downward, and when the ends are all blaze with flowers it is a scene of beauty and handsome display.

The American Vizia, too, will endure various modes of treatment, and, like its Asiatic relative, can be pruned and trained into a handsome shrub. I have trained one about a post some six feet in height, and keep it cut back, and with its fine flowering in late spring it is a mass of bloom from base to summit. After the first heavy flowering is past it continues to bloom more or less all summer.

Mary Treat.

A Canton near Ukiah.—II.

Some travelers have said that California has no Ferns and no sweet-scented flowers. If they would follow the line of one of the lumber flumes close to the coast in this county they would apologize for the first statement, and if they once had the pleasure of inhaling the fragrance of the Ruby Lily, Lilium rubescens, they would repent of the other. L. rubescens ranges from Sonoma County north, possibly to the Oregon line. It is widely distributed, yet soon after flowering many flower lovers living near its home. This is because it prefers the highest slopes in the Redwoods, the Chapparal, or rocky places densely shaded by the true Live Oak, Quercus chrysolepis. As all these spots are somewhat inaccessible, our finest Lily is scarcely known even where it is commonest. The bulb is ovate and ordinarily one inch in length; the large leaves are in whorls, dark green in color. Its height varies greatly. A forest fire helps it wonderfully, and the year succeeding a fire nearly every little bulb will flower. Some plants may be less than two feet high, with two or three flowers, but in deep soil where they are not too much shaded the old bulbs throw out immense stalks. I have often seen stalks seven feet high with twenty-five flowers, and in one case nine feet high with thirty-six flowers. The blossoms in well-grown plants are three inches long and trumpet-shaped. At first white, thickly dotted with purple, they turn purple and then to a deep ruby. On one stalk all shades can be seen. Compared with L. Washingtonianum the petals are much broader and the fragrance heavier. A single flower in a book has perfumed it for months, and the odor of the fresh flowers is exquisite. I did not know of their existence in Dolan Canton until one day the wind wavered their perfume to me, and later, far up the hill, I found a large grove of Tanbark and Redwood and this Lily.

The commonest Fern of these canons is one of the Aspidi- ums, A. rigidum, var. argutum. It is low, deciduous, growing in loose, rather dry, soil on deeply shaded hill-sides, and is quite fragrant. Two other Aspidiums (Scleria Ferns) grow in this Canton. A. minutum, var. imbricans, is a large Fern, and here prefers shady slopes in rocky debris. It is dark green and rather handsome. A. aculeatum, var. lobatum, is an elegant Fern, rare on cliffs close to the stream.

In the loose rich soil close to the stream the little deciduous Maidens-hair, Adiantum emarginatum, is plentiful, and many shaded slopes are covered with this delicate fragrant Fern. It is much like A. Farleyense, but a lighter green. It starts early, and by May is at its best, while by August little of it is left. On the same cool slopes grows the Scarlet Larkspur, Dianthus nudiculé, and its tall racemes are in most appropriate company. A little later, and while the Maidens-hair is still fresh, a yet more beautiful companion appears, The Fire-creeper, Biodina coccinea. This plant likes the same slopes as the Larkspur, and rises to two or three feet, crowned with the crimson flowers in an umbel. There are rocky ledges and cliffs farther up along the stream where it thrives still better and forms hanging groups. It is one of many plants which thrive better with civilization, for when the Redwoods were cut the conditions most favorable to its growth were created. The Little Gold Fern, Gymnogramme triangulata, is plentiful throughout the canons where the soil is loose and gritty and the shade not heavy. Some steep banks among the Chapparal is thick with it, and on the cliffs of the middle canons it grows under the shrubs and rocks. Its three-cornered fronds are dark green above, golden below. It is not generally supposed to stand frequent summer watering, but at home a nice clump grows under the same conditions that Aspidium and Asplenium thrive in, except that the Gold Fern is better drained.

A mile or so above the valley there is a long stretch of the canons where the stream flows between rocky walls with barely footway along the side. On the cliffs, which are well shaded by trees standing in the stream-bed and by flowers above, many Ferns and Mosses find a congenial home. In many places the rocks are covered with one solid mass of Polyposidum Californicum, and in early spring the descending lanceolate fronds are a pretty sight. In the loose soil at the base of the cliffs Aspidium rigidum, var. argutum, and Maiden-hair grow plentifully. In the crevices A. aculeatum, var. lobatum, grows, while on the moist rocks on the sunny side of the canons, growing under the bushes that hang to the rock, is a very delicate Pellaea, P. andromedifolia. It has a brown polished stalk with elliptical segments, and is little inferior to Maiden-hair in delicacy.

Not so the other common Ferns. P. ornithopus grows in dense tufts on the bank in the Chemise brush some rocky point has broken down in a mass of fine débris. Roasted by the sun during the long, hot summer days, it revives with the first rains in the fall and begins its growth. It is fully as ornamental as an old broom.

There is one other Fern in the canons, the Chain Fern, Woodwardia radicans. It is a Fern of the stream-sides and springs. Along the brook, scattering clumps can be seen, with ovate-lanceolate fronds two to four feet long, and spreading gracefully. It is an evergreen, and the fronds of one season persist in good form until the fronds of the next year are well developed. Beautiful as it is in the canons, it is only to be seen at its best where it grows in the pest and mold of some of the mountain springs. There the fronds are in dense thickets often seven or eight, and in cases eleven,feet high. It is the favorite decorative material in the Coast Range region.

The first shrub to come in leaf in the spring is the Californian Buckeye, Eucleus Californica. Long before other buds swell, its light green leaves appear. It grows in the moist mountain regions, often twenty feet, manybranched, from a warty base. Its shade is not detailed, and it grows mostly in very warm loose soils, and Ferns and a variety of annual flowers seem to live within its protection. Its most beautiful guest is Euchardium cominum, whose things so exquisite in color and delicate in form that cultivators do not treat them as the last of the annuals to flower, and in June it is to be seen in pink masses under the Buckeyes, and with the Maiden-hair on the shadier slopes. A little earlier, and in the drier parts of similar places, were showy masses of California bicolor.

Three Calochorti are to be seen in the canons. On the warm southerly slopes at the mouth of the canons C. venustus grows sparingly in grassy openings in a soil which by midsummer is baked like a brick. Its white flowers, beautifully oculated, are borne in June. A very few are creamy or buff in color. It is the prevailing Mariposa Tulip of Ukiah valley. It is in the Black Oak woods and under the Manzanitas that C. pulchellus must be searched for. In rich soils its single glossy leaf is often a foot long. Later on in May and June the graceful shape follows, and in circular flowers, delicately tinted, for of Pellaea it is among California's prettiest. More retiring in habit, and more modest in flower, is C. Mawsonii. Its home is up among the shadiest nooks in the Black Oak woods. Its leaf resembles that of C. pulchellus, but so the exquisitely delicate flower is an orange color and is lived with by the insects. The children hereabout have named them Pussy-ears, not inappropriately.
Doolan Cañon has its Orchids also. There are but two, but they are fine. Habenaria elegans is a delicate species growing in shaded woods and vernal pools. Before I first saw a Lady’s Slipper in it. One day in exploring for Ruby Lilies I discovered a considerable mountain side of open timber, Redwood and Tanbark Oak, and in the coolest and shadiest parts, around places where a little moisture seeped out, were several fine plants of the Sympognum montanum. It is an elegant plant in every respect. The leaves are large and showy and the flower is very fine. It forms clumps of usually one to three plants, with a running scarred rhizome. The blossom comes in May, and with sepals and wavy-twisted petals brownish and a white lip veined in purple. The flower is about two inches across and has the scent of vanilla. I have never seen it plentiful or heard of it being so, except in one part of the “Blue Mountains” region of eastern Oregon, where it is plentiful in places.

A feature of all these cañons, disagreeable to many, but, nevertheless, beautiful, is the great quantities of Poison Oak. It is really too bad that so beautiful a shrub should have poisonous qualities for so many. I have noted that very few persons who live here from childhood are poisoned by it. I am entirely free from its effects. It grows in many places, and the most common clumps are near the trees. In spring and summer its leaves are among the best greens of the mountain, but in fall it is colored in the most glowing reds and scarlets, and whole hillsides are made beautiful by it. Like the buckeye, it is a friend to the choicer annuals, bulbous plants and Ferns. Among the Poison Oak bushes are to be found the finest Fire Crackers and other Brodnias, the largest Scarlet Larkspur and the finest plants of the showier annuals, such as Clarkias, Godetias and Collinsias.

The old sled road follows up the cañon for fully two miles, first through the open vale among the Oaks, then through a gorge of cliffs, where a rock outcrop for it was blasted by pioneer woodsmen, then for a long way through a section of long, smooth timbered slopes beautiful with Redwood, Madrona, Live Oaks, Douglas Spruce, and overlooking the stream-bed filled with large Alders and second-growth Redwoods. Finally the road ends where three precipitous gorges, each the parent of a living spring, meet. There, where once stood a fine grove of Redwoods, it ends, and some of the rails and pickets cut so long ago still lay, as sound as when taken from the log. The central gorge is a large spring coming from the rock. Looking from the base, it is a vast mass of Sphagnum and Algae California, five to seven feet high, mixed with the dark green fronds of the Club Fern. On the sides are Oregon Maple. Live Oaks hang from the cliffs and a few large Redwoods, which the old woodsmen could not reach, stand above as they have stood for hundreds of years. Above, on every side, stretch the long mountain slopes, densely overgrown with the Chaparral, effectually ending a trump farther.

Luna, Calif.

Carl Purdy.

Foreign Correspondence.

London Letter.

Dipladenia Sandier—This new species, which has been introduced from Brazil by Messrs. F. Sander & Co., St. Albans, is a very promising plant for the stove. In habit and general characters it resembles D. eximia, another Sanderian introduction, described by Mr. Hemslcy in 1893, but it differs from that species in having larger flowers of a deeper shade of rose-red and conspicuously blotched with yellow in the throat. The leaves are elliptical, about two inches long, the petiole half an inch long. The flowers are in loose cymose racemes. Messrs. Sander say that it grows and flowers with unusual freedom. Dipladenias have been brought into prominent notice in recent years through the introduction of several fine species—one of the best of them being D. atropurpurea, which, by the way, is happier when grown in an intermediate temperature, the flowers being richer and deeper in color and the plants healthier. The plant is now grown in stove along with some of those of the D. amabilis type.

Begonia Glabra de Lorcrane—This is now the most popular Begonia in England. It is one of the latest of the hybrids raised from B. Socotra, and is probably the most decorative. Plants of it have been shown at exhibitions, and are offered by nurserymen, which are simply balls of rose-red flowers, and they will continue to flower freely all through the winter. It is happiest when grown in a warm greenhouse, the tubers started in April and potted in light rich soil in five-inch pots. A position on a shelf near the room is the best location. The plants form compact little bushes a foot in diameter, the leaves small, obcordate, dark shining green, and the flowers in loose racemes from almost every branchlet. It was raised by Monsieur Lemoine from B. Socotra and B. Dregel, and was first noted in Garden and Forest, vol. v., p. 244, fig. 48. Some growers who have essayed its cultivation have given it up as being weak and “nify,” but when properly treated it is neither the one nor the other. London nurseries say it sells better than any winter flowering Begonia grows.

K. L. Nelson—This plant has again flowered freely at Kew, and its flowers have extended into the cold season longer than any of its congeners. It has narrow, bright green foliage, freely produced, and tall, elegant scapes, three feet or four feet high in some cases, the flowers being bright scarlet. It has stood several winters in the open air at Kew. Herr Max Leichtlin, to whom Kew is indebted for this plant, writes that it was introduced a few years ago from the South African Republic. Opinions at first varied as to its value, one well-known horticulturist condemning it as poor in color and thin in spike. At Baden, however, it is the most free-flowering of all the species; “it is elegant, not too large, flowers very late, and the flowers are bright scarlet. It surpasses Kniphofia Macowanii, and I am convinced it will become a favorite when better known.” Last year we lifted some Kniphoias that had pushed up spikes late in the autumn and planted them in pots to bloom in the conservatory in winter, a use for which these plants are well adapted.

Ecceasia from Hyacinth—The ban of the scientist has been placed upon the common Hyacinth, which is said to produce ecceasia in persons handling and cleaning the bulbs, the raphides from the dry scales, which are easily dispersed by brushing, scrubbing, entering California, five to seven feet high, mixed with the dark green fronds of the Club Fern. On the sides are Oregon Maple. Live Oaks hang from the cliffs and a few large Redwoods, which the old woodsmen could not reach, stand above as they have stood for hundreds of years. Above, on every side, stretch the long mountain slopes, densely overgrown with the Chaparral, effectually ending a trump farther.

Carl Purdy.