish white flowers and is an excellent subject for the banks and borders of the pond. Being perfectly hardy and growing rapidly from suckers it soon forms a beautiful specimen. It likes a good deep soil that is well drained and therefore should not be planted where the soil is marshy. It is increased by division of the roots, from suckers, and from seed sown as soon as ripe or in the Spring.



BOCCONIA CORDATA
Hardy Border Plant

Bupthalmum speciosum (*Telekia speciosa*) is a perennial plant, with large showy yellow flowers, growing to a height of from three to four feet. It has large, cordate coarse serrate leaves. Propagation is by division in Fall or Spring.

Butomus umbellatus (Flowering Rush) bears rose colored flowers. The leaves resemble those of the Iris, and are from two to three feet in length. It should be planted at the margin of the pond or in shallow water. It is propagated by division.

Caltha leptosepala gives pure white flowers; it grows to a height of from twelve to fifteen inches, blooming from Spring till June.

Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold) reaches a height of from one to two feet, and bears bright yellow flowers half an inch across.

Caltha palustris monstrosa plena has larger flowers than the type; they are double.

The *Calthas* thrive best in a wet location or in a moist border. They are propagated by division of the roots early in Spring or after flowering.

Cardamine pratensis flore pleno grows luxuriantly in wet soil, flowering freely during the Spring months. The flower stalks reach a height of from fifteen to twenty inches. The color of the flowers is light blue with a touch of deep purple. Increased by division.

Chelone glabra reaches a height of from one to two feet; the flowers are white being often tinted rose.

Chelone Lyoni grows about two feet high and bears rosy purple flowers.

Chelone obliqua (Turtle's Head) grows to a height of from one to two feet. The flowers are deep rose borne in close terminal spikes.

The *Chelones* like wet soil and do not thrive in dry locations; they flower freely and keep on blooming until late Summer. They are increased by dividing the plants in Fall, by seed, and by cuttings of the young wood.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

The flowers are borne in the greatest profusion, forming a dense white mass of fragrant blossoms

Clematis paniculata is a splendid vine to run over a rock, stump, or to ramble over a rustic bridge or tree. It is the best of the small flowered *Clematises*, often growing, when well established, fifteen feet in a single season. The flowers are borne in the greatest profusion forming a dense white mass of fragrant blossoms. It blooms in August, remaining in good condition for several weeks. Propagation is effected by seed sown outdoors in Fall when ripe, or in a cool greenhouse or frame.

Commelina Virginica is a beautiful native plant, excellent for naturalizing purposes. The flowers are pale sky blue in color. It should be planted in damp, rich soil, and is propagated by seed or cuttings.

Dicentra spectabilis, the Bleeding Heart of the old-fashioned garden, is a plant that should always be included. It thrives well in a light rich soil, moist

but not wet, and especially prefers a partially shaded location. The plant reaches a height of from one to two feet. The flowers are borne in a graceful raceme, are rosy crimson in color, about one inch long, heart shaped, appearing in Spring. This is one of the best hardy perennial plants in cultivation. It is propagated by division, or by cutting the roots into small pieces and inserting them in sandy soil.

Digitalis purpurea, the old-fashioned English Foxglove, should have a position in the hardy border. It succeeds best in a light rich moist soil and grows from two feet six inches to four feet in height. The color of the flowers ranges from white to purple.



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS

The Bleeding Heart of the old-fashioned garden

Digitalis purpurea gloxiniflora is a stronger, more robust plant than the type; the flower spike is larger, the flowers, which are prominently spotted, opening wider. It can be increased by division and by seed sown in the Fall or Spring, in a sheltered location.

Dipsacus sylvestris grows to a height of from five to six feet. It is a biennial plant and bears pale lilac flower heads.

Dipsacus Fullonum is similar to the preceding, with the exception that the floral scales are hooked. It is raised from seed.

Ferula communis is a plant with very finely divided leaves; it grows to a height of from eight to twelve feet. The flowers are yellow, appearing in umbels of forty to fifty small blossoms. It has beautiful Fern like foliage and thrives well in ordinary soil, or at the water's edge. It is easily raised from seed.

Funkia subcordata also thrives well in moist soil near the margin of the pond. The leaves are from six to nine inches long, broadly cordate-ovate. The flowers are pure white, from four to six inches in length, and from three to five inches broad, bell shaped; borne in spikes carrying from nine to fifteen flowers, the spike one and one-half to two feet high. They bloom in July and August.



DIGITALIS PURPUREA

The Foxglove. A favorite plant for the bardy border

Funkia Fortunei bears pale lilac flowers and grows to a height of from eighteen inches to two feet. It is propagated by division of the crowns in Spring.

There is a fine variegated one, *Funkia ovata marginata*, the leaves of which have a broad white margin. The flowers are bluish lilac.

Gunnera manicata has gigantic leaves from five to ten feet across, on long prickly petioles. The leaves are orbicular, lobed and crenate; the flowers are green on a dense spike three to four feet tall.

Gunnera scabra is smaller than the preceding, with leaves four to five feet in diameter on strong prickly petioles three to six feet in length.

The *Gunneras* thrive best in moist soil and will stand the Winters in the Northern States if protected with leaves or straw. They are noble plants when once established, but will not thrive in dry soil. They are propagated by division of the roots.

Helenium autumnale produces flowers ranging in color from yellow to deep orange with a yellow disk. It grows to a height of from three to six feet, flowering from July to October.

Helenium autumnale superbum has much larger flowers than the type and grows from four to six feet high. The flowers are deep golden yellow.

Helenium autumnale var. *pumilum* flowers profusely from July until October, reaching a height of eighteen inches.



GUNNERA SCABRA

A noble plant when once established

Helenium grandicephalum striatum is of strong robust habit, growing to a height of three feet. The flowers measure one and one-half inches across and are of a deep orange color striped and blotched with crimson. Its blooming period is from July to August.

The *Heleniums* are quite at home in the moist soil surrounding the pond, and are very showy when in flower. They are propagated by division or seed.

Helianthus giganteus (Indian Potato) grows to a height of from four to twelve feet. The lanceolate leaves are from three to seven inches long; flowers pale yellow, one and one-half to three inches in diameter. This plant is quite at home in wet soil.

Hemerocallis flava gives beautiful, single, lemon yellow flowers, which grow on stems of a height of from two to three feet. The leaves are narrow, from two to two and one-half feet in length.

Hemerocallis fulva has single orange colored flowers; it blooms in June and July, attaining a height of from three to four feet.

Hemerocallis fulva Kwanso gives double orange colored flowers, remaining in bloom for a longer period than *Hemerocallis fulva*. It grows to a height of three feet.

Hemerocallis fulva variegata has a white stripe down the center of the leaves.

All the *Hemerocallis* should be planted where they can be afforded plenty of water. They are found growing wild along the edges of streams and in wet places. Propagation is effected by division of the roots.

Heracleum villosum (*H. giganteum*) reaches a height of from eight to twelve feet. It has pinnate leaves and greenish white flowers borne in dense umbels; flowering in August and September. This is a plant well adapted for use at the pond or in the surrounding border. It is increased by division or seed.

Hibiscus Crimson Eye is a clear white flower, with a crimson eye.

Hibiscus moscheutos (Rose Mallow) grows from three to four feet high and bears flowers four to six inches across, of a light rose color, in August and September.

Hibiscus moscheutos albus is similar to the preceding, except in the color of the flower which is white with a purple eye.

Hibiscus militaris grows from three to four feet high. The flowers measure from three to five inches across, ranging in color from white to pale rose with a purple eye.

The Hibiscus named delight in wet soil and are very effective with their large bright flowers and strong growth. They are easily raised from seed sown in early Spring.

Iris aurea produces yellow flowers, on from three to three and one-half foot stems, in July.

Iris Caroliniana has leaves of from two to three feet in length; the flowers are lilac, variegated with purple and brown.

Iris Lævigata (*Kæmpferi*) delights in rich wet soil, where the plants will grow to a height of four and one-half feet. When they flower, in June and July, there is nothing in hardy plants that can rival them in the gorgeous colors of the blossoms which frequently measure twelve inches across. They have both double and single flowers, the colors of which range from white, lilac and crimson purple to the deepest purple imaginable. Some have variegated or spotted flowers. All of the blossoms have a pure yellow center. The plants grow well at the edge of the water, and thrive equally well when planted in shallow water. They appear to best advantage when planted in large groups instead of singly. Unfortunately the names of this class of *Iris* are badly confused, therefore, a list of



HEMEROCALLIS FULVA

varieties is of very little benefit to intending purchasers. It is best to visit some nursery when the plants are in flower and then select the varieties desired. Those in the subjoined list are given their Japanese appellations and are, therefore, more likely to be obtained true to name.

Data-Dogue, flowers violet purple. Fugi Jose, white marbled violet blue. Hana-aoi, large flower, ultra-marine blue. Iso-no-nami, silvery white, veined violet. Kagaribi, white, traced and marbled with ultramarine blue. Kimino-



— IRIS LAEVIGATA—Kaempferi

The plants are growing in low, moist ground

megumi, white veined ultramarine blue; standards light blue, fringed with white. Koki-no-ero, deep purple, large fine flower. Hana-no-nishiki, ground color greyish white spotted violet purple. Kasagana, white suffused with purple. Kumobi, light violet. Mana-dsuru, white; late flowering. Oniga-shima, royal purple with lighter veins. O-torige, light violet blue, white veins. Renjo-no-toma, pale lilac suffused violet. Shippo, light lilac veined purple. Senjo-no-hara, a very fine variety, mottled with white and purple. Shishi-odori, rich deep purple.

Shi-un-ryo, light violet veined with deep violet. Schuchuikwa, crimson purple with white veins. Tora-odori, pure white with faint tracing of violet. Taiheiraku, rich crimson purple. Uchiu, bright purple with crimson sheen; violet veins; Waku-hotei, pure white with purple veins. Yomo-no-umi, fine white.

Iris Monniere gives lemon yellow flowers and reaches a height of from three to three and one-half feet.

Iris orientalis bears white and yellow flowers and grows to a height of from three to four feet.

Iris pseud-acorus has yellow flowers, the outer segments being from two to two and one-half inches in length. The plants grow to a height of from two to three feet forming fine large clumps. They flower in May and June.

Iris pseud-acorus pallida gives pale yellow flowers.

Iris pseud-acorus variegata has leaves striped with creamy white.

Iris versicolor grows from one and one-half to two feet high, the limb being violet blue; there is a yellow variegation on the claw and veined with purple.

These Irises delight in wet soil, where they will soon make fine clumps that will flower profusely every year.

None of the German Irises likes wet soil, but if a bank or some well drained spot can be had then a generous planting of this class should be carried out. All have very attractive flowers, some of them rivaling the Orchids in the wonderful gradations of the colors. Some of the best of this class, including hybrids, are: Bridesmaid, standards pale lavender, falls white, edged lavender; Mad. Chereau, white, margined blue; Comte de St. Clair, white and deep violet; Princess of Wales, white; flavescens, pale yellow; atropurpurea, dark purple; Florentina, white, fading to pale grey, sweet scented; Pallida Dalmatica, lavender, sweet scented, finest of the German Iris; Queen of May, rosy lilac; venusta, rosy lavender.

Juncus effusus spiralis has curiously twisted stems in the form of a corkscrew.

Juncus effusus vittatus has the foliage barred with bands of yellow.

The Juncus, or Rush, is very useful for planting in shallow water or at the edge of the pond. The plants are increased by division of the root.

Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower) grows from two to four feet high. The flowers are bright, intense cardinal red, borne on a long spike. This is one of the finest of our native plants and should be largely used around the pond. It delights in wet soil, flowering from July to September.

Lobelia fulgens also throws a fine brilliant scarlet flower, much like that of Lobelia cardinalis, blooming from four to five weeks earlier than the latter. All are propagated by seed or division.

Lobelia syphilitica grows to a height of from two to three feet; the flowers range in color from blue to purple.

Lobelia syphilitica alba has flowers nearly white.

Lysimachia clethroides grows from two to three feet high. The flowers are white borne on long spikes. It blooms from July to September, growing splen-



MERTENSIA VIRGINICA
The Virginian Cowslip or Blue Bell

didly in wet places. Propagation is effected by division of the root in Spring or Fall.

Malva Alcea reaches a height of from two to four feet. The flowers are pale rosy purple two inches across. The leaves are palmate, light green and deeply incised. This plant makes a fine clump when well established, growing as much in diameter as it does in height.

Malva moschata (Musk Mallow) produces rose colored flowers two inches across in terminal and axillary clusters. The lower leaves are kidney shaped, the upper ones form five deeply pinnatifid segments. It grows to a height of from two to two and one-half feet.

All the Malvas thrive in a moist soil and are propagated by seed or cuttings.

Menyanthes trifoliata (Buckbean) produces flowers which are white inside, the outside being reddish colored and the anthers purplish. This plant grows well in shallow water or in moist soil. It is propagated by division of the root.

Mertensia Virginica (Virginian Cowslip or Blue Bell) grows from one to



PELTANDRA UNDULATA—Water Arum

two feet in height, producing drooping clusters of blue bell flowers. The buds on first opening are tinted pink changing to clear blue; the flowers are one inch in length, borne in graceful, drooping terminal clusters. It blooms from April to May and is one of the most charming of hardy plants, delighting in deep rich, moist soil. When once planted it should be disturbed as little as possible.

Mertensia Sibirica comes into flower a little later than the preceding, the flowers being a lighter blue. The plant grows from one to two feet high. It is propagated by division, or by seed sown as soon as ripe.

Molopospermum cicutarium is a handsome Fern like perennial, growing to a

height of from three to five feet. Its yellowish white flowers are produced in umbels, the terminal umbel being very much larger than the lateral. It grows well in deep rich soil where it can be well supplied with water. Propagation is by division, or seed can be sown as soon as ripe. ♦

Myosotis palustris (true Forget-Me-Not) has decumbent stems from six to eighteen inches long. Its blossoms are borne in a loose flowered raceme, being bright blue with a yellow eye and appearing in May and June.

Myosotis palustris semperflorens is a dwarfer plant than the last mentioned, flowering nearly all Summer.



PONTERERIA CORDATA
Pickerel Weed

The Forget-Me-Nots should be planted in a moist, shady location. They are easily propagated from seed, cuttings, or by division of the plants in the Spring.

Peltandra undulata (Water Arum) has narrow sagittate leaves, glossy green; the spathe is from four to eight inches long.

Peltandra alba has broader leaves than the preceding; the flower spathe is white.

The Water Arums are attractive plants for the edge of the pond, their dark glossy green sagittate leaves being very effective. They are propagated by separating the plants, and from seed.

Polygala lutea (Orange Milkwort) is a native plant found wild in many of the Eastern States. It is quite at home in moist soil and should never be allowed to suffer from dryness. The flowers are orange yellow in color, appearing from June to October. The plant reaches a height of from six to twelve inches, and is propagated from seed sown in Fall or Spring.

Pontederia cordata (Pickerel Weed) is one of the handsomest of aquatic plants for shallow water. It is found growing wild in almost every natural pond, or pool, all over the Eastern States, and might with justice be termed a weed;



PYRETHRUM ULIGINOSUM—Giant Ox-eye Daisy
One of the noblest of herbaceous plants

still it is worthy of a place in any pond devoted to the growth of aquatic plants, being very attractive when in bloom. It is a strong growing perennial, standing in clumps and sending up strong stems of from two to three feet in height. The flowers are light blue. Propagation is effected by division of the tufts.

Pyrethrum uliginosum (Giant Ox-eye Daisy) is well adapted for the moist border or margin. It is a bold, strong growing handsome species. The flowers have white rays with a yellow disk and measure from two to three inches across, being borne on slender stalks. The plant grows to a height of from four to five feet. Its flowering period is from July to September. Propagation is by division.

This is one of the noblest of herbaceous plants; the blooms are excellent for cut flowers.

Rheum officinale (Rhubarb) is a strong, robust plant. The leaves are from eighteen inches to three feet across, with three to seven lobes extending to nearly one-half of the leaf. The flower stem grows to a height of from three to five feet and bears a large panicle of greenish white blossoms.

Rheum Emodi is another fine foliage plant, growing to a height of five feet with beautiful large leaves having prominent red veins.

The Rheums like a well drained soil where they will never suffer from lack of moisture; they are well adapted for the border or margin. The crowns should be well protected by a covering of leaves, or brush, in Winter. Propagation is by division, or seed.

Rhexia Virginica (Meadow Beauty) is another moisture loving, low, tuberous-rooted plant, growing from six to twelve inches high, and flowering from July to September. The flowers are bright rosy purple with golden anthers.

Rhexia lutea has yellow flowers.

Rhexia Mariana gives reddish purple flowers, which open a little earlier than those of *Rhexia Virginica*. All delight in wet, spongy soil, and are increased by division of the roots.

Rudbeckia laciniata and its better known offspring, *Rudbeckia laciniata flora plena* (Golden Glow) are fine plants for the border surrounding the pond. They grow to a height of from five to six feet bearing golden yellow flowers which appear from July to September. *Rudbeckia Golden Glow* is one of the best hardy plants for the border.

Rudbeckia nitida (Autumn Glory) produces large pale yellow flowers opening through August and September. The plant grows to a height of five feet.

These *Rudbeckias* must have plenty of water to bring them to perfection, and should be replanted at least every three years. Owing to the rapid spread of the crown they soon become exhausted if not renewed. They are easily raised from division of the root either in Spring or Fall.

Sagittaria sagittæfolia (Arrowhead) is a perennial plant much used for the edge of ponds. It succeeds well planted in shallow water or at the edge in wet soil. The leaves are broad, sagittate, from two to eight inches in length. The flower stems are erect, from six to eight inches long, and are carried a little above the leaves. The flowers are white, from half an inch to one inch across.

Sagittaria latifolia (*variabilis*) is variable as to height, growing from a few

inches up to three or four feet. The leaves are generally broad, sagittate with long basal lobes; the flowers are white, one inch across.

Sagittaria Japonica flora plena is very similar to the preceding, bearing large spikes of pure white, double flowers.

Sagittaria Montevicensis (Giant Arrowhead) is a strong robust plant, attaining a height of from four to five feet. The leaves are fifteen inches in length, the flower heads being carried on long stems well above the foliage. The roots of this variety should be planted below the reach of frost or it will be killed outright. It is increased by division.

Sabbatia chlorides grows from one to two feet high and is a biennial. The flowers are white, two inches across. It thrives in wet, boggy soil and is raised from seed.

Sanguisorba Canadensis bears greenish white flower heads from two to six inches in length. The plant grows to a height of from five to six feet and well deserves a place in the border.

Saxifraga peltata is a bold, strong growing plant, perfectly at home in moist locations. The leaves are from six to eight inches in diameter; the flowers are whitish pink, borne on stalks from one to two feet high. The plant blooms in the



SPIRAEA ARUNCUS

Goat's Beard Spiraea. Bears large, white, gracefully drooping plumes

Spring months, and succeeds best in deep rich, moist soil. Propagation is effected by seed or division.

Scirpus lacustris grows to a height of from three to eight feet, in low, wet marshy places, or in shallow water.

Scirpus lacustris zebrina, commonly called the Porcupine Plant from the markings of the leaves, is of strong, robust, upright growth, reaching a height of from three to four feet. The leaves are variegated with alternate bands of white, the bands being almost half an inch wide. This is a very effective subject,



THALIA DEALBATA

One of the finest subjects for waterside planting. Broad, canna-like, glaucous leaves, with panicles of purplish flowers. The plant is hardy as far north as Philadelphia in sheltered locations

planted in shallow water or at the edge of the pond. It is propagated by division.

Spiræa Aruncus (Goat's Beard *Spiræa*) is a perennial plant growing from three to five feet high, with beautiful divided leaves. It bears large white, gracefully drooping plumes, blooming from June to July.

Spiræa gigantea reaches a height of from five to six feet. The leaves are palmate. The flower spike is extra large, white, the flowering period being from July to September.

Spiræa Kneiffi has finely divided leaves, and produces large panicles of silvery white flowers in June; it grows from three to four feet in height.

The *Spiræas* named *delight* in deep, rich, moist soil, and succeed well planted at the water's edge. They are propagated by division of the roots.

Thalia dealbata is a plant with glaucous foliage somewhat like that of the *Canna*. It grows to a height of from three to five feet. The leaves are from six to nine inches in length, on petioles of from one to four feet. The flower panicle is borne on stems from three to five feet high, having many very small purple flowers. The plant blooms from June to September.

Thalia divaricata grows to a height of from five to ten feet, and is larger in all its parts than *Thalia dealbata*. The flowers are purple.

The *Thalias* are very interesting plants, succeeding best planted in shallow water or wet soil. They also do well accorded the same treatment as *Cannas*. They have proved perfectly hardy, without any protection, at Washington, D. C., for a number of years. The plants are increased by division or seed.

Trilliums delight in moist, deep rich soil. They should be given a shady position. The best one for the margin of the pond is *Trillium grandiflorum*, which grows to a height of from one to two feet. The leaves are broad-ovate, from three to five inches long. The flowers are three-petaled, pure white on first opening changing to rose pink, and measure two inches across. This *Trillium* is a beautiful plant, of free growth in a shady position, but will not grow where it is exposed to the full sun. It is increased by the division of the root, or seed.

Trollius Europæus (Globe Flower) is a hardy perennial plant bearing pale yellow flowers from one to one and one-half inches in diameter. It reaches a height of from one to two feet.

Trollius Europæus Loddigesii has deep yellow flowers, but otherwise is similar to the type.

Trollius thrives best in deep wet soil. They are handsome erect growing plants, of dense habit, flowering from May to July, and are propagated by division or seeds.

Typha latifolia (Cat-tail) grows from four to eight feet high, flowering on a close, round, dark brownish black spike from four to nine inches in length.

Typha angustifolia is more slender in leaf and flower spike than *Typha latifolia*, and is the more graceful of the two, growing from five to ten feet high.

The *Typhas* are hardy perennial water or bog plants; a clump of them, especially when in flower, forms a very attractive object in the water garden. They are increased by division and seed.



TYPHA LATIFOLIA
Cat-Tail

CHAPTER XVIII

NATIVE ORCHIDS, SARRACENIAS AND OTHER BOG PLANTS

THE native Orchids generally delight in a shady position. Some like the soil well drained, while others are bog plants and delight in an abundant supply of moisture.

Arethusa bulbosa is a beautiful native Orchid, found wild in wet, boggy swamps in North Carolina. The flowers are bright rosy pink, appearing in May and June. It should be planted in a shady corner where it will have an abundance of water. It is propagated by the separation of the bulbs.

Calopogon puchellus is a hardy native Orchid found in wet, boggy places. The flowers are one inch in diameter, pink in color, bearded with white, yellow, and purple hairs. The flowers come in clusters of from two to six. This Orchid should be planted in a place where it will have full exposure to the sun.

Calypso borealis is a pretty native Orchid with rosy pink flowers; the lip is white with brown spots. This plant does best in light, rich, wet soil, and should be planted in a cool shady spot.

Cypripedium acaule (Lady's Slipper) has a large, solitary flower, borne on a stem from eight to twelve inches high. The flower is of a rosy purple color. The plant likes a moist location.

Cypripedium parviflorum (Small Yellow Lady's Slipper) grows about twelve inches high, thriving well in moist soil and flowering from May to July.

Cypripedium pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's Slipper) flowers in May and June. It has large, yellow flowers, spotted with brown; the lip is pale yellow. It thrives well in wet soil or in low places in the woods.

Cypripedium spectabile or *reginæ* is the showiest and finest of the hardy *Cypripediums*. It grows from one and one-half to two feet in height, thriving well in open, moist woods, meadows and peat bogs. The flowers are white with a large blotch of rosy carmine in front of the labellum.

Cypripedium spectabile album is a pure white form of the preceding.

All the *Cypripediums* should be well supplied with peat or leaf mold, and the roots planted deep in the soil. A surface dressing of sphagnum moss will act as a mulch and retain the moisture when the plants are in dry soil.



CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS—Large Yellow Lady's Slipper

This beautiful Orchid is found growing in the wild state in a great variety of soil conditions—in the wet bogs, in the moist woods, and on dry wooded hillsides

Habenaria blephariglottis grows from one to two feet high, and bears beautiful fringed white flowers. It does well in wet boggy soil.

Habenaria bracteata reaches a height of from eight to twelve inches. It thrives well in a moist, shady position, and bears small greenish flowers.

Habenaria ciliaris (Yellow Fringed Orchid) produces bright orange yellow flowers with a distinct fringe. It does well in boggy soil.

Habenaria dilatata grows about twelve inches high, has leafy stems, and produces small white flowers. It thrives well in wet bogs.

Habenaria fimbriata gives long spikes of lilac purple flowers also distinctly fringed. It delights in wet soil.



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CYPRIPEDIUM REGINAE—Spectabile

Habenaria psycodes has handsome purple fragrant flowers, borne on a spike from five to ten inches in length. It should be planted in wet soil.

The *Habenarias* like a soil composed of equal parts leaf mold or peat and sand, with a surface dressing of leaves or moss.

Pogonia ophioglossoides grows from five to ten inches high, and bears pale rose colored flowers, sometimes white. It thrives in sphagnum moss or leaf mold, in wet locations, flowering from June to July.

Spiranthes cernua (Nodding Ladies' Tresses) reaches a height of from six

to eighteen inches, and bears a dense spike of white flowers. It thrives well in moist, open soil.

Sarracenia Drummondii has beautifully variegated pitchers from one to two feet in length. The hood is marked white, red and green; the white and purple flowers are from two to three inches across. This plant will not stand the Winters of the Northern States.



SARRACENIA FLAVA—Pitcher Plant

Suitable for moist soil at edge of pond. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

Sarracenia flava has narrow pitchers two to two and one-half feet long, yellowish green.

Sarracenia psittacina has small pitchers, about six inches in length; they are green below, purple with white spots above. This plant also requires to be wintered in the greenhouse.

Sarracenia purpurea (Side Saddle Flower) produces pitchers which attain a length of from eight to twelve inches, green colored, with purple veins; the flowers are borne on stems from one to two feet high, and are two inches across; the petals are bright purple. This is the hardiest of the pitcher plants native from Labrador to Florida.

Sarracenia rubra has pitchers from ten to fifteen inches in length, green with reddish veins; the flowers are reddish purple, three inches across.



SARRACENIA PURPUREA
Hardy anywhere in the United States

Sarracenia variolaris produces a yellow flower about two inches wide; the pitchers measure from six to twelve inches in length, are yellowish white, variegated and veined with purple.

*Sarracenia*s thrive under semi-aquatic conditions. They are found growing wild in swamps and low, wet ground, from Labrador to Florida.

All of the *Sarracenia*s named are hardy at Washington, D. C. *Sarracenia purpurea* is hardy anywhere in the United States; the others, if planted in a pro-

tected corner, and covered with leaves or brush in Winter, should carry through without injury.

While the following are not pitcher plants, they require the same treatment, soil, etc., as are afforded these, and may well be described here:

Darlingtonia Californica resembles the *Sarracenia*s in many points, yet is quite distinct from them. Its leaves rise to a height of from one to two feet. The pitcher is slender, erect and twisted, having a rounded head, with a large triangular reddish tongue depending from the aperture. The ground color is light green, while the upper part is mottled with white and covered with reddish pink veins. This plant likes a soil composed of peat and sphagnum moss, and



DIONAEA MUSCIPULA—Venus's Fly Trap
Delights in full sunlight and plenty of moisture

should be planted in a low wet location. It is propagated by the separation of the side shoots. *Darlingtonia Californica* is not hardy in the Northern States and should be removed to the greenhouse; in warm sheltered corners it might survive the Winters, if well protected by brush or leaves.

Dionaea muscipula (Venus's Fly Trap) is a very interesting native perennial plant found growing wild in North Carolina. The leaves are in pairs, joined or hinged at the lower edge. On the upper edge of each leaf is a row of hairs that close on each other like a trap. On the inside of each leaf, toward its center, are three sensitive hairs that, if touched by an insect or other object, will cause the

leaf to close up imprisoning the insect or other intruder. The flowers are white, borne in terminal corymbs. The plant blooms from June to August. It will not stand the Winters of the Northern States out of doors, yet it will well repay the little extra trouble of wintering it in a cool greenhouse. The *Dionæa* should be planted in wet soil where it will have an abundance of moisture and full exposure to the sun. It will also grow in the shade but not so vigorously. The soil best suited to its wants is a fine fibrous peat with a surface dressing of sphagnum moss.

Drosera filiformis is a very interesting little native bog plant, with long, slender leaves which are covered with little glandular hairs. The flowers are purple rose. It grows to a height of one foot in wet, swampy ground.



RUSTIC HOUSE AT POND

Covered with *Rosa Wichuraiana* and *Ampelopsis Virginiaica*.

CHAPTER XIX

HARDY FERNS

AMERICA is very fortunate in having from sixty to sixty-five species of Ferns growing wild throughout the Northeastern and Middle States. The most beautiful of them are found in the swamps or along the streams that flow through woods where plenty of decaying humus is available.

All of the hardy Ferns prefer a cool, rich light soil where they will be provided with an abundant supply of moisture and, with one or two exceptions, a well drained soil where the water will not stand and stagnate but pass off freely. They like a soil of light fibrous material. The best results will be obtained from the use of two-thirds good leaf mold, or peat, and one-third sand. The Ferns will grow in any ordinary soil so long as their wants as to water and shade are supplied. They can be transplanted, with care, at any time of the year, but this should be done preferably in the Spring or Fall months. Some can be planted at the edge of the pond, others beneath trees or shrubs, while *Polypodium vulgare*, *Asplenium trichomanes*, *Cheilanthes vestita*, *Nephrodium marginale* and such like can be used in the crevices and fissures of the rocks or where the soil is thin and dry.

Adiantum pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair Fern) is found growing wild in deep moist soil in the valleys and low places of shady woods, where the soil has been washed down from the heights above. In such deep rich material the stem, or stipe, often grows to a height of two feet, with fronds from twelve to fifteen inches across.

Asplenium angustifolium (Narrow-leaved Spleenwort) is a fine Fern, with light green graceful fronds, growing from one to three feet in height. The fronds are divided, the divisions being from two to four inches long. It likes a moist shady position.

Asplenium filix-femina (Lady Fern) is a handsome subject growing to a height of two to three feet, with finely cut fronds. It should be planted in a moist location either in the sun or shade.

Botrychium Virginianum is a native Fern, growing about a foot high, with

a broad triangular frond. This fern likes a moist soil and a position where it will be shaded from the direct sunlight.

Botrychium obliquum (*ternatum*) grows from six to twelve inches in height. It is not so finely divided as the preceding. It is suitable for open places.

Cystopteris bulbifera (Bladder Fern) grows to a height of from one to two feet, and has long, narrow slender fronds of light green color. It should have a moist shady position.



FINE CLUMPS OF FERNS. WELL SUITED FOR A SHADY BANK NEAR POND

To the left, *Dennstaedtia punctilobula* (Hay-scented Fern); in the center, *Onoclea sensibilis* (Sensitive Fern); to the right, *Osmunda Claytoniana* (Interrupted Fern). These thrive in rather poor dry soil

Cystopteris fragilis is a smaller Fern, growing from four to eight inches high, with finely divided fronds. It should have a well-drained soil, in a shady position.

Dennstaedtia punctilobula (*Dicksonia pilosiuscula*) is the Hay-scented Fern, and has long, thin, pale green fronds, growing to a height of from one to two feet. This Fern will thrive in full sunlight, or in partially shady locations, doing well in moist soil that is well drained.

Dryopteris Boottii is an intermediate form between *Dryopteris cristatum* and

Dryopteris spinulosa, and is quite at home in a wet position. It grows from one to one and one-half feet high and has evergreen fronds. It should be planted in moist soil in a shady spot.

Dryopteris cristatum is found growing in wet, spongy soil in a shady place; it reaches to a foot in height, and has evergreen fronds.

Dryopteris cristatum Clintonianum is a larger and more showy Fern than the preceding; it also thrives in wet soil in a shady place, growing from two to three feet in height.



DRYOPTERIS MARGINALIS--Rock Shield Fern
Growing naturally in a fissure in the rocks

Dryopteris Goldieana is one of the largest and strongest of the hardy Ferns; the fronds are from two to four feet in length, and twelve to eighteen inches wide. It likes a shady moist position.

Dryopteris marginalis (Rock Shield Fern) is an evergreen Fern, with deep green fronds from one to two feet in length and from three to five inches in width. It likes a moist, shady place. In the accompanying illustration it is seen growing in a fissure of a rock with the common Polypody and the Christmas Fern for companions.

Dryopteris Noveboracensis is a slender growing Fern, about twelve inches in

height; the fronds are from three to four inches wide. A rich, moist, shady position suits it best.

Dryopteris spinulosa is a fine evergreen Fern, growing to a height of fifteen to eighteen inches, with fronds from three to four inches in width. It, too, should have a moist shady place.



FRONDS OF FLOWERING FERNS

Osmunda Regalis—The Royal Fern *Osmunda Cinnamomea*—The Cinnamon Fern

Dryopteris Thelypteris (Marsh Shield Fern) grows about twelve inches high; it has fronds two to three inches in width, and is found growing in open sunny places in wet soil.

Lygodium palmatum (Climbing Fern) grows with a slender, twining stem from one to three feet in height. It likes a moist shady position and should have some support. The crowns should be covered with leaves during Winter to protect the plants from the frost.

Matteuccia Struthiopteris (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*) is commonly called the Ostrich Fern. The fronds grow from two to four feet high and from six to ten inches wide. It is a fine graceful Fern, succeeding well in shade or sunlight, in deep rich soil.

Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern) is well suited for a wet position either in the sun or shade; it grows from one to three feet in height and has light green triangular fronds, divided into oblong lanceolate segments.



PLANT OF *OSMUNDA REGALIS*
Royal Fern

Ophioglossum vulgatum (Adder's Tongue Fern) has a single leaf, growing from six to twelve inches in height, with a spike of spores at the apex. It likes a low wet position in the open.

Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern) is a beautiful plant, growing from three to five feet in height. The fronds are from six to eight inches wide; the stems when young are covered with a rusty down. It is quite at home in wet swampy soil in sun or shade.

Osmunda Claytoniana grows from two to three feet in height; it likes a dry, shady position.

Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern) is, without a doubt, the best Fern for the edge of the pond. The accompanying illustration is reproduced from a photograph of a plant growing at the edge of a lily pond. The Fern is perfectly hardy, growing from three to five feet in height; the fronds are pale green, nine to fifteen inches in width. It delights in a wet, swampy position, in peaty soil; but it will also do well in shallow water if the crown of the roots is above the surface.



No. 1—*Adiantum pedatum* (Maidenhair Fern). No. 2—*Pteris aquilina* (Bracken). No. 3—*Phegopteris hexagonoptera* (Broad Beech Fern). No. 4—*Polystichum acrostichoides* (Christmas Fern). No. 5—*Nephrodium marginale*—*Aspidium marginale* (Marginal Shield Fern). No. 6—*Nephrodium cristatum* (Crested Shield Fern)

Phegopteris Dryopteris (Oak Fern) is a pretty Fern growing from nine to twelve inches high. The triangular fronds are from three to five inches in width simply divided once or twice. It grows in shady places, in rich moist soil.

Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Broad Beech Fern) is a fine subject for shady places, easily grown and quite showy; it makes fronds from seven to twelve inches wide, the plants growing about twelve inches high.

Phegopteris polypodioides has small, dark green fronds, growing about eight inches high, in moist shady places.

Polypodium vulgare is a dainty evergreen Fern, well suited for covering rocks. It grows in dense mats from four to ten inches high. It should have a partially shady position. If planted in the open it should be placed where it will be well supplied with moisture.

Polystichum acrostichoides—*Aspidium acrostichoides* (Christmas Fern) is an evergreen Fern, growing from eight to eighteen inches high with deep green fronds simply divided. It does best in a well-drained, shady position.

Pteris aquilina is the common Brake or Bracken, a large showy Fern, growing two to three feet in height, with large triangular fronds. It likes a damp position in sun or shade.

Woodwardia areolata—syn. *W. angustifolia* (Chain Fern) grows from nine to twelve inches high, and has fronds three to four inches wide. It likes a wet swampy soil.

Woodwardia Virginica grows from eighteen inches to two feet in height; the fronds are from three to five inches wide. This fern also will thrive in wet soil.



No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
No. 4
No. 1—*Woodwardia areolata* (*W. angustifolia*), sterile and fertile fronds (Chain Fern). No. 2—*Woodwardia Virginica* (Virginia Chain Fern.) No. 3—*Asplenium angustifolium*. No. 4—*Asplenium filix foemina*

CHAPTER XX

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES AND BAMBOOS



ARUNDO DONAX MACROPHYLLA

THIS is a very interesting and useful class of plants for the decoration of the borders and margins of ponds. Some of the plants have green leaves and an upright habit of growth; others have leaves striped with white, and nearly all have a slender, airy, graceful habit that contrasts well with the broader foliage of other plants and trees.

The tallest of the grasses is the *Arundo Donax* (Giant Reed), a perennial grass, growing to a height of from eight to twenty feet, according to soil and location. The flower plumes are from one to two feet in length, borne

on loose feathery spikes which are very showy.

Arundo Donax variegata is a smaller plant than the foregoing, growing not more than twelve feet in height. The leaves are striped white. It is not quite as hardy as the type and, therefore, should have a protected location. Both should be protected in the Northern States, through the Winter months, with leaves or evergreen brush.

Arundo Donax macrophylla glauca is a strong growing variety, with extra wide dark glossy green leaves, the under side of which are glaucous; the stems are very close jointed.

Arundo phragmites variegata is a fine plant for wet soil, growing to a height of from four to six feet, bearing a large handsome panicle of purplish flowers. All of the *Arundos* are best increased by division of the crowns.

Among the Bamboos the following will prove the hardiest. All of them should have their roots covered up with a good dressing of manure every Fall, and on top of the manure a covering of tree leaves or evergreen boughs to protect them from frost.

Arundinaria Simoni is a fine plant, growing from ten to fifteen feet in height when well established; the leaves are from ten to twelve inches long, occasionally striped white.

Arundinaria Japonica (*Bambusa Metake*) has leaves of from eight to ten inches in length and one to two inches wide; the upper surface of a smooth glossy green; the lower side glaucous and rough.

Phyllostachys aurea (*Bambusa aurea*) will grow to a height of from fifteen to twenty feet when once established. The stems are yellow colored; the leaves light green. The plant has a light and graceful effect and is very suitable for the edge of the pond. The illustration on page 181 is reproduced from a photograph showing this plant at the edge of a water lily pond.

Phyllostachys Henonis is one of the finest of this class of plants; a very graceful variety, with glossy green leaves. The young stems are green turning to yellow as they become older. The plant grows to a height of from six to fifteen feet, according to soil and position; the leaves are two to three inches in length and about one-half inch in width.

Phyllostachys nigra (Black-stemmed) grows from eight to fifteen feet high. The stems are first green, quickly turning to black as they get older. The leaves are from two to six inches in length, green above with a glaucous reverse.

Phyllostachys nigra punctata has yellow stems spotted black.

Phyllostachys Quiloi grows about eighteen feet high; the leaves are from six to eight inches long, one to one and three-quarters inches wide, dark green spotted brown above and glaucous underneath.

Phyllostachys violascens grows to a height of ten to thirteen feet, and has dark purple stems changing to brownish yellow; the leaves are from three to six inches long.

Phyllostachys viridi-glaucescens is a beautiful, graceful Bamboo, growing to a height of eighteen feet. The leaves are from three to four inches long and about one inch wide.

All the Bamboos are propagated by division of the roots in Spring and, if possible, a ball of soil should be left with each division. Bamboos should be planted in some position where it will be possible to prevent the roots from extending to any great distance, or they will soon overrun other plants. To produce the best effect they should be grown in clumps of large size and kept as close and compact as possible.



PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA—*Bambusa aurea*

At the commercial establishment of H. A. Dreer, Inc., Riverton, N. J.

Elymus Canadensis glaucifolius is a strong perennial grass growing from three to five feet high; it has glaucous leaves from six to twelve inches in length. The flower spike is from four to nine inches long.

Elymus glaucus grows about three to four feet high, and has narrow silvery glaucous foliage. The plants are propagated by division.

Erianthus Ravennæ is a beautiful hardy perennial grass of upright habit of

growth. This plant resembles in habit of growth and flower plume the well known Pampas Grass. The leaves and stems are tinged with purple; the flower stems grow to a height of from five to ten feet. It should be planted in a deep rich soil with full exposure to the sun. It is propagated by seed and division.



ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE

Eulalia gracillimus (*Eulalia gracillima univittata*) has narrow green leaves with a narrow white stripe down the center of each. The plant grows from five to seven feet in height; the flower panicle is brown, large and showy. This is a

very graceful variety, of beautiful round compact habit, the leaves drooping to the ground. It should be planted alone as a single specimen so as to develop its full beauty.

Eulalia Japonica is a fine hardy perennial grass from Japan, of strong robust growth, reaching from six to nine feet in height. The flower panicle is brownish. The leaves are deep green, one and one-quarter inches wide, with a prominent white stripe down the center of each leaf; they are from two to three feet long.



EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA
Plant well adapted for Margin of Pond

Eulalia Japonica zebrina is a variegated form of the preceding; its leaves are barred with alternate stripes of white and green.

Eulalia Japonica variegata is dwarfer than those named. It grows to a height of from five to seven feet. The leaves are three-quarters inch wide and from one-half to two feet long; striped longitudinally with white; the stems are green and white tinted pink. See illustration page 185.

All of the *Eulalias* are best propagated by division of the roots in Fall or Spring. They can be raised from seed but rarely come true.

Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass) is a beautiful subject where it thrives well. It grows to a height of from eight to ten feet, and bears long fluffy white plumes. Unfortunately it is rather tender, often suffering in our Winters from frost. It should be planted in a sheltered nook, and protected by a covering of tree leaves and evergreen branches through the Winter. The roots can also be taken up at the approach of frost, wintered in a cellar or cool greenhouse, and planted out early in Spring; the plants will then commence to grow at once and will be sure to flower that season. It is propagated by division.

Molinia cœrulea variegata is a small perennial grass with variegated foliage, very useful for edging or for the front row in the border. It grows from one to three feet high. The leaves are beautifully striped with white.

Panicum virgatum is a fine hardy native grass, growing from three to four feet high. The leaves are twelve to fifteen inches in length. The flower is purplish, borne on a tall branching panicle.

Panicum altissimum is similar to the preceding, growing from three to four



GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM—Pampas Grass

Grows to a height of from eight to ten feet and bears long fluffy white plumes

feet high; it has dark brown flower panicles. The plants are propagated by division of the roots in Spring or Fall.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Gardeners' Garters) is a fine low-growing, variegated hardy perennial grass, from two to three feet in height; the leaves are striped white.

Uniola latifolia is a native perennial grass, growing to a height of from three to four feet; it has large, loose drooping flower panicles.



EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA

A beautiful grass with white stripes running lengthwise. The leaves of this plant make a fine display on the edge of a Water Garden.

CHAPTER XXI

INSECTS, DISEASES AND ENEMIES



THE water garden is not free from insect and other pests of various kinds; therefore, the same watchful care is required with water lilies as in the case of other plants, so as to keep these enemies in check.

Aphides

The black aphides will put in an appearance early in the year, especially when the weather is dry and hot with no rainfall. These insects will first be noticed on the leaf stems of the *Nymphæas* and *Nelumbiums* that rise above the water and, if not checked at this stage, they will soon spread over the leaves. The best way to destroy the aphides is to use the hose, or spray pump, with a good pressure of water, going over the plants carefully and knocking off the insects into the water where the gold fish will soon make short work of them. The force of the water will kill a great many of the aphides but, as some always escape and get on the plants again, these should be hosed once every day for two or three days or until the aphides are eradicated. Slug Shot and Tobacco Dust are excellent insecticides for aphides and other insect pests; their use, however, leaves the plants in a rather unsightly condition, the leaves being covered with the powder until washed off by rain or the hose, and then again these insecticides are no more effectual than the clear water applied with force.

A Destructive Leaf Miner

Within the last few years a very destructive leaf miner has appeared in water lily ponds. This insect has been identified by the United States Bureau of Entomology at Washington, D. C., as the larva of *Chironomus modestus*, Say., a midge of the family *Chironomidaë*. The larva is very small, from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in length and about one thirty-second of an inch in

diameter. It eats its way along the surface of the leaf leaving channels behind it that are very unsightly, as well as working considerable damage by weakening the plant through the loss of the leaves. This and all other chewing insects can be kept under control, if not entirely exterminated, by the use of Slug Shot, which is best applied in the dry powdered condition in which it is marketed, by being blown through a powder bellows. It should be applied toward evening, as it will then be more effective, and should be evenly distributed over the surface of the leaves. The leaves can also be sprayed with kerosene emulsion through a very fine nozzle of the Velmoré type, or such as is used for spraying fruit trees with Bordeaux mixture. This will allow of a very fine spray being applied to the surface of the leaves, wetting them thoroughly, with the expenditure of a very small quantity of liquid. For the best results the emulsion should be applied late in the afternoon and every part of the leaves should be coated. These insecticides, if applied as directed, will not harm the fish in the pond. Whatever the material used, it will take several applications to clear the leaves entirely of the miner, which is an enemy that should be watched for closely, and as soon as its work is observed measures should be taken immediately to exterminate the pest.

The Nymphæa Leaf-Beetle (Galerucella Nymphæa, Linn.)

The Nymphæa leaf-beetle is another enemy that causes considerable damage to flower petals and the upper surface of the leaves, especially to those of the Victoria regia. The beetle measures about one-quarter of an inch in length; when matured it lays its eggs on the surface of the leaf in clusters of from six to twenty; they are bright yellow ovate in form, the larvæ are bluish black above, yellow on the under surface, of elongate form, and when full grown measure three-eighths of an inch in length, widest in the center, tapering toward each extremity. This beetle is very common over the Eastern States, and is reported from many of the Central and Western States, therefore it will soon become general all over the country. Slug Shot, applied in the dry powdered form, will be found a good remedy for this insect. One part Paris green mixed with 50 parts of air slaked lime or road dust and blown over the leaves with a powder bellows will be found an excellent remedy as well as the above.

Other Larval Pests

Another insect that causes considerable damage to the Nymphæa leaves is the larva of the Hydrocampa proprialis. This insect cuts two pieces from the leaves of the lilies and attaches itself between them so that it is completely hidden

from sight, as also from its enemies. The pieces of leaves, being lighter than the water, float on the surface, in this way acting as a boat for the insect, which is enabled by this means to be carried by the wind current from one plant to another, eating its way as it goes, very much in the same manner as the bag worm carries its covering around with it when feeding. This is a rather difficult insect to kill. The remedies previously recommended will be effective to a certain extent, but the best method of eradication is to keep a sharp outlook for these small floating pieces of leaves, with the larvæ attached, and to crush them. A lamp trap is often suggested to catch the mature insect, but as that instrument never discriminates between friend and foe it is very apt to do as much harm as good. This trap is composed of an ordinary lantern which is stood in a pan of water with a film of kerosene oil on the surface; the insects are attracted to the light and, striking the glass, they fall into the oily water and are killed.

Nelumbiums are often attacked by the larva of *Botis nelumbialis*. This larva attacks the edge of the leaf, rolling the leaf over itself and gumming it down so as to hold it in position, thus affording the insect a safe place of retreat when attacked. It is a voracious eater and soon destroys entirely the edges of the leaves. The only effectual way to combat this pest is to pinch with the fingers the rolled up edge in which the larva is hidden. This, of course, can only be done in the case of small collections; however, if the work is attended to promptly as soon as the larva makes its appearance, the object can be accomplished quickly and easily. In large collections, where hand extermination is out of the question, the plants can be dusted with Slug Shot or any other arsenical preparation. The kerosene emulsion will not adhere to the leaves of the Nelumbium, therefore is useless against this pest.

A Fungoid Disease

A fungous disease, of the *Cercosporæ* genus, sometimes attacks the leaves of *Nymphæas*, causing spots to appear on them and the edges to dry and turn up. This fungus should be checked as soon as noticed or it will spread to other plants. The best results have been obtained by spraying with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture, using the preparation at about half the strength usually recommended for other plants. This should be applied in the form of a fine misty spray, thoroughly wetting every part of the leaf. The affected plants should be sprayed every other afternoon until the disease is eradicated. Any of the preparations on the market having sulphate of copper in their composition will check this

fungoid growth. It can also be checked by picking off and burning all the spotted leaves. If the leaves are removed and destroyed as soon as the spots are observed, the disease can be checked or entirely eradicated before much damage is done.

Algae and Confervae

This is a general name given to small fungoid plants that live in the water. They are very destructive to seedling Nymphæas, adhering to the small leaves and stems and choking the life out of the plants. This fungus is almost sure to make its appearance if a very high temperature has been maintained in the tank, or if too much manure has been used in the soil in which the plants are growing. The growth takes the form of long, green, thread-like stems, closely matted together, and these hold so closely to the plants that it is difficult to remove them. The best remedy is to have plenty of fish in the water and to look closely after the temperature and the manure in the soil.

A very effective means of getting rid of some forms of algæ, and especially of that form which is so injurious to the young seedlings, is to use twenty-three grains of copper sulphate to every one thousand gallons of water. This strength will not injure the plants or the fish, but if a greater proportion of copper is employed it is liable to kill both plants and fish.

Rats and Mice

The muskrat is another bad enemy of the water garden. These animals make holes in the banks of the ponds, if of clay. They are partial to the roots of the Nelumbiums, which they soon destroy; they also eat the roots of some of the hardy lilies. Every means should be employed to kill them, such as trapping, shooting, etc. A good way is to set a price on their heads and apprise the small boy that he will get so much for every muskrat he kills. In trapping the muskrat the trap should be set at the opening of the hole, and to one side of it, so that when the rat enters it will be caught by one foot. If the trap is placed in the center of the run there is less chance of catching the animal.

Mice are also destructive, eating both seeds and roots that are stored for Spring use; it is well, therefore, to keep the stock where the mice cannot get at it.

In the milder climates, field mice are very destructive to the roots of hardy water lilies in the Winter months, where the water is drawn off and the plants are left in the pond until Spring and simply covered with leaves or straw. The best way to get rid of these rodents is by the use of traps that can be baited with

grain, or by grain soaked in strychnine strewed in their runs. The latter, of course, should be used with caution and not placed where it may fall into the hands of children or where any valuable animal can get at it.

The Water Snake

The water snake is another of the enemies of the Water Garden to be watched for and exterminated. It is very partial to fish and frogs; but as the latter can be dispensed with, if the snake would confine himself to a diet of frogs he would be a benefactor rather than an enemy. It is very exasperating, however, to see a snake with a choice gold fish in its mouth. These snakes should be killed on sight. It is always well to have a small 22-caliber rifle handy and to be well supplied with shot; for the snake will make its appearance when least expected.

Turtles

Turtles are also a nuisance and should never be allowed in a pond if it is possible to keep them out, which is not always the case, especially in natural ponds. The turtles destroy the seed vessels of the lilies and the young growths.

Crawfish

Crawfish are also destructive to the banks of the pond, if formed of clay, which they penetrate, causing leaks at the most unexpected places. An excellent way to get rid of crawfish is to poison some chopped meat with Paris green, placing it around the edge of the pond where they are at work. The meat should be covered, so that while available to the crawfish no animal of value can reach it.



CHAPTER XXII

GOLD AND OTHER FISH FOR PONDS

IN ponds and other basins or tanks where water lilies or other aquatic plants are grown, it is necessary to have some kind of fish to keep down insect life in the larval stage, otherwise the ponds will become a nuisance, and countless numbers of mosquitoes be bred and reared to the adult stage in the water. The mosquito must have water in which to deposit its eggs; these are laid in large numbers on the surface of the water. They are long and slender, and stand up side by side. At the end of fifteen days the young larvæ hatch and crawl out at the lower end of the eggs; they are then called wrigglers, from the wriggling motion of their propulsion through the water. There are always numbers of them in the rainwater barrel, where they can be studied further. The breathing pore is located near the end of the body; therefore, when at the surface, they always appear head down with this part above the water. The larvæ grow rapidly, soon reaching the pupal stage, and in a few days more are transformed into the perfect winged insect. It is in the larval and pupal stages of the insects that the gold fish are most useful as exterminators of the mosquito, as they eat up the wrigglers as fast as they are hatched, never allowing any to reach the winged stage.

This description of the breeding of the mosquito may be thought outside the scope of this chapter, but as every owner of a pond is morally responsible to the general public to see that no mosquitoes are bred in such ponds, too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that, to prevent this, a sufficient number of gold fish should be kept, and one can deal more intelligently with a subject of this character under this full understanding. The fish are also serviceable in keeping in check the black and green aphids. They are also useful in eating up large quantities of the decaying leaves of the water plants.

Only such fish should be used as will not injure the roots or stems of the water lilies. The best for all purposes is, without a doubt, the gold fish, as they never harm the plants except when young plants have been set out and not

properly protected by gravel or coarse sand; in which case they will dig in the soil and very soon have the plants floating on the surface of the water.

The gold fish is very hardy, of beautiful color, and has great variety in form of body, tail and eyes. Especially fine are certain of the fantail gold fish from Japan, some of the rarest of which will frequently command a price of seventy-five dollars per pair. The common gold fish can be obtained in all parts of America at a very reasonable cost. Once a pond is stocked with a few fish, they breed so fast, if afforded suitable protection from their enemies, that where five or six are put into the pond, the year following there will be as many hundreds.

All gold fish belong to the Carp family (Crassius). They are very hardy and easily sent long distances by express.

Gold fish are often attacked by a fungous disease which in appearance resembles cotton wool adhering to the scales or fins. The best treatment for this trouble is to give the sick fish a salt bath, composed of a tablespoonful of salt to a quart of water; in this they should be kept until they begin to show signs of distress by turning over on their sides as if about to die. They should then be put back into fresh water and kept separate from other fish until thoroughly recovered, which will be soon if the disease has not progressed too far. One thing to remember is that in purchasing fish which have been taken from a crowded tank, they never should be associated with other fish until they have been put through this salt bath, otherwise they may bring this fungous growth with them. Similar treatment should be given fish grass, purchased for an aquarium or to be placed in the pond, especially if taken from an aquarium that is overstocked with fish, as the fungus may be transferred with the plants.

The gold fish likes to have a shady spot to resort to when the sun is hot. This shade, in the Summer months, will be afforded by the lily leaves and other plant growth. In the aquarium it can be provided by the plants mentioned in the chapter on "Miscellaneous Aquatic Plants."

Gold fish are easily tamed and can be taught to eat from the hand in a little time. If they are fed regularly at the same place they become accustomed to it and will come to that place whenever they see anyone approaching. In the pond it is not necessary to feed the fish as there is always an abundance of insect life there to provide them with food. In the aquarium the fish must be fed regularly, twice a day on suitable food. Do not give them more than they will readily

consume at each feeding time, leaving none to decay and pollute the water. An excellent food for gold fish is vermicelli broken up into very fine pieces. Wheat or rice that has been boiled and then crushed is also a suitable food for them.

The gold fish will breed in ponds, tanks and large aquaria, depositing their spawn among the stems and leaves of submerged plants, to which it adheres; therefore, a number of those plants should always be kept in the water with the



The illustrations in the two upper panels show the straight-tailed gold fish, *Carassius auratus* (common gold fish) This and its many varieties are the best fish for aquaria and Water Lily ponds
The illustration in the lower panel is that of *Idus idus* (Golden Ide—Golden Orphe), a beautiful yellow colored fish, restless, quick in motion, feeding near the surface, therefore almost always in sight

fish. The eggs hatch, if the temperature of the water is right, in from four to seven days. When first hatched the fish are very tiny, with a large, round sack attached to the abdomen; this they gradually absorb within a few days. When in the small stage the young fish are dark colored, so that it takes a sharp eye to detect them swimming around just under the surface of the water. This dark coloring is a natural protection to hide them from their enemies. As they get older they go deeper and deeper into the water, until in from sixty to eighty days they begin to take on the beautiful gold color of the adult.

In stocking a pond with gold fish, if one fish for every 1,000 gallons of water is allowed, this will be found a good balance. It is not to be understood that no more fish than the number mentioned should be allowed in the pond, but this will be found a good guide in figuring out the number of breeders that should be bought to start with.

The straight tailed gold fish has a plump, symmetrical body, reaching its greatest depth at the beginning of the dorsal and ventral fins. The widest part is at the shoulders, just behind the gill covers near the back; from here the body tapers gradually to the tail. The adult gold fish often reaches a length of from twelve to fifteen inches and a depth of from three to five inches.

The finest and most beautiful of the gold fish family are the Japanese fan-tailed. They are of bright colors and graceful form, with long, flowing fins and tails. There are five well established varieties of Japanese gold fish that can be bought here. The Wakin (ordinary) is shaped nearly the same as the common gold fish. The body is long and slender, the tail is single or split open, forming a three-lobed tail. This fish is bright gold colored, or variegated with white or black.

The Ryukin, or Loochoo, has a short body and a rounded, bulged abdomen; the tail and fins are long and flowing, often much longer than the body.

The Ranchu, round or lion-headed gold fish, has a rather broad head, a very short globular body, short tail, and is without the dorsal fin. The old fish develop a number of wart-like protuberances all over the head, making it look like a low coxcomb, hence the name "Lion-head."

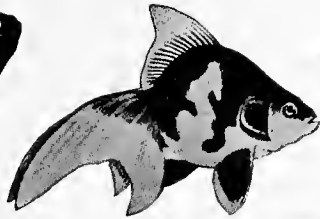
The Oranda-Shishigashira, or Dutch lion-headed gold fish, is a cross between the Ryukin and the Ranchu. It has a body somewhat like that of the Ryukin, with the dorsal fin. When two or three years old the wart-like protuberances of the Ranchu begin to develop.

The Demé, or Telescope fish, has large, protruding eyes arranged sidewise on the head. The body is short, of yellowish color, often variegated with black in irregular patches all over the body. In the young state the eyes are about normal, and only begin to protrude as the fish gets older.

"Of all the extraordinary and odd-looking fishes, the Demé-ranchu," says Prof. Mitsukuri, "certainly is far in the lead in many respects, and is interesting as showing how far man can proceed in modifying nature. It is a telescope-fish with a short globular body, without the dorsal fin. The eyes have assumed a most extraordinary position. The ordinary telescope-fish is odd enough, with the



WAKIN
Ordinary



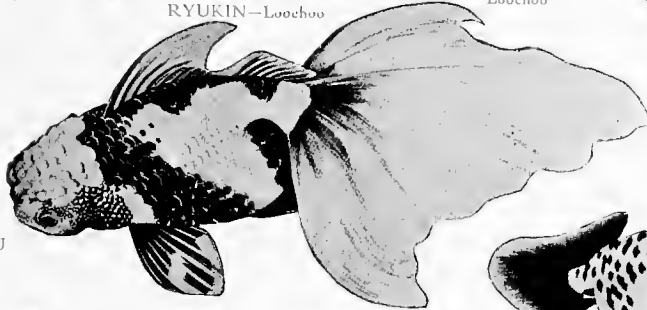
RYUKIN-Loochoo



RYUKIN
Loochoo



RANCHU
Round



ORANDA SHISHIGASHIRA
Lion Headed



RANCHU
Round



ORANDA SHISHIGASHIRA
Lion Headed



WAKIN



DEME RANCHU
The Star Gazer



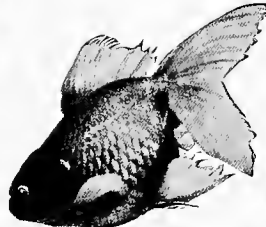
RANCHU



DEME-Telescope



RANCHU



ORANDA SHISHIGASHIRA



SHUKIN
Long-tailed round

TYPES OF FINE JAPANESE GOLD FISH
Several are shown in varied positions

eyes protruding, but in this variety dislocation has gone one step further. The eyes have not only started out of the head, but have turned upward 90 degrees, and have their pupils looking straight skyward. For this reason I should be inclined to call this the 'astronomical telescope-fish.' As a fish, it is so monstrous that it gives one almost uncomfortable feelings."

The Golden Tench (*Tinca aureus*) is another fish suitable for the water lily pond. It is a handsome specimen, of a beautiful yellow color tinted with deep gold, and spotted with small, irregular black spots. It increases rapidly in the pond, and grows to a length of from ten to fifteen inches. Its habits and food are similar to those of the gold fish.

The Golden Ide—Golden Orphe (*Idus idus*, Linn.) is a beautiful fish for the pond or aquarium. It is a hardy, graceful, restless fish, always in motion and is therefore more often noticed than the more sluggish gold fish. The back and upper parts of the side are orange colored, with a few black spots, becoming silvery as it nears the lateral line. The fins are white, tinged with silver. This fish grows to a length of twenty-four inches, and is especially desirable for ponds and fountain basins, owing to the fact that it seeks its food in the water near the surface and is therefore nearly always visible, which is not the case with the gold fish. The Ide never burrows in the mud on the bottom of the pond in search of its food; thus the water is kept very clear. The Ide eats small fish, tadpoles and insects; therefore, it is not advisable to have Ides in the same pond with other fish. It increases very slowly, owing to the fact that its spawning time is in April, when there is still danger of enough frost to kill the young.

The Paradise Fish (*Macropodus viridus*) is a beautiful specimen, well suited for the pond in Summer but not in Winter as it is very tender and requires to be kept in water above 50°; at spawning time it must have a temperature of 80° to 90°. It is a very lively, voracious fish, eating large numbers of black fly and other harmful insects. The adult fish measures from four to five inches in length. The male is brilliantly colored all over the body; seen in the sunlight his side scales glisten with all the colors of the rainbow. The female is less showy and becomes of a pale whitish color before spawning time. The Paradise Fish should never be placed with other fish or they will immediately attack them, especially the gold fish.

The fish named above are the best for the water garden for the reasons already stated. It is wise, however, to select one kind, and to have no other fish

in the pond, for in changing plants from one pond to another there is always the danger of introducing fish eggs with the plants, thereby getting what may be termed an unwise combination.

Fish that should never be kept with the gold fish are bass, catfish, eels, sunfish and perch. Frogs and turtles should be debarred as well, as they eat the spawn and the young fish. Another enemy is the water snake, which will consume a large number of the fish.

The little blue heron is a frequent visitor to ponds containing fish, of which it will soon deplete the pond if allowed to. As it is a rather shy creature a man should be secreted in the shrubs or growth around the pond, with a good shotgun, ready to kill the bird on sight. It is frequently claimed that these herons do not catch fish, but merely feed on beetles, etc. This, however, is not the case; they will catch and eat fish as quickly as any other of their foods.

Another robber for which a sharp lookout must be kept is the kingfisher. This bird is well named, for it is indeed a "king of fishers." If a tall tree be near the pond the bird will perch on a branch overhanging the pond whence it swoops down upon the fish, very rarely missing its mark. The kingfisher will also hover on the wing over the pond, circling around it, ready to dart down on a fish at an opportune moment. This bird is a rather small mark for the gunner, but every means should be taken to get rid of it. Sometimes it can be caught in a trap baited with a fish placed where the kingfisher is likely to see it.

Other enemies are the larvæ of the dragon fly, which are very destructive to the young fish as well as to the spawn. The adult dragon flies should be caught with a net and destroyed. Another pest of the fish pond is the water boatman. This insect is about half an inch in length. The body is of a dark brownish yellow. The insect floats on its back, being propelled by two oar-like legs extended at right angles to its body. Its beak is very sharp and capable of inflicting a very severe wound on the hands if the insect is not carefully manipulated. It is especially destructive to young fish. Swimming underneath them, and catching them with its forelegs, it quickly buries its beak in the fish, never releasing its hold until it has extracted all the nutriment it can obtain.

The best way to exterminate all the beetle pests is, wherever it is possible, to have an annual cleaning of the ponds and tanks, drawing off all the water and refilling with clean water. This should be done in Spring when the work of dividing and replanting the water lilies is going on. At the same time the fish can be gone over and the undesirable ones removed. This is necessary to keep

the stock pure, as the young of the fantails will sometimes revert to the straight tail, etc.

The following observations on gold fish from an old writer may prove an interesting conclusion to this chapter:

From "The General History of China," translated from the French of P. Du Halde by R. Brooks, printed in London by John Watts, in 1736:

"The farther Knowledge that I have gain'd from the Chinese who deal in these small fish, and get their livelihood by breeding and selling them, hath given me occasion to make these following Observations:

"1—Tho' they are commonly no longer than one's Finger, there are some grow to be as long and as thick as Herrings.

"2—It is not the red or white colour that distinguishes the Male from the Female; the Females are distinguished by little white Spots about their Gills, and little Fins that are near them; and the Males are known by having these Places bright and shining.

"3—Tho' they commonly have the Tail in the shape of a Tuft, yet many have them like those of other Fish.

"4—Besides the small Balls of Paste which they are fed with they give them the Yolk of a boil'd Egg, lean Pork dried in the Sun, and reduced to very fine Powder; they sometimes put Snails into the Vessel where they are kept, because their Slime sticks to the sides of the Vessel, and is an excellent Ragout for these little Creatures, who drive away each other from it that they may suck it themselves; there are also little red Worms found in the Water of some Reservoirs, which they are very greedy of.

"5—It is seldom that they multiply when they are shut up in these Vessels, because their Limits are so small; for if you would have them breed you must put them in Reservoirs, where the Water is fresh and deep in some places.

"6—When the Water is drawn out of the Well to fill the Vessel where the Fish are put, it is necessary to let it settle four or five Hours, otherwise it would be too raw and unwholesome.

"7—If you perceive that the Fish are spawning, which happens about the Beginning of May, you should scatter Grass upon the Surface of the Water that the Spawn may adhere thereto, and when you perceive that the Spawning is over, that is when the Males cease to follow the Females, the Fish must be taken out of the Vessel and put into another, that the Vessel that has the Spawn may be exposed in the Sun for three or four Days, and the Water must be changed in about forty or fifty, because the small Fry begin then to appear distinctly."

