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AMATEUR'S GUIDE
TO
GARDENING
IN CAIRO.

BY
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PREFACE TO
AMATEUR'S GUIDE TO GARDENING
IN CAIRO.

We have published this little book in the hopes of being able to help the increasing number of beginners, who have taken up Gardening in Cairo.

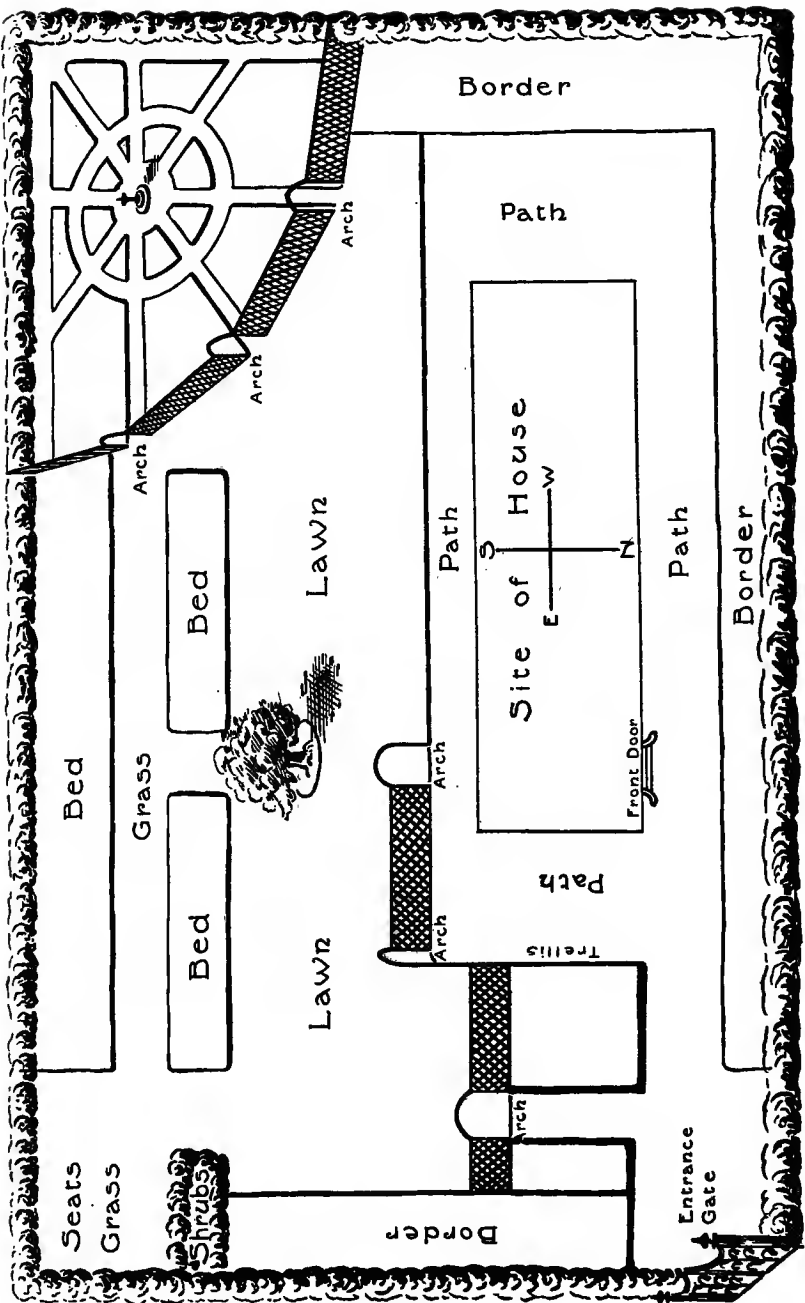
It is the outcome of our experiences after many years in India and five years residence in Egypt. We hope that our readers will appreciate our efforts to help them, and make allowances for the incompleteness of this book and for its many shortcomings.

We should like to thank many of our friends who have assisted us with their advice and experiences, but our special thanks are due to MAJOR H. DE LOTBINIERE, D.S.O. and MR. T. BROWN.

K. and M. MARSHAM.

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Frontispiece :—"Amateur's Guide to Gardening in Cairo."

Amateur's Guide to Gardening in Cairo.

CHAPTER I.

Laying Out of Small Gardens.

In dealing with the question of laying out gardens it is necessary in the first place to form an idea with regard to the size: gardens in Cairo are often about the size of a tennis court, and the following directions are given for gardens of such dimensions, but can also serve as a guide for larger or smaller ones.

We will imagine, for example, that the garden is on the South side of the house.

A hedge should be planted on the unprotected sides, as nothing will grow well unless protected from the wind. (see Chapter on "Shelter from the Wind.")

For this hedge a trench eighteen inches deep should be dug, as the extra labour will be well repaid by the rapid growth.

Mix old stable manure or Nile "silt" with the earth taken out of the trench in proportions of two parts earth to one part old stable manure.

Nile silt can be procured from the banks of the Nile and canals for about 10 P.F. to 15 P.F, per cart-load if within a reasonable distance.

When planting hedges of *Duranta*, *Hybiscus*, *Pepper*, *Phyllanthus-Jasmoide*, and such like, each plant should be a yard apart.

For Wild Rose, Myrtle, Rosemary, etc. a foot apart.

Each plant should be well watered when it is placed in the earth, and afterwards every four or five days until well established.

Besides the plants mentioned above there are many other kinds suitable for hedges easily obtained and grown from cuttings. (See chapter on "Shelter from the wind.")

All hedges require careful and constant clipping.

It is not advisable to plant many trees in gardens, as flowers require all the sun they can get.

A garden should be made to appear as large as possible. This can be done by (a) Trellis (b) *Peregolas* (c) by grouping flowering shrubs.

Have as few paths as possible, and make those that are necessary of grass, flat stones, or tiles as a welcome change from the usual yellow or red sand.

Before beginning a garden a plan should be prepared, otherwise alterations will be found necessary.

A type plan is given as an example and guide. See frontispiece.

There are several essential points which will have to be considered when drawing out a plan.

The house, if not already built, should face due North and South, and the servants' quarters so arranged as not to see into the garden.

The drainage and drive up must be considered.

It is assumed in the type plan that all these matters are settled, and the ground ready for laying out.

The rose garden can be made in the right hand corner, and the corner cut off with a Trellis, with arches through which the roses can be seen. The trellis can be covered with climbing roses. (See chapter on "Roses.")

Behind the trellis screen, cut out rose beds any shape that is preferred, with paths between.

In the opinion of the writer it is considered very advisable to screen off the rose garden as there are many months when it is not ornamental.

It should be remembered that the more blossoms gathered the better the trees thrive. It is better to cut roses with long stems, as then stronger growths are thrown up from further down the stem.

We are still looking out at the garden from the house, *i.e.*, from North to South. A border just inside the hedge at the South end of the garden, about a yard wide, can be made, running up to the rose garden.

This border should be well dug out about 18 inches deep, and prepared in the same way as the trench for the hedge—into this border plant tall annuals such as Antirrhinums, Larkspur, Clarkia, Lupins, Gypsophila, Mallow, Hollyhocks, Nicotiana, etc. For dates of planting see chapter on "Cultivation of Annuals."

Care should be taken that the colours do not clash.

When this border is prepared make a grass path three feet wide in front, and again cut out more flower beds the same size, in which low annuals such as the following can be planted, Phacelia, Stocks, Phlox, Petunia, Linums, Carnations, etc.

Seats are very necessary in a garden and are easily made.

In the left or South-East corner of the garden leave room for a garden bench or for 2 or 3 chairs; flowering shrubs should be planted on one side to shut off the house. The following flowering shrubs and foliage plants will look well together and flower in the winter months—Maranoa (White Daisy tree), Darb Ket Castor Oil, Chinese Pepper tree, Poinsettia, Plumbago.

The seats should face the rose garden and look over the beds of annuals.

Yellow clashes with pink—prepare a border of yellow, white and mauve in the South-West corner behind the seats, about 4 feet wide.

Try and make each corner of your garden picturesque.

To turn our attention to the house we recommend a trellis for climbing roses and creepers, 5 or 6 feet away from the house ; this especially to screen the servants' quarters.

Gardens as a rule have a small plot which can be made into a lawn, a tree can be planted in the middle, for preference a weeping willow or weeping pepper.

There are three kinds of grasses that can be recommended for lawns. The first kind is *Cynoden Dactylon*, (in Arabic, Negeel), we give directions for planting this as follows. Dig the ground well, break the lumps and rake the surface level. Then make small ridges about three inches deep and nine inches apart. The Negeel roots, which can be procured easily by the gardener, should then be laid in these ridges and covered over with earth, the surface raked smooth and the lawn watered.

The native gardener, if left to himself, will prefer to dibble the roots, in leaving half of them sticking out above the surface.

This is not advisable as, if the roots are entirely buried, each joint will then send out a shoot. Continue watering once a week.

The shoots will begin to show above the surface in about two weeks if properly planted and watered.

The best months for planting the grass are May and June, but it can be done from April to the end of September. A slight frost will bleach the grass but the roots remain alive and will sprout again directly the weather becomes warmer.

The second kind of grass is *Lippia Citrisdosa* (*Libbia* in Arabic). Prepare the ground in the same way as for *Cynoden Dactylon* grass—pieces of *Libbia* should be dibbled in three or four inches apart ; this should be well watered and frequently ; the grass will grow coarse and thick at first, but becomes finer when mown regularly.

The third kind of grass is the English *Lolium perenna*. The ground for this should be prepared in the same way, being careful to have a fine surface. The seed should then be sown broadcast allowing one lb. of seed for every ten square yards ; then old stable manure should be scattered over the seed, and water should be given freely every day, morning and evening, until the grass is well established, after which watering can be done as required.

The best month for sowing this grass is the end of Oct., but it will be good only during the winter months, beginning to die out in April. This grass has to be re-sown every year, and the seed can be bought in the Bazaar.

Another plan is to have a lawn of all three grasses ; and this

has proved very successful in some gardens. If the grasses become thin it is a good plan to use a fork to loosen out the roots ; give a top dressing of old manure or Nile silt and water well.

We are assuming that the above gardens have moderately good soil to work upon.

It is necessary to say a little about gardens in pure sand ; naturally gardening in sand is far more difficult and expensive.

If money is no object a very successful garden can be made by digging the beds and borders three feet deep, replacing the sand thus taken out with one part sand and three parts earth obtainable from cultivated lands near the Nile, (generally it is easier to bring this by camels rather than in carts), this mixed with old stable manure should, if plenty of water is obtainable, make a very successful garden.

We will now presume money is an object and that we wish to make the garden bright with as little expense as possible.

Firstly prepare the ground by digging it 18 inches deep and mixing a small amount of soil with the sand. Water is absolutely necessary. If the bath water can be collected and used it is excellent ; the soap acts as a kind of manure. The writer has found it most beneficial for plants and rose trees.

There are many trees and shrubs that grow in pure sand ; a list of a few is given below.

Wind guards are almost as important as water.

Trees can be planted *thickly* in the borders surrounding the garden, as they do not grow as fast as in good soil. They can be pruned in the form of shrubs and used as wind guards.

The following are a few of the trees and shrubs recommended :

Wattle, which has a lovely yellow flower something like a mimosa and are in flower in March and April.

Deodrxia (Persian Lilac). Very pretty delicate lilac flowers which blossom in April.

Ticoma-Stans is well known and if well pruned will blossom twice a year.

Parkinsonia. This is a lovely tree covered with small sweet smelling yellow flowers in April and May.

Calsalpenia, a pretty shrub-like tree, with leaves resembling those of the Gold Mohur, and clusters of orange yellow flowers.

Gold Mohurs, both kinds of Peppers, Abutilon, Oleanders, Hibiscus, several Ficus and Pine trees, Duranta.

The beds for flowers should be dug eighteen inches deep, mixing with the sand old stable manure or any good earth that can be procured ; of course the more good earth the better.

If the sand is full of salt it will be necessary to try and get rid of some of the salt by removing the sand from the beds two or three feet deep and placing it on a slope in a place where water can be

run on. The salt will then, to some extent, run off with the water. The sand can be replaced in the beds, any good soil procurable being added.

The following flowers will do well in sandy soil :

Geraniums, Carnations, Petunias, Coreopsis, Sunflowers, Eschscholtzia. Pink and White Cosmea, Cosmea-Klondyke, Chrysanthemums (the latter requires manure).

Bulbs like sandy soil ; the following are easily grown :

Anemonies, Spanish Iris, Narcissus-Polyanthus, Freesia, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Roman Hyacinth, Amaryllis.

Every garden should have a small pit made in some out of the way corner into which the water can easily be run ; the pit should be about six feet deep and twelve feet square ; all dead leaves and flowers, in fact any dead stuff from the garden, can be collected and thrown into the pit ; sticks and branches of trees can be burnt and the ashes also thrown in. A thin layer of earth can be put on the top, and water run in at least once a month. In six months time there should be excellent leaf mould.

CHAPTER II.

Shelter from the Wind.

One of the first principles is to secure absolute shelter from the wind while retaining plenty of sunlight. Do not neglect this principle, as it is most important.

For this purpose walls are, no doubt, most efficient. Sun-dried bricks are often used, especially for desert gardens ; they are cheap but untidy, unless plastered, whitewashed and kept in repair.

Burnt bricks or stone walls are excellent but in many cases might be considered too expensive.

HEDGES AND TREES. These, if the right sort are chosen and if arranged on sound principles, can be grown to provide perfect shelter, as well as being most ornamental ; they should be arranged to conform with the general laying-out of the garden.

For small gardens hedges would suffice, if the ground is already partly sheltered by neighbouring buildings or trees.

In large gardens of half a feddan or more, trees and hedges grown together are recommended.

Shelter depends on the district and situation. Generally the west side is most important, then north, then south and finally east. Thus shelter on all sides is recommended, but hedges would probably suffice on the south and east, and would interfere less with the sunshine.

The aim should be to have a perfect wind-break all round the boundary, and to keep the interior as open to the sun as possible.

A large garden would probably be subdivided into compartments by 2 low hedges with arched openings.

It is proposed to classify the sheltering arrangements as follows:

- I. Exterior hedges.
- II. Trees in exterior hedges on most exposed sides.
- III. Interior hedges for subdividing.

Exterior Hedges.

The hedges most recommended, in their order of importance, are as follows:

Red pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*).

This is an evergreen, bearing red berries all through the winter. It can be kept low or allowed to grow into a tree.

The young plants should be put in about a metre (yard) apart. It has beautiful foliage, is a fast grower, does well in all soils and thrives in sandy soil.

Wild rose (*Rosa bracteata*).

Evergreen, large single white flowers in May. Should be trimmed twice a year in June and in December and kept within bounds. It requires support when young.

It grows very easily from cuttings and in two years time, will give perfect shelter. It is an ideal hedge to grow with trees.

Duranta.

The foliage is inclined to be thin in the months of January and February, but otherwise it forms a good hedge. It flowers twice a year, (in May and October) and has very pretty blue flowers and racemes of yellow seeds.

It requires frequent trimming in order to make a thick hedge.

The plants should be put in about 75 centimetres (2 feet 6 inches) apart. They are easily raised from cuttings, and grow very fast.

Hibiscus (*Hibiscus sinensis*).

The foliage is thin in the month of January and February, and in consequence it is perhaps better as an inside hedge.

It requires much less trimming than the *Duranta*, and would, if cut back heavily, become thin.

It is highly recommended for shelter.

Cleriodendron Inermes.

Foliage dark shining green. Requires frequent trimming. Is a fast grower.

Lime.

Makes a better hedge than orange as it does not get so thin and can be recommended though a moderately slow grower.

Trees in Exterior Hedges.

On the most exposed sides trees should be planted close up to the hedge (inside it) to form, as it were, an additional barrier to the wind.

There are a considerable number of evergreen trees suitable for this purpose, but only a few of these can be mentioned here.

Those selected can be relied upon to give good shelter at all seasons of the year. The hedge that will succeed best, under trees is the wild rose hedge.

Cassarina (*Cassarina Cunninghamii*).

The foliage is dark green. This tree is hardy and grows exceedingly fast but takes a year to begin growing. Some varieties of this species branch more than others and are most recommended.

Plant one metre apart, and when the trees are well grown every second one can, if necessary, be removed. Grown from seed.

Tamarisk (*Arborea*).

This is one of the few native Egyptian trees and in appearance is very like the *Cassarina* but it branches more and is a more graceful tree.

It will grow from cuttings. Each should be planted one foot apart and as the trees grow up, the less promising ones can be removed.

Golden Wattle (*Acacia saligna*).

Plant two metres apart. These trees require very careful pruning, as they branch almost from the root, so much so that they might be grown as a hedge.

It is advisable to cut all lower branches for one and a half metres (five feet) and to thin out some of the top branches, as the tree is not wind-firm if allowed to grow top-heavy.

These trees grow at a great rate. The foliage is pretty, and for about three weeks in March the tree is covered with small golden balls.

Weeping pepper (*Schinus molle*).

Plant two metres apart. Prune away the lower branches, and cultivate a clean stem for about two metres.

This tree is most graceful and, grown with a wild rose hedge, will add to the beauty of a garden to a marked degree.

It is, perhaps, not so fast a grower as the varieties mentioned above, but in four years' time it should give plenty of shelter.

Laqinaria (*Laqinaria Patersonii*).

Plant one metre apart as it will probably be advisable, when the trees are five or six years old, to remove every second one.

This tree requires no pruning and has a dense rich foliage. It is very symmetrical, and branches low down.

It is probable that it would form a good windbreak without a hedge. It grows moderately fast and should give a fair amount of shelter in from three to four years' time.

It has pink flowers in May.

Sterculia diversifolia.

Evergreen. Plant one metre apart to allow for cutting out every second one in three or four years' time.

The trees grow tall with short branches, and in appearance are like poplars. The *Sterculia* is not recommended for very exposed sites and, when young, should be sheltered by a hedge.

It cannot be considered a fast grower.

Interior Hedges.

There are many shrubs which might be included under this heading, but it is only possible to mention here a few of the kinds most recommended, and which retain their foliage all the year round.

A list of this sort is not intended to be final, and it is hoped that those most interested in this question, will find for themselves many other suitable varieties.

No mention is made here of creepers, of which there are a great number, which might be grown on trellises, both for shelter and for screening purposes.

Oleander.

This can be used in a variety of ways and if planted amongst other shrubs, or against a green background is most effective.

The single varieties are best suited for hedges, as they are tidier and stand up better than the double ones. Old wood should be cut out, and if healthy plants are to be developed, the bushes should not be allowed to become too dense.

The Oleander strikes readily from cuttings and grows very fast. It does well in all soils; and is one of the best plants for sandy soil.

Privet.

This forms a good hedge in about two years' time. It should be trimmed and kept at the required height. It strikes readily from cuttings and is strongly recommended.

It has strongly-scented small white flowers in May.

Myrtle.

This forms a compact but somewhat slow-growing hedge. The foliage is beautiful, the flowers being white and scented.

It blossoms in May.

Viburnum.

Dark green foliage of compact growth, evergreen with beautiful white flowers in winter. A moderately fast grower.

Pittosporum.

Dark green whorled foliage. Evergreen with small white sweet-scented flowers in April. Slow grower. Does as well under trees as in the open.

Lantana camara.

The flowers vary in colour from white to dark red. It strikes readily from cuttings, and forms a good hedge up to a metre (three feet) in height. Cuttings.

Rosemary (Arabic, Hassel ban.)

Grows strong and forms a very neat low hedge. It may with advantage be planted in a double row and should be kept well trimmed. Grows easily from cuttings.

White Daisy Chrysanthemum Frutescens.

Flowers profusely in March and April. It should not be allowed to grow more than one metre in height and must be very much cut back after flowering, as it is inclined to fall over and the branches break easily. Like most of the Daisy family it can be killed by over watering. It strikes readily from cuttings.

Murraya.

Evergreen pinnate shining leaves. Small white flowers in Spring, and red berries.

Forms nice compact hedge of somewhat slow growth.

Phyllanthus Jasminoides.

Sometimes grown as an exterior hedge. Very pretty foliage but rather delicate and consequently better suited for an interior hedge, especially as it loses its leaves in winter.

CHAPTER III.**Trees. Flowering Shrubs Creepers.**

The following list of trees, flowering shrubs and creepers includes but a small proportion of those which can be grown in Egypt, preference being given to those most suitable for gardens.

Trees.

In the brief descriptions given, the rate of growth is mentioned, but the slower growing varieties should not be ignored, as it may be possible to plant both fast and slow-growing trees together, and to remove the former when the latter are large enough to take their places. It is also important to select varieties which are in leaf at the time of the year when their foliage is most wanted. Some lose their leaves for a short period only, others for a longer one, but a great many trees are almost non-deciduous, only losing their old leaves with the advent of the new ones.

The best method of propagation is mentioned, either seed or cuttings.

THE MOST SUITABLE TREES FOR LAWNS ARE :—

Weeping pepper. *Schinus molle*.

Recommended also for wind shelters. It is a fast grower, is evergreen, and the foliage is particularly pretty.

Cut away the lower branches to form a stem of the required height. Seed.

Weeping or Babylonian willow. *Salix babylonica*.

Very fast grower, with bright green foliage. It loses its leaves in February or March.

Cut the lower branches for at least 3 metres (10 feet) from the ground to form a stem of the required height. Cuttings.

Banyan *Ficus Bengalensis*.

Would take about seven years to give ample shade. Evergreen.

One of the largest and most picturesque trees in Egypt. If allowed to spread it would, after many years, cover much ground, as fresh stems are formed by the hanging roots. Cuttings.

Gulmohr. *Poinciana Regia*.

Moderately fast grower. Fine spreading foliage, but is bare from February to May. Red and yellow blossoms in May and June. Seed.

MEDIUM-SIZED TREES SUITABLE FOR GARDENS :—

Tecoma. *Stans*.

Fast grower, but never becomes a large tree, and if allowed to shoot from the foot will form a bush. Loses its foliage in February and March. Yellow flowers in April and May. Cuttings.

Fiddlewood. *Citharexylum quardrangular*.

Moderately fast grower. Can be grown as a standard, but if left alone will grow as a bush. Beautiful green foliage, which turns red in winter. It loses its leaves in April and May. Cuttings.

Camelfoot. *Bauhinia Purpurea*.

Moderately fast grower, and retains its curiously shaped bifid leaves until the mauve and white blossoms come in May. If the lower branches are removed and the top shoots shortened, it can be made into a large and fine tree for gardens and avenues. The writer has introduced from India a white variety, which appears to be doing well. Seed.

Jacaranda *Mimosoefolia*.

Very hardy, moderately fast grower, with beautiful fern-like foliage, which falls when the beautiful deep sky-blue flowers appear in May. Seed.

Horse-radish *Acacia*. *Moringa Pterygosperma*.

Fast grower, with delicate maidenhair-like foliage and cream flowers.

It loses its leaves from January to March. It should be pollarded, as it is inclined to grow lanky and thin. Seeds.

Lagunaria Pattersonii.

Moderately fast-growing evergreen, cylinder-shaped, with low branches. Pink flowers in May. The seed capsules are filled with fine stiff hairs, and care is necessary in gathering the seed to avoid the hairs penetrating the skin. Seed.

Virginian Cedar.

Moderately fast grower. Evergreen, cylindrical. Branches low. Strongly recommended. Seeds.

Butea Frondosa.

Slow grower, with large trifoliate leaves. Orange flowers in May. Seed.

Jonesia asoca.

Probably slow grower. Beautiful pink orange blossom in May, and handsome pinnate foliage. Strongly recommended. Seed.

Ptmesphermum Acerifolium.

Evergreen. Large white orchid-like blooms in April and May. Large roundish leaves.

Erythrina Cristalgalle.

Evergreen, with large racemes of dark red flowers. Small spreading tree. Seed.

Erythrina Corallodendron.

Very similar to above.

LARGE TREES, SUITABLE FOR EXTENSIVE GARDENS,
RECREATION GROUND AVENUES, ETC.

Australian Oak. *Grevillia robusta*.

Grows moderately fast in light soils, but appears to be slower in clay soils. Upright, cylindrical growth. Evergreen, orange blossom in May, difficult to transplant. Seed.

Cassia fistular.

Fast grower. Very fine foliage, practically an evergreen. Yellow flowers in June, very like laburnum. Strongly recommended. Seed.

Eugenia Jambolana.

Moderately slow grower. Evergreen. Round-headed tree, with shining green lanceolate leaves. Subject to orange scale, and should not be grown near fruit trees. Seeds.

Ficus infectoria.

Fast-growing, spreading tree, practically evergreen; delicately tinted foliage in the spring. Strongly recommended. Seed.

Rubber tree. *Ficus elastica*.

Moderately fast grower. Evergreen. Large spreading tree, with shining entire leaves. Much used for avenues. Cuttings.

Terminalia arjuna.

Practically evergreen. Luxuriant drooping foliage. Good tree for avenues. Seed.

Erythrina Indica.

Fast grower. Tall, handsome tree, but loses its foliage in winter. Orange blossoms in April.

Cupressus Lawsonii.

Fast grower. Very graceful, pyramidal, with low branches. Evergreen. Seed.

Churisia crispiflora.

Large tree. Deciduous. Fine pink flowers.

Eucalyptus.

There are many varieties which grow well in Egypt, and make very fine trees. Recommended more for avenues than for gardens, as they take so much out of the soil.

Flowering Shrubs.

The gardens of Egypt, as compared with those of the Riviera, are poor in the varieties of flowering shrubs which they contain.

The following are those most worthy of mention. The descriptions are brief, and, to save space, the following conventions have been adopted :—

Tall : will signify two metres (six feet) or over.

Medium : between one and two metres.

Low : less than one metre.

Many of the tall varieties can, by judicious pruning in the winter, be kept dwarf and bushy. "E" will signify evergreen, and "D" deciduous; but the latter should not be ignored because they lose their foliage for, in many cases, a short period only. "Cuttings" will signify that this is the best method of propagation, or "seed" if the latter is the case. Hedge plants, which have already been described, are not included.

Acalypha.

Three species are commonly grown in Egypt, red-leaved shrubs, of medium height, and fairly compact growth; practically "E"; cuttings.

Aralia, papyrifera.

Stately shrub; stem with head of large palmate leaves borne on long petioles; large panicles of small white flowers in February or March; propagates freely from seeds; stands shade, "E."

Cassia eromophylla.

Graceful, tall shrub or small tree; delicate linear leaves; covered with yellow blossom in February or March; "E"; seed.

Cassia, bicapsularis.

Tall; overhanging branches, with yellow flowers in summer. Seed.

Cassia, tomentosa.

More compact growth than the above; mass of flower in April or May. Seed.

Cestrum.

There are four species common in Egypt; medium; fairly compact habit; "E"; cuttings.

(i.) *C. elegans*. With red flowers, is very attractive, and flowers at all seasons.

(ii.) *C. fasciculatum*. Mauve flowers; sometimes called lilac bush; almost ever-flowering.

(iii.) *C. parquii*. Delicate cream-yellow flowers.

(iv.) *C. aurantiacum*. Recently introduced; very handsome; brighter yellow flowers than above; in winter.

Datura.

There are two well-known species ; a double white and a single white ; large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers ; spring to late autumn ; tall ; ligneous ; large leaves, of loose growth. The scent of the flowers in the evening and the early morning is very sweet. Cuttings.

D. fastuosa.

Sub-ligneous species, with double yellow erect flowers. Seed.

D. ædalacanthus, nervosus (blue justicia).

Low ; compact growth ; cuttings. This plant needs protection on cold nights in winter, otherwise the foliage is destroyed. The blue colour of the flowers in January and February are a welcome addition at this season. There is a white justicia, which is not recommended, but which is very common.

Eugenia, Michelii.

Medium size ; slow growth ; small bright green leaves ; small white myrtle-like flowers in March and scarlet berries. Seed.

Hibiscus.

There are numerous varieties. The best-known are :—

(i.) *H. mutabilis* (sometimes called changing hibiscus). Tall shrub or small tree ; “ D ” ; fine flowers in October and November, which change from white to pink ; cuttings ; two varieties, single and double, of which the latter is the finest.

(ii.) *H. rosa sinensis*. Medium ; beautiful double pink flowers spring and autumn ; “ D ” ; cuttings.

(iii.) *H. schizopetalus*. Medium ; fuchsia-like growth with drooping flowers ; “ E ” ; flowers in summer and autumn ; cuttings.

(iv.) *H. syriacus* (sometimes called *Althea*). Common in Egypt ; white and lilac flowering varieties in summer ; “ D ” ; all winter ; cuttings.

Ichroma, tubulosa.

Medium, with fine blue flowers, shaped like the *Cestrum*, but arranged in rosettes in the axils of the leaves ; flowers summer and autumn ; cuttings.

Jasmine, Arabian.

Medium ; very sweet-scented white flowers, much cultivated in native gardens for the scent ; “ E ” ; double and single varieties.

Jasmine, yellow.

Medium ; “ E ” ; flowers early spring and autumn ; bright green pinnate foliage.

Lantana, delicatissima.

Prostrate ; low-growing ; mauve flowers all the year round ; " E " ; cuttings and layers.

Leonotis (lions'-tails).

Low ; erect ; compact growth ; " E " ; orange flowers summer and late autumn ; root cuttings. Often known as *Phlomis*.

Linum, trigynum.

Low ; " E " ; sub-herbaceous ; attractive yellow flowers in winter ; cuttings in sand under glass and rootlets.

Melianthus, major.

Medium ; stately plant, with fine large pale green, fern-like leaves ; long spikes of dark red flowers in March or April. Seed.

Montanoa (tree daisy).

Tall, handsome bush, somewhat leggy ; should be cut back after flowering ; white daisy flowers in December ; " D " ; cuttings. Like all the daisy family, will not stand over-watering.

Bamboo, *Phyllostachys*.

There are three species of small bamboos common in Egypt, which may be classified as shrubs. The black and yellow stem varieties are the most effective. These shrubs do well on banks of ponds. " E " ; raised from pieces of root stock.

Plumbago.

This beautiful blue-flowering shrub hardly needs description. It flowers from spring to late autumn, and does well both as a bush and on a trellis. " D " for a short period in winter ; rootlets.

Russellia, juncea.

Medium ; heath-like growth, with beautiful sprays of red ; coral-like flowers from early spring to autumn ; propagated by dividing the plants.

Solanum, rondlettii.

Medium ; evergreen shrub ; dense growth ; small blue flowers throughout the summer and autumn. Seeds or cuttings.

Spartium, junceum (Spanish broom).

Medium growth ; fine shrub of striking appearance ; yellow flowers April, May, and June, with sweet scent ; " E." Seed.

Senecio, cinerariæfolia.

Low ; handsome, big leaves, and fine panicles of yellow flowers in March ; suckers or cuttings.

Tecoma, capensis.

Tall; with beautiful green pinnate foliage and red bignonia flowers all the year, but especially in winter; will grow either as a bush or against a trellis; "E"; grows well under trees; cuttings or layers.

Wigandia.

Tall; grows almost into a tree, but should be cut back; gigantic leaves of striking appearance; panicles of fine mauve flowers in March and April; "E"; suckers.

Tithonia, diversifolia (yellow daisy).

Tall; flowers in early winter, but is straggling and untidy, and should be cut back after the flowering period, and kept cut until about August; cuttings.

Asclepias, curassavica.

Low; orange-coloured flowers throughout the year; rather sparse foliage; "E"; seed.

Cesalpindia, gilliesii.

Tall; if not kept trimmed will grow into a small tree; acacia-like foliage; very handsome, large orange and red flowers all summer; "D" in winter; seed.

Crateagus, pyracantha.

"E" with white hawthorn-like flowers; small dark green leaves; masses of small yellow berries.

C. mexicana.

Flowers similar to above; berries larger.

D. N.B.—The common hawthorn, which is of the same family, also grows easily if grafted on quince.

Euphorbia (carumbium).

Cultivated for its foliage, which is dark red. It is leggy, and should be cut back. "D" all winter.

Euphorbia, quercifolia.

Low; "E," with oak-shaped leaves, blotched with scarlet at the base; striking appearance. Seeds.

Hyptagae.

Very handsome, medium-sized shrub, with very beautiful crape-like yellow flowers resembling horse-chestnut in April, and beautiful tinted foliage in spring; "E"; will climb up trees if allowed to put out long trailers.

Lagerstroemia, indica.

Medium ; beautiful lilac and pink crape-like flowers in summer ; " D " all winter.

Lawsonia, Alba.

Medium ; panicles of small, white, sweetly-scented flowers ; cuttings.

Philadelphus.

Tall ; shrub well known in Europe under the name of *syringa* ; blossoms in April ; " D " all winter ; division of root-stock and cuttings.

Poinsettia, euphorbia.

Tall ; very common in Egyptian gardens ; large, handsome red bracts in late autumn ; " D " all winter ; sparse foliage ; cut back new growth after flowering, leaving four eyes ; cuttings.

Spirea (Cape may).

Medium ; numerous slender and graceful stems, and spray-like flowers in February and March ; " D."

Raphiolepis, indica.

Tall ; " E " ; pretty white flowers in March and throughout the summer. Graft on quince.

Cuphea, eminens.

Low ; flowers orange and yellow ; late summer and autumn ; cuttings.

Sidalcea, umbellata.

Tall, with fine foliage all winter and dark red flowers in the winter months. Should be frequently cut back, as it grows very strongly. It makes good shelter for other plants.

Thevetia, neriifolia.

Tall ; oleander-shaped leaves, with fine bugle-shaped flowers all summer ; handsome shrub.

Creepers.

Although the varieties of climbing plants, which are common in Egypt, are not numerous, there are a few, such as the *bignonia* and the *bougainvillea*, which for brightness of colour are almost unsurpassed, and which, if planted to the best advantage, should prove most effective.

For small gardens, and for houses practically without gardens, a great deal can be done with creepers in tubs or boxes to obtain fine colour effects.

A brief description of a few of the most recommended varieties is all that is possible here.

Creepers, as a rule, require liberal treatment as regards soil and shelter, and many creepers, which form good wind breaks when well established, require protection from the wind when young.

Antigonon leptopus. Coral creeper.

Spear-leaved plant. Climbs by means of tendrils. Dies down in winter. Masses of pink flowers in summer and autumn. Moderately fast grower when established. Seed.

Beaumontia grandiflora.

One of the handsomest climbers in Egypt. Fine dark green leaves and large trumpet-shaped flowers in March and April. Evergreen. Cuttings or seed.

Bignonia unguis.

Graceful climber, with fine yellow flowers in April; climbs by means of suckers, without artificial support, on a rough wall. Takes some years to establish itself, but eventually develops into one of the most beautiful climbing plants. Evergreen. Seed.

Bignonia venusta.

Is the variety so common in Egypt; its orange blossoms in winter give colour to so many of the houses and near the larger towns. It is a fast grower. Evergreen. Cuttings.

Bignonia jasminiflora.

Uncommon variety. Fine white flowers, with crimson throat. Grows somewhat slowly; flowers all the year round. Evergreen. Cuttings.

Bougainvillea.

Two species are common in Egypt.

Bougainvillea spectabilis.

Leaves comparatively large and pubescent. To this species belongs the dark purple variety, which flowers so brilliantly in winter and spring.

The variety with brick-coloured bracts (*Bougainvillea laterita*) also belongs to this species.

Bougainvillea glabra.

Leaves usually smaller than those of *B. spectabilis*, and as the name implies, they are glabrous and shining.

Two varieties are commonly grown. The flowers of both kinds are paler in colour than those of *B. spectabilis*, but they are in flower at almost all seasons of the year.

Bougainvilleas grow fairly easily from cuttings placed in sandy soil in the open ground. *B. laterita* is, however, somewhat difficult, and should be propagated in sand under glass. It may, of course, be grown from layers if established plants are at hand.

Clematis flammular.

Fast grower and very hardy. Flowers early summer and late autumn. Small white flowers, same as the "Traveller's joy" or "Old man's beard," found in English woods. Foliage thin in winter. Seed.

Cryptostegia grandiflora.

Fast strong grower, with shining leaves. Bell-shaped pink and white wax-like flowers in early summer and autumn. Loses its leaves in winter. Very large seed pods in pairs. Seed.

Honeysuckle.

There are several varieties, of which the two most common are :—

Lonicera aponica. A variety, sometimes called French honeysuckle, very sweet and strong-scented. Flowers April and May and in autumn. It is very hardy and a fast grower. Evergreen. Cuttings.

Lonicera sempivirens. Flowers all the autumn and summer, but with much less bloom than the above. Flowers are red. Evergreen. Cuttings.

Ivy.

There are several varieties. It should be planted in shady places, where perhaps nothing else will grow.

Jasm grainendiflora.

Does not climb naturally, but can be trained on low trellises. Small white sweet-scented flowers in the autumn. Evergreen. Cuttings.

Jasmine azoricum.

Very luxuriant grower, with small white, strongly-scented flowers. Flowers summer and autumn, and grows very fast. Evergreen. Layers.

Jasmine simplifolium.

Simple leaves, with conspicuous clusters of white flowers. Sweet-scented. Evergreen. Cuttings.

Ipomœa.

There are many varieties of the convolvulus in Egypt.

Ipomœa Leary. Th.

The "Morning Glory" or common blue variety. Flowers all the summer and autumn, and is very hardy and easily grown from layers.

Ipomœa Rubro-cærulca. Heavily Blue.

The "Indian Morning Glory" is an annual, and is grown from seed. The flowers are of a vivid light blue colour, especially in the early morning, but fade rapidly under the rays of the sun. Seed.

Ipomœa Bona-nox.

The "Moonflower" is an annual which flowers at night. The white flowers are very large and beautiful. Seed.

Ipomœa cairica.

The "Sitt-el-hussn" can only be recommended for obtaining shelter and shade very quickly. If left alone it will quickly over-run and kill other plants. Evergreen. Flowers all the summer and autumn. Layers.

Ipomœa tuberosa.

The tuberosis is a strong, hardy-growing plant, with yellow flowers and deeply-cut leaves. Evergreen. Seeds.

Ipomœa Quamoelib.

Finely-cut leaves. Flowers scarlet, extremely pretty. Annual. Seed.

Passiflora coerulea.

Is the variety of Passion flower most common in Egypt. Blue flowers in summer. Evergreen. Suckers.

Passiflora edulis is also common, but the flowers, white-tinged with purple, are small. Evergreen, flowers summer, fruit edible. Seed.

Passiflora quadrangularis is the handsomest variety, with square stems, large simple leaves, and very striking large flowers, white, red, and violet in colour, in October and winter. Cuttings.

Solanum jasminioides.

Is uncommon in Egypt. Pretty small white flowers in summer.

Solanum wendlandii.

Beautiful clusters of fine mauve flowers in May and June. It is hardy and a fast grower. Loses its leaves in winter. Cuttings.

Solanum seaforthiana.

Is hardy and grows well. Clusters of small blue flowers in the spring and red berries in the autumn. Seed.

Tecoma radicans and *grandiflora*.

Clusters of beautiful large terracotta-coloured, trumpet-shaped flowers in May and June. Loses its leaves in winter. Suckers and seed.

Thunbergia grandiflora.

Beautiful large blue flowers all the year round in sheltered situations. Spear-shaped leaves. Strongly recommended. Evergreen. Cuttings.

Thunbergia alata.

White and yellow round-shaped flowers. Recommended for low trellises. Evergreen. Seed.

Virginian Creeper.

The common variety is not recommended, but there is a small variety (*Veitchii*), with small palmate leaves, which is recommended for its brilliant autumn tints. It will attach itself to any wall by means of suckers. Cuttings.

Wisteria sinensis.

The mauve variety does well in Egypt, and flowers properly in April. The foliage, of a light green colour, is very pretty, but unfortunately it loses its leaves in winter. Seed.

There is also a white variety, which can be grafted on the mauve.

Rynchasperrum jasminoides.

Very pretty small white flowers in summer. Grows very tall. Evergreen. Cuttings and layers.

Maurandya Barclayana.

Hardy and quick grower. Delicate foliage and delicate small pink flowers. Recommended for medium high trellises. Evergreen. Seed.

CHAPTER IV.

Preparing Soil for the Garden, for Potting and for Seeds.

Prepare the soil very carefully from garden earth, leaf mould, and sand in the proportion of one and a-half baskets of earth, one basket of leaf mould, and half a basket of sand. Mix all three thoroughly together, and then pass the whole through a sieve.

The pans, boxes or pots should be clean, and it is advisable to tar the boxes inside before putting in your mixed earth.

Drainage is a most important matter. The boxes should be perforated at the bottom every four inches.

The following is a good way to ensure good drainage :—Have ready a small collection of broken pots and cinders ; take a rounded piece of broken pot and place over the holes of the pans, boxes, pots, etc. ; then a layer of cinders or charcoal. On this fill in your mixed earth, and shake the pot several times, so that the earth settles down.

Water should now be poured on to the seed-pans, boxes, etc., so that the water soaks right through. Let this stand for two days.

For the first preparation before sowing, the surface should be broken up and a small amount of earth taken out and spread over the seeds when sown. Sow your seeds thinly, and sprinkle the same with the earth you have taken out. Fine seeds must have a very light sprinkling.

Large seeds can be planted singly, about an inch deep ; medium-sized seeds about half-an-inch.

Let the pots, saucers, etc., stand for two or three days, covered with matting, without watering.

After two or three days water carefully with a fine rose in the evenings ; they can be uncovered at night, and by degrees light let in. The more light and air they get, the stronger they will grow, but it must be done gradually.

A top dressing of fine prepared earth can be sprinkled over the seeds periodically, say once a week ; crushed charcoal is recommended, sprinkled in the same way. This tends to prevent the surface caking.

Great care must be taken not to over-water the seedlings, or they will damp off. By standing the pots, saucers, etc., in a bed of cinders the moisture is retained more easily.

Wind is very injurious to seedlings, therefore make an enclosure with sides of matting and supports across the top, on which palm leaves can be laid if the sun is too hot.

Gradually expose the pots to the sun, but take care to protect them from the wind. When placed in the sun they will require a little water in the mornings as well as in the evenings.

Directions for Sowing Seeds in the Garden.

To prepare a bed in which the seeds can be sown, first make a ridge round the selected spaces to prevent the water running out.

The earth should be thoroughly well prepared by digging down 18 inches, and carefully taking out the weeds and breaking up the lumps,

The earth can then be taken out in baskets and deposited just outside the bed. Thoroughly mix a good supply of leaf mould with this earth, proportions of two of earth to one of leaf mould or Nile silt.

The earth, having been mixed with the leaf mould, can then be put back in the bed and the surface raked smooth. Then run a good supply of water on, so that it soaks right down through this loose soil.

This bed must be now left two or three days without watering. This is a very important point.

We now have the final preparation of the ground to consider before sowing the seeds. The surface should be broken up with a trowel, and then raked level. Small drills should then be made, about half-an-inch to an inch deep, and the seeds sown in lines about four inches apart.

There are several advantages in sowing the seeds in lines. In the first place, they germinate more evenly, and are more easily kept free of weeds; also transplanting can be done without injuring the seedlings.

If the method of sowing broadcast is adopted, the seeds should be sown thinly and as evenly as possible.

The periods for germinating vary, but the usual time is about four or five days, though some seeds take longer.

It is a good plan when sowing small seeds, such as poppies, petunias, etc., to mix sand with the seeds. This prevents sowing too thickly.

It is also, perhaps, advisable to sow these fine seeds broadcast in preference to sowing them in drills.

The small seeds should be sown on the surface, and then a sieve should be used and prepared earth sprinkled lightly over the beds. This method applies to most small seeds, especially Petunias; if too much earth is put over them they will not germinate.

Nasturtiums, sunflowers, and similar seeds should be planted singly an inch deep, and after the seeds are sown cover the earth over lightly with the hand. This method is preferable to using a rake.

Seed beds, as soon as they are sown, should be covered with matting or sacking, or thickly with palm leaves. These coverings must remain over the seed-beds so long as there is any sun overhead, but must be removed every evening when the sun is off them and replaced in the early mornings. (The night dew is beneficial to the seedlings.) When the seeds germinate take the coverings away, and place sticks above the bed a foot above the earth, and on them lay a thin covering of palm leaves. Care should be taken not to make it too dark, as this would draw up the seedlings too fast and make them weak and thin. By degrees lessen the number of palm leaves, and when the seeds appear strong and healthy remove all covering. On no account should seed beds be

watered until the seedlings are well up, and then only from a can with a fine rose. Sprinkle lightly in the evenings when the sun is off; never water when the sun is on the beds.

Ignorant and lazy native gardeners have one idea, which is to rush on water all day and every day. They dislike watering in the evenings, as they like to get away at 4 or 5 p.m. and go home. Many seed-beds are ruined from this cause.

Irrigate the seed-beds when the plants are three or four inches high; if done before they will probably be killed.

Stable manure for seedlings should never be used, as it is very heating. Leaf mould or Nile silt is the only safe manure. A top dressing of leaf mould as soon as the coverings are taken off, and later on when the plants are well grown, is very essential.

Possibly there may be difficulty in procuring leaf mould in the first instance; but your gardener should certainly be able to procure enough for a small garden. (See Chap. I.).

CHAPTER V.

Cultivation of Annuals.

There are such a great variety of lovely annuals that it is difficult to make a selection for a small garden. Amateurs often fail in their gardens because they choose too many varieties that are rare and delicate. These are more or less difficult to raise and give unsatisfactory results.

Colour schemes are very necessary. A good plan is to take a piece of paper, and prepare a scheme of the garden. The height and colour of each annual should be considered in the scheme and arranged accordingly. Care should be taken that the plants flower at the same time. For instance, *Phacelia* is out of bloom when the Stocks begin.

Petunia, *Sunflowers*, *Gaillardia*, *Nasturtium*, *Cosmea* (pink and white), and *Larkspur* can be in bloom for months consecutively by sowing in succession, or by leaving the old plants in the ground to sow themselves. When the young seedlings come up the old plants can be removed.

Pretty effects can be obtained by sowing *Gypsophila* with *Phacelia*: *Gypsophila* and *Cornflower*: *Gypsophila* and the tall Red and Yellow *Coreopsis*; Pink *Clarkia* at the back, and Pink *Phlox Drummondii*, *Sutton's Morning Star*, and *Summer Chrysanthemum* with *Crimson Beetroot* in front.

Sweet Peas do not grow so well in Cairo as in Europe; they last a comparatively short time in flower, and it is difficult to obtain blossom before March. Their roots are very long, so the

soil should be dug three feet deep to allow the roots to go down easily. Leaf mould and Nile earth should be mixed with the soil in the bed.

Seeds should be sown singly, eight to nine inches apart and two inches deep. When the plants bush out, thin some of the side shoots. Give the plants sticks to support them when they are six inches high.

Hot sun and wind are bad for them. Choose an aspect where they are sheltered by a hedge and can have the morning sun. Water should be run on every six days when the plants are established.

The following are a few good varieties :—

Red : Her Majesty, King Edward VIII., George Stark.

Mauve : Lady Grisct Hamilton, Emily Heckford.

Maroon : Dudley Lee.

Pink : Audrey Criens, Evelyn Byatt.

Orange and Yellow : Primrose, Spencer, Henry Eckford.

Stocks are very useful and effective flowers, and can be had in many varieties of beautiful colours.

The Brompton and East Lothian will flower well the second year. The plants must, however, be carefully watched during the hot weather and watered with discretion. The earth round the roots should be constantly loosened with a trowel.

Some of my friends have complained to me that they buy expensive seeds every year, which they hand over to their gardener to raise when they themselves are away in Europe, and that these generally fail. This can be avoided by sowing the seeds in January and February; they should blossom the following January and February.

The advantages in sowing in these months are : Firstly, that the owner can watch the sowings and see that the seeds are properly watered; secondly, the seeds will germinate much more easily in the cool months than in the heat of July and August.

The small seedlings, when they are two inches high, will require to be taken from their seed pans and planted singly in small pots.

Antirrhinums can be treated in the same way as Stocks, and will last two years if cared for during the hot months, but they, as a rule, are more successful if grown as annuals. The seeds should be raised as early as possible, and should not be planted in the same bed two years consecutively.

Transplanting Small Seedlings.

A great deal depends on the way this is done. If the following directions are carried out the result should be satisfactory. The

SYNOPSIS OF ANNUALS.—See Chap. V.

<i>Name of Annual.</i>	<i>Height.</i>	<i>Colour.</i>	<i>Date to Sow in Pots and Boxes.</i>
Antirrhinum	3 feet and 1 foot	Various	{ Jan. and Feb. July and August
Aster Sinensis	18 inches	Mauve, Pink, White	July and August
Alyssum	9 inches	White	July
Ageratum	1 foot	Blue	August
Balsam	18 inches	Various	Feb. and March
Coreopsis	3 feet	Yellow and Brown	July and August
Clarkia	3 feet	Pink, Red, White	August
Cornflower	3 feet	Blue	August
Cosmea	3 feet	Pink and White	
„ Klondyke	4 feet	Yellow	
Cineraria	2 feet	Various	July and August
Dianthus, Mikado }	18 inches	Various	August
„ Heddewigii }	18 inches	Pink, White, Yellow	August
Eschscholtzia	1 foot	Yellow, Orange, Red	August
Gaillardia	1 foot	Various	August
Godetia	18 inches	White and Pink	August
Gypsophila	5 feet	Various	January and July
Hollyhock	3 feet	Blue, Mauve, Pink, White	July
Larkspur	18 inches	Blue and White	July
Lupin	2½ feet	White, Blue, Pink, Yellow	
Marigold, Africa }	2 feet	Yellow and Brown	July
„ Calendula }	1 foot	Greenish Yellow	
Mignonette	Tom Thumb and Climbing	Red, Yellow, Pink	July
Nasturtium	9 inches	Various	July
Nemesia	6 inches	Blue, Yellow, White	
Nemophila	6 inches	Mauve	July and August
Night scented Stock	3 feet	White and Red	July
Nicotiana	18 inches	Blue	
Placelia	3 inches	Blue, Yellow, mixed, White	July
Pansy	2 feet	Pink, White, Mauve, mixed	July and August
Petunia	1 foot	Various	July
Phlox Drummondii	2 feet	Various	
Poppy	6 inches	Various	Jan. and Feb.
Portulaca	2 feet	Various	July
Salpiglossis	18 inches	Mauve	January
Scabious	2 feet	Various	January and July
Stocks	6 ft. and 3 ft.	Yellow	
Sunflower	6 feet	Various	September
Sweet Pea	2½ feet	Various	Jan. and Feb.

<i>Likely to be in Flower.</i>	<i>Date to Sow in the Ground.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
March	October	Will last two years.
May & June	February	Single variety most useful.
October	September	Will sow itself if ground is left undisturbed.
• November	September	Will sow itself if ground is left undisturbed.
June		Difficult to grow but repays trouble.
November	September	Seldom out of flower.
• March	September	Free growing and effective.
February	September	Low growing variety the most satisfactory.
September	July & Nov.	Will flower from September to June.
October	July	Will flower when the Pink and White are finished.
March		Grows easily when the seeds are acclimatized.
April	September	Otherwise known as Indian Pink.
November	September	Closes at mid-day.
November	September	Seldom out of bloom.
March	September	Useful and showey.
January	September	Requires care in transplanting.
Mar. & April		Takes a year to flower.
February	Sept. to Dec.	Will flower from February to June.
• April		The Blue variety very effective for borders.
Feb. & March	Sept. & Nov.	Must not be transplanted.
February	Sept. to Dec.	Will continue to flower some months.
February	Sept. to Nov.	Must not be transplanted.
November	July to Dec.	Will flower from November to April.
March		Grows best in pots.
February	September	Best not transplanted, rather delicate.
March	September	Scent delicious not showey.
February	September	Plant in the North.
February	Sept. to Nov.	Best not transplanted.
March		Plant in the open.
• January	February	Seldom out of flower.
February	Sept. to Nov.	In flower from February to June.
March	October	Best not transplanted.
• June		Closes at mid-day very effective.
March	September	Requires care but repays trouble.
June	January	Useful as it blooms when flowers are scarce
March		No garden should be without them.
		Blooms incessantly all the year.
March	Oct. & Sept.	Best not transplanted.
April	February	Bloom freely during warm months.

native gardener, if left to himself, skimps the work, and generally has certain ideas of his own which kill off many of the seedlings.

The bed should be well prepared and the surface raked smooth.

If the bed is round, take a small stick six inches long as measure. Commence planting in the middle, in circles six inches apart, and continue until finished. Make a small hole for each seedling in the earth with a trowel, about two inches deep; fill this with water from a can, place the seedling in the middle, and at once dust in with the hand the dry soil; no damp earth should appear round the seedling. It is most important that the earth should be dusted in while the water is in the hole, as the roots of many seedlings are something like seaweed, and spread out in the water; whereas if the water is allowed to run off before the seedling is put in, the roots stick together, and the plant takes a long time to recover from being transplanted. As this method necessitates rather more work, the native gardener naturally hates it, but it is worth insisting on.

When the bed is full, shade it from the sun with palm leaves for about three days. Water in the evenings from a can with a fine rose. When the plants are well established the beds can be flooded about every six days, but the earth should be well loosened with a trowel three days after watering, or it will cake and crack. This is very injurious to the young plants.

A great thing to avoid is having empty spaces in the garden. This can be done by taking care and trouble to look ahead. When one annual has finished flowering others should be ready in pots and pans to take their places.

For instance, as soon as the Chrysanthemums are over, they can be replaced by Stocks or Antirrhinums, which should be ready in pots to transplant.

Bulbs can be treated in the same way (see Chapter on Bulbs); but great care must be taken with the latter not to cut their leaves when transplanting them.

These, again, can be followed by Verbena or Phlox, etc.

CHAPTER VI.

Cultivation of Herbaceous Perennials.

Chrysanthemums.

CULTIVATION IN THE OPEN GROUND.—The old clumps of Chrysanthemums should be dug up in February or March, and all the young shoots which the plant will have thrown out after blossoming should be separated from the main plant. The young

shoots should all have a certain amount of root, and can be planted a foot apart in the garden in a sunny, sheltered place in a bed previously well prepared with Nile silt or leaf mould and some old stable manure. The young plants should be transplanted into their flowering quarters in May or June.

The earth should be well loosened with a trowel every four or five days to let in the air. In the beginning of April two or three inches should be nipped off the top of the plants, and they should be watered constantly. After nipping off the tops a number of shoots will appear down the stem of the plant. These, with the exception of two or three on the top, should be cut off carefully with scissors. When the remaining shoots begin to show small buds, take away the middle one in each cluster. It is a matter of taste how many buds are left on each plant, but the above directions will produce large bushes with many blooms.

CULTIVATION IN POTS.—Prepare the earth carefully, one part ordinary garden earth, two parts Nile silt or leaf mould. In February or March take the young shoots from the old plant, and plant each one in a pot (size No. 10). These pots should be placed in a sunny, sheltered place until the following May. The young plants will not require much water, but care should be taken not to let them get dry at the roots. In May they should be re-potted, substituting pots size 20 for the smaller ones. The soil in the new pots should be rich, one part old stable manure and three parts Nile silt or leaf mould. About three days after re-potting the pots should be sunk in the earth about half the depth of the pot.

Manure water (see Chapter X.) can be given about once a week when the buds have formed on the plants. It has a very beneficial effect. Care should be given to water the plants first with plain water. Liquid manure should never be poured on dry soil.

The same directions with regard to nipping, cutting, etc., apply to plants grown in pots unless very fine blooms are required, in which case the middle bud should be left and the side one severely disbudded. When the plants have finished blossoming cut the old stem down to the ground. If the beds are required for other flowers, dig up the old plants and put them in the earth in the reserve part of the garden until February.

If in pots the plants should remain in the pots until February, when they should be separated for the next year.

Violets.

The old clumps of Violets should be separated in September or October at the latest, and the young rooted plants taken away from the old main plant, and the latter thrown away. The bed

for the plants should be in a sheltered place, where they get plenty of morning sun. It should be well prepared, mixing two native baskets of leaf mould or Nile silt to every square yard. Water should be run on the earth, and the beds left for three days; then dig up the earth again, and rake it over smooth. The young plants should be planted about eight inches apart, and a little water given to each plant when planted. After this water once a week, and three days after watering loosen the earth with a trowel round the plants. Violets are in their best bloom the second year, but will last for three years. New beds should be made every year for succession.

Carnations.

Seeds should be sown thinly in July and August in boxes. Cover the seeds lightly with ordinary potting soil, to which a little sand has been added (see Chapter IV.). When the seedlings are two inches high put each one into a small pot; later, when the plants are strong, they can be put into beds. Care should be taken not to over-water them, or they will damp off. They will last two or three years when planted out. Many people make cuttings, but the best way to increase them is by layers, which can be done as follows. Remove the earth round the plant to a depth of two inches; fill in with ordinary potting earth, to which some sand has been added; then select a strong layer, remove a few of the lower leaves, and with a sharp knife make an upright cut half-way through the stem up to the joint (do not cut through the joint); this will make a tongue. Peg this portion very carefully down with a strong hairpin in the soil. The elbow of the layer should be partly open in the earth, with the shoot above; put more soil on the pegged-down part, and in a few weeks this layer will have rooted, and can be cut from the main plant and potted or planted out; several layers can be taken from each old plant. The best time for layering is when the plant has finished blooming.

Coreopsis Grandiflora is like a large Yellow Daisy. It grows about eighteen inches high, and commences to flower in April. It is raised easily by seed, also by dividing up the roots from the old plants and planting them out in November.

Michaelmas Daisy: Of these there are many varieties. The writer has only seen two kinds in Cairo.

Cordefolins Elegans is a delicate lilac, with star-like flowers up the stem, commencing to bloom in the cold weather months. There is a white variety with rather smaller flowers, which flowers in April, and continues well into the hot weather.

To increase the plants, divide up the old clumps in January and plant out in well-prepared beds (see Chapter VI.).

Water should be given each plant when transplanting, and continued every four or five days. The plants should be about one foot apart.

Periwinkle, Vinca Alba, and Vinca Rosea are common in Cairo, and have dark polished, smooth leaves and large white and pink flowers, which flower practically all the year round. The flowers are larger and more abundant if the plants are only one year old. They can be raised by seeds or cuttings.

Salvias.

There are many varieties of this flower. The Scarlet Splendens is the hardiest and most easily grown, and is very effective. There is also a very pretty lavender variety with silver coloured leaves. Both of these kinds grow well in Cairo, and can be raised by seeds sown in July and August. They can be increased by dividing up the roots and by cuttings. They flourish in a north border, and do not do well in the sun.

Verbena.

These most useful and ornamental flowers flourish in Cairo during the months of March and April. They like slightly raised beds of earth, and damp off if water is allowed to lie round their roots.

They can be raised from seeds, and they strike easily if the long shoots are pegged down after flowering. The pegged-down shoots will root, and can be removed from the old plants in three months' time.

Do not prune the old plants. If they are untidy and straggling put earth over the long shoots, leaving the tops out. They will grow into nice bushy plants in three months.

Geraniums.

These are very useful to make a show in a garden, and can be had in flower at all seasons by renewing the plants

Take up an old clump of the common Scarlet Geranium or of any kind you have. Pull it to pieces, leaving a small root on any of the pieces you can. These detached pieces can be cut to about eight inches in length, and the tops that are cut off can be put aside for cuttings. The remainder of the old clump can be thrown away.

Clumps that are only a year or two old can be cut down to about a foot from the ground, cutting out any old, bad wood. The best time for this is early in June.

To make cuttings remove the young shoots by pulling them off, leaving them a heel, from where they join the old stem.

Pare off the rough edge of the heel ; cut off the lower leaves ; put the cuttings in bundles in a cool, shady place for twenty-four hours to dry, as geraniums are full of moisture and if planted at once damp off. Prepare the soil, adding sand to the ordinary potting soil (see Chap. IV.). Fill the pots with soil, and plant several cuttings round the edges of each pot. February and March are considered the best months for making cuttings, but they can be made at all seasons. The old plants with care will last for several years. Geraniums do best when planted on a slop or bank.

Pelargonium Geraniums do very well in Cairo, and blossom freely in April and May.

Cuttings strike best when they have finished flowering. Insert the cuttings at once, as they are not so full of moisture as the other varieties ; otherwise treat them the same way as the ordinary Geranium.

The old plants will require pruning in June. The long, straggling branches should be shortened, but not too severely. They will require new soil in February. Prepare one part ordinary earth, two parts leaf mould, and one part old stable manure ; add a little sand, and mix it all well together (see Chap. IV.).

If grown in pots, take the plant out of the old pot and shake off all the old soil. Wash the pot, replace the new soil, and re-plant the Geranium. Water freely ; place the pot out of the wind and sun, and water every three or four days. In ten days' time the pots can be exposed to the sun.

CHAPTER VII.

Work to be done Month by Month.

January.

Transplant Roses at the end of this month ; they can also be cut back (see Chap. IX.).

Shrubs are best transplanted in February and March.

Amaryllis Lilies can be divided up and planted out.

Cuttings of most trees and shrubs can be made towards the end of this month.

Sow Stocks and Antirrhinums (see Chap. V.), which will be ready to plant out in February the following year. It is fairly safe to assume that there will be no frost after the 22nd of January.

This is the best month to dig in old stable manure round shrubs and trees.

The following are likely to be in bloom :—

Sunflowers if sown in August and September.

Wallflowers if sown in July.

Mignonette, Larkspur, Nasturtium, Petunia, Gallardia, and Calliopsis if sown in September.

Also the following shrubs, etc. :—

Poinsettia, Detura, Monanoa, Lantana, Bouganvillea, and Buddlia, if cuttings are made the previous January.

Aralia papyrifera if seeds are sown previous February.

Bignonias if layers and cuttings are made in the previous months of January to March.

February.

Commence transplanting trees and shrubs. Continue transplanting Roses. This is the best month for making cuttings of all sorts.

Make cuttings of Rosa Chinensis Manetti for stock and of all Roses (see Chap. IX.). Bud Roses if this stock is available from the previous year.

Divide up the old roots of Chrysanthemums and plant them out (see Chap. VI.). Give leaf mould or Nile silt to the annuals as a top dressing. Do not let the manure fall on the leaves of the plants.

Sow summer annuals as follows :—

Balsams, Petunia, Indian Moon Flowers, Zinnias, and Asters sinensis.

Finish sowing Stocks and Antirrhinums (see Chapter V.).

Order seeds from Europe for the coming year.

Flowers likely to be in bloom this month, besides those mentioned in January :—

Stocks, Cinerarias, Phlox Drummondi, Pansy, Lobelia, Antirrhinum, Gypsophila, Phacelia, and Canary Creeper if sown in July.

Violets, young plants in September (see Chap. VI.).

Freesias, Anemonies, and various Dutch bulbs (bulbs planted in November).

Geraniums and Gazoma (yellow daisy shrub), cuttings made the previous February and March.

Chrysanthemums Frutescens (white daisy shrub) if cuttings are made from February to May.

March.

Transplant Tropical Trees and Shrubs and Cannas. Continue making cuttings of Roses. Continue making cuttings of Chrysanthemums (see Chap. VI.). Finish making cuttings of trees and

shrubs as soon as possible ; Ficus may be left until the last. Make cuttings of Geraniums (see Chap. VI.). Bud Roses and Trees. Finish sowing Summer Annuals (see Chap. V.). Sow seeds of all trees. Care should be taken to loosen with a trowel the soil round the Trees and Shrubs, and where it is possible round the Annuals.

Flowers and Shrubs likely to be in bloom this month :—

All Annuals are probably at their best.

Nemesia, if sown in July and August.

Summer Chrysanthemums, Sweet Peas, *Nicotiana*, and *Verbena*, sown in September.

Plumbago Capensis, layer made in September.

Hibiscus, *Spiræa*, and Yellow *Jasmini*, cuttings taken from January and March.

White Iris, planted in March.

Arum Lilies, planted in December.

Pelargoniums, cuttings made in May.

April.

Transplant Summer Annuals, such as Balsams, Zinnias, *Petunia*, *Portulaca*, etc., when about three inches high into the beds you wish them to flower in.

Chrysanthemums require attention ; the young shoots coming up from below should be nipped off (see Chap. VI.). Also the fly should be washed off their leaves.

Prepare heaps of soil for potting (see Chap. IV.).

Wash all your pots and saucers, and tar the inside of seed boxes.

FLOWERS LIKELY TO BE IN BLOOM :—

Roses are at their best if pruned in January.

Annuals are very good until the hot winds destroy them.

Parkinsonia, *Jakeranda*, *Calliopsis-grandiflora* and *Scabiosa*, and all Shrubs, etc., mentioned for March.

May.

Make layers of Creepers, etc.

Watch the Chrysanthemums ; repot those to be grown in pots into larger pots (see Chap. VI.).

Make cuttings of *Pelargoniums* at the end of this month.

On the 15th commence to rest fully-established Roses by withholding water (see Chap. IX.).

Any empty beds should be manured with old stable manure or Nile earth, and the soil turned over every week to let the air in.

Collect seeds of Annuals from any that may have gone to seed in the garden.

The Flowering Trees and Shrubs should be at their best. The Annuals will commence to die off with the heat.

FLOWERS LIKELY TO BE IN BLOOM :—

La France Rose should be beautiful in this month. Summer Annuals commence the end of this month. Shrubs and Trees still flowering.

June.

Plant out the Chrysanthemums into the beds in which they are to flower.

Continue resting fully-established Roses by watering only on the 1st and the 20th.

Sow some Antirrhinums and Stocks in pots, saucers, etc.

It is very necessary to water all Trees and Shrubs, especially those that have been lately transplanted. Grass weeds, etc., should be cleaned away from around their stems, and the earth constantly loosened with a trowel.

The annual grass will be dead, and the ground should be dug up and left fallow (see Chap. I.).

FLOWERS LIKELY TO BE IN BLOOM :—

Balsams, Zinnia, Portulaca, Scabiosa, Michaelmas Daisy, Cannas, White Ginger, Water Lilies, Vinca Alba (Periwinkle), also the red kind Hibiscus, Poinciana-Regia, etc., in full bloom.

July.

Continue transplanting Chrysanthemums into the flower beds, the earth having been previously well manured. Continue to prepare the flower beds for the Winter Annuals, and keep them clean.

Sow the following Annuals in pots, boxes, saucers, etc.

In order to have a succession it is advisable not to sow your Annuals all at one time. A little seed of the various kinds as below can be sown every 10 days or so.

Heliotrope, Stocks, Antirrhinums, Pansy, Carnation, Salvia, Wallflowers (French seed), Lobelia, Cinneraria, Hollyhocks, etc.

About the 15th of the month sow in the places you wish them to flower. Pink and White Cosmea, Yellow Cosmea (Klondyke), and Indian Morning Glory, beautiful pale blue Convolvulus.

Continue to bud Roses and Trees.

Rest the Roses by giving them very little water (see Chap. IX.).

Plant "Cynodon Dactylon" (Negee, Grass), also "Lippia Citrisdora" (Libia).

Flowers likely to be in bloom are the same as those quoted for June.

August.

Continue sowing Winter Annuals in pots and boxes, etc. (see July); in addition, sow Phlox, Petunia, Nicotiana, Larkspur.

Watch the Chrysanthemums carefully. Care must be taken not to under-water or over-water them. They will require supports, thin sticks, to which they can be tied loosely.

Continue to rest fully-established Roses by giving no water this month (see Chap. IX.).

Continue to bud Roses and Trees.

See that the empty flower beds that will be required next month are kept clear of weeds.

Flowers likely to be in bloom are the same as those quoted for June and July.

September.

Transplant young seedlings into thumb pots; it is a mistake to put small plants into large pots.

Transplant your Violets (see Chap. VI.).

Commence to sow Annuals in the garden beds (see Chap. V.).

Continue to sow a little seed of each of the following kinds every 10 days.

Mignonette, Phlox, Marigold, Larkspur, Corlopsis, and such like.

Sow Sweet Peas (see Chap. V.).

Thin out the old wood of your Roses. Do not prune them heavily (see Chap. IX.).

Commence to water and give manure to the roots of the Roses at the end of month (see Chap. IX.).

Give manure water every seven days to the Chrysanthemums (see Chap. VI.).

The following flowers will be in bloom:—

Pink and White Cosmea, sown in July.

Summer Annuals continue to bloom.

October.

The transplanting of Violets should be finished this month.

Also Annuals from their seed pans, boxes, etc., for next season.

Finish pruning Roses by the 15th of this month.

Continue sowing seeds in garden beds, allowing an interval of 10 days between each sowing (see Chap. V.).

Annuals in pots will require attention. Break the earth round the stems, and be careful to re-pot them into larger pots when they have outgrown their present ones.

Plant Annual Grass for lawns, and at the end of this month begin to plant out Dutch bulbs.

FLOWERS LIKELY TO BE IN BLOOM :—

Chrysanthemums, Yellow Cosmea Klondyke, Ticoma-stans, Ticoma (Red), Coral Creeper, Solanum, Changing Hibiscus, etc.

November.

Continue transplanting Annuals from pots, pans, etc., into the beds in which they are to flower.

Also Annuals too thickly grown in the seed beds can be carefully taken up in places and transplanted (see Chap. V.).

Continue sowing Annuals in the beds for succession.

Sow Pink and White Cosmea.

Plant out Dutch Bulbs (see Chap. VIII.); also Freesias, Oxalis, Iris.

Roses will require attention (see Chap. IX.).

FLOWERS LIKELY TO BE IN BLOOM :—

Indian Morning Glory, if sown in July; Moon Flower, Bigonia, Linum (Yellow), Chrysanthemums.

December.

Transplant Michaelmas Daisy and Calleopsis-Grandiflora.

Continue transplanting Annuals and Arum Lilies.

All Annuals will require attention. When the ground is dry, water, penetrating at least an inch down, must be given. Give top dressing of leaf mould or Nile earth, but not stable manure, which is too heating.

A late sowing of Annuals can be made.

Continue to attend to the Roses.

Dig old stable manure round the roots of Arum Lilies.

FLOWERS IN BLOOM :—

Pointsettia, Manonoa (White Daisy Tree), etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

How to Grow Bulbs.**Hyacinths.**

In October plant the bulbs carefully in pots, one bulb in each pot.

The most suitable earth is one and a-half parts Nile silt or leaf mould, one and a-half parts ordinary earth, and one part sand.

The Hyacinth bulb should be carefully placed in the pot with the shoot just above the soil. Do not press the earth down round the bulb. The pots can be put in deep wooden cases, or in a hole in the garden, and eighteen inches of sand can be filled in lightly over the pots.

Water should be given freely, so that it sinks through the sand to the pots. This should be done judiciously; the sand should be kept damp, but not too wet. Water should be given at intervals of about fifteen days.

The shoots should be forcing their way up in January. Take away the sand carefully, and see if the shoots are four to six inches high. If so, the sand can all be removed. If the contrary, cover them up again to grow. When the plants have reached the required height and the sand has been removed the shoots will appear a whitish yellow. A paper cap should then be made, and the shoots encased lightly therein. They will gradually become accustomed to the light and turn green.

The covers can be removed in two or three days and the plants exposed to the light.

Watering should now be done carefully and not too heavily, or the stems will turn yellow and grow too long. Great care should be taken not to let the water touch the blossoms.

Growing Bulbs in Moss Fibre.

Moss fibre suitable for growing bulbs can be procured from any nursery garden in England, or from the Army and Navy Stores or Harrod's.

Before use the fibre should be broken up very fine, and the shell mixed with it. It should then be damped. Care should be taken not to make it too wet.

A little charcoal should be put at the bottom of the receptacle; any kind of china or ornamental bowl can be used. Half fill the bowl with fibre, and put in the bulbs as thickly as possible. Then just cover them with fibre.

The best months for this are October or November.

The bowls can then be placed in a dark room or cupboard until the shoots are three inches high.

To encourage the growth of the bulbs constant attention is necessary. The fibre must not be allowed to become dry. At the same time, over-watering produces long yellow leaves and poor flowers.

When the bowls are taken out of the dark they will require shelter from wind and careful watering, plenty of light, air, and morning sun until the end of their flowering season.

Drying Bulbs.

When the flowers are finished take off all seed stems, but on no account cut the leaves, as bulbs gain nourishment through their leaves as well as through their roots.

Place the bowls in a shady corner. Water once a week until the leaves turn yellow. When the leaves are dead and come off easily in the hand, dig up the bulbs and put them in a box with sand until the autumn.

Cultivation of Bulbs.

Arum Lilies or Lilies of the Nile blossom best in March and April. They should be planted where water is easily turned on, as they require a great deal of moisture and rich soil. If the situation suits them they increase rapidly. Shade and shelter from the wind is essential. Some people divide them up every year, but the writer has found that they flower much more freely if left undisturbed for two or three years, or even longer. They will, however, require old stable manure dug round their roots in December.

If you wish to increase your supply of plants divide up the old clumps in December and January.

To prepare the ground dig in old stable manure, two basketsful to every square yard; plant the lilies two feet apart, and water freely. They are invaluable for water gardens, and look very well planted round the taps where the water is laid on, provided they are not in the strong sun.

Amaryllis Lilies flourish in Cairo. There are many varieties; they flower in April and May.

Bulbs should be planted in January. After flowering the bulbs are best left in the earth.

To prepare the soil for the above, to every square yard give one basket of old stable manure, one basket of leaf mould or Nile silt, and half a basket of sand. Dig this well into the bed; make the surface smooth, and plant each bulb about eight inches apart. They should not be planted too deeply; the shoot of the bulb should just show above the surface.

Water lightly from a can with a rose for a few days after planting. After that the beds can be flooded every five or six days. When in flower they require a good deal of water.

When the bulbs have finished flowering, cut off all seed stems, as if they remain on they weaken the bulb. Care should be taken never to cut the leaves.

In October and November the bulbs can be rested by withholding water gradually.

Anemones should be planted in November to flower in February and March. To prepare the beds give two baskets of leaf mould or Nile silt to every square yard, dig this well in, and run water on to the bed. After three days dig it up again, and rake the surface smooth; then make lines across the bed about three inches deep and five inches apart. Sprinkle sand along these lines; then place the bulbs about three inches apart and cover over with the soil. Water lightly with a can. Care must be taken not to irrigate before they blossom, or they will damp off.

The best bulbs are to be had straight from Holland. The single varieties are the most satisfactory, such as Queen of Scarlet, St. Briget, The Bride, etc.

Do not count on the Anemone tubers lasting the second year; if kept they are not satisfactory.

Pondrett obtained from the Cairo Sewage Company, mixed half-and-half with ordinary earth and placed round the roots (not on the leaves or shoots), greatly improves these flowers. This must be done when in bud, not before.

Freesias grow very easily and increase from seed and bulbs. Begin to plant them in November, and continue planting for succession until the end of December. They grow equally well in the beds and in pots; if in the latter prepare the earth as directed (see Chap. IV.), adding a little more sand. The bulbs can be planted thickly about three-quarters of an inch deep. Cover them lightly with soil, then water. Place the pots in the shade out of the wind, and cover them with matting. Do not allow the earth to get too dry. When the shoots appear above the soil remove the matting, and after three days place the pots in the open. They will require as much light and air as possible, and should be sheltered from the wind and not exposed too much to the sun.

When they have finished flowering treat them the same way as those in moss fibre.

If planted in the earth, for preparation of the ground see directions for growing Anemones; but make the lines closer together, and plant them nearly touching each other, and not more than three quarters of an inch deep. Water with a can until they are well up and about to flower; then water can be run on with a hose four or five days.

The Spanish Iris blossoms in February and March. The bulbs can be obtained direct from Holland. Iris Hispanica, fine mixed, gives satisfactory results in Cairo, and can be planted at the end of October or the beginning of November. They like light sandy soil and not too much water. For preparation of the beds see directions given for Anemones. Make the ridges two inches apart, and plant the bulbs an inch deep and an inch apart,

cover lightly with soil, and water with a can until about to blossom, after which water can be run on every four or five days.

Iris Hispanica also do well in pots. (For directions see Freesia.)

The Japanese Iris is invaluable for water gardens, but they have the disadvantage of not flowering till the end of April or May. Their leaves are attractive grouped in with other plants. The flowers are lovely; the plants require much the same treatment as Arum Lilies.

Oxalis. There are many varieties; the common kind has a yellow single flower, with a shamrock-shaped leaf. The plant grows about eighteen inches high; the blossoms close up in the afternoons. This flower does well in beds and borders, and can also be grown in pots. For cultivation they can be treated the same as Freesia.

CHAPTER IX.

Roses and Rose-Growing in Egypt.

BY "AMATEUR."

In writing on Roses and Rose-growing in Egypt what follows is merely the personal experiences of an amateur.

It by no means follows that other methods of treatment or other recommendations are not equally valuable. Further, the experience gathered has been gained in Cairo and its immediate neighbourhood, and no guarantee is offered that conditions or recommendations will have an equal value for Alexandria on the one hand, or further south on the other.

Aspect.

In Egypt the question of aspect is not as important as it is in England or Scotland, or indeed in any part of Europe. The land is all flat, as we know by experience, and the question of slope towards one point of the compass or the other does not present itself as a problem for practical solution. The main thing is to be open to the sun and air, but with sufficient protection on each point of the compass to break any tempestuous wind that may blow, and very often does, in this country of extremes.

It goes without saying that water must be applied by irrigation, and therefore the beds must be flat and sunk below the level of the surrounding soil.

Soil.

As regards the nature of soil that is best for Roses, similar conditions to those required in England or Scotland are equally

desirable here ; that is to say, a good stiff soil, mixed sufficiently with sand to make it permeable, with an underlying layer of sand, gravel or clinkers which will give adequate drainage. The level chosen for the Rose garden should never be so low as to be within a metre and a-half of the permanent ground water-level, and for this reason a sunk Rose garden is not an easily achieved problem in the sites that are here commonly open to amateurs. If the natural soil of the garden is sandy, such as occurs on the desert outskirts of Cairo, it is certainly necessary to stiffen it with a good quantity of Nile mud. This can generally be collected from some part of the Nile or canal bank, and the best quality to obtain is that which is smooth, hard, and clay-like, brittle and easily broken into lumps with a hammer. If this particular quality is not obtainable, the ordinary Nile mud or the cleaning of the canals is the next best material to use. In either case it should be broken up small and thoroughly mixed with the soil, and for economy's sake it is enough to allow a diameter of a metre, to a metre and a quarter, for each Rose-tree, with a depth of half a metre ; these figures varying with the nature and growth of the tree, the small delicate trees requiring less, and the sturdy, hearty growers requiring more.

If the soil is salty, or contains much "sabakh," it is little likely that it can be made into good rose-growing medium. These conditions occur, as a rule, where the drainage is poor and where water-washing of the soil is consequently ineffective. If, however, no other site is available, and the amateur is still bent on growing Roses, he must, at whatever cost, under-drain the soil if he wishes to produce any good result.

The question is sometimes asked as to how deep the ground should be trenched before planting. Few Roses send their roots deeper than 35 to 40 centimetres, so allowing for 15 to 20 centimetres of drainage, providing the deep drainage is efficient, the trenching need never be below 50 centimetres.

Pruning.

The pruning of Rose-trees is to most amateurs a difficulty, and it certainly is a question on which opinions largely differ. At the risk of being heretical, I am inclined to regard pruning as of two different kinds, and I make the distinction because they are used for different purposes, and according to my own practice at different times of the year and for different objects. I will call them :—

- (a) Thinning, and
- (b) Cutting back.

The object of thinning is to remove old, exhausted, diseased or thin wood, and to allow the younger, healthier, and sturdier branches of the plant to flourish. It is used for opening out a bush, for giving it more air, and especially in climbers, which should never be cut back, as a method of encouraging healthy growth. As a matter of fact, thinning of this kind can be done at almost any time of the year. It is, however, most useful between the 15th of September and the 15th of October.

Cutting Back.

This is really nothing more than pruning right down, or very nearly down, to the ground, so that a well-established Rose-tree thereupon sends forth young wood, and so practically the whole tree becomes renewed with the exception of its roots. This method is adapted most to the stronger-growing class of Roses as a routine measure, and also in the case of young weaklings, which sometimes show a reluctance to come on. The period of the year at which this can be most safely done is, in my experience, the last week in January and the first week in February. The drawback to the operation is that it means the spring flowering of the trees is delayed from a week to ten days—a matter of considerable importance for those who leave this country early for Europe. I understand that one of the most successful Rose-growers in Cairo, a native gentleman, carries out his hard "cutting back" in September. I have also tried this expedient, with the unfortunate result that I lost a good many trees, for with the rise of the Nile the sap began to flow; and I think, therefore, the wood was in no condition for hard pruning. Further, the bark of the stump remained exposed to the direct heat of the sun, which is considerable at that time of the year, while it had previously been shaded by other branches and leaves of the tree. Nearly all the trees that were lost under this condition seemed to show evidence of burning of the bark, and it is probable that that was largely the cause of the disaster.

The following is a list of trees for which hard, medium, or light pruning can be recommended. It covers, of course, only a small number, but it is easy to apply the rule to other trees, according to their relation to the specimens given in the list and their habit of growth:—

To prune lightly:

- Magna Charta.
- Grace Darling.
- Rainbow.
- Papa Gontier.
- General Schablikine.

Safarano.
 Souvenir de Catherine Guillot.
 Francois Dubreuil.

To prune moderately :

Her Majesty.
 Captain Christy.
 Belle Siebrecht (Mrs. W. J. Grant).
 Viscountess Folkestone.
 La France.
 Augustine Guinnoisseau.
 Gloire Lyonnaise.
 Homer.
 Maman Cochet.
 Marie Van Haulte.
 The Bride.

To prune hard :

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.
 Catherine Mermet.
 Frau Karl Druschki.
 Apotheker Hofer.
 Madame Abel Chatenay.
 Liberty.
 Ulrich Brunner.

Watering.

As regards watering, this must depend largely on the age of the tree, the nature of the soil and the subsoil drainage, as well as the particular time of the year.

Starting with the beginning of the year, when the autumn flowering season is over, it is well to stop watering in January before pruning is begun, and, indeed, for a good week after the operation is effected. Watering may then be recommended at intervals of 5-7 days, according to the nature of the soil and the growth of the tree, the older-established trees requiring it less frequently than those that have been recently planted. Watering may then proceed regularly till the beginning of May, when it is as well to begin to lengthen the interval so as to stop the natural exhaustion of the tree, due to over-flowering, and ultimately to induce a period of rest during the hot weather. (See also "Dis-budding.") For fully-established trees the rule I follow is to water on the 15th of May, on the 1st of June, the 20th of June, and the 15th of July, giving no more water from that date until the end of September. This rule does not apply to weaklings, to trees established under two years, or to those recently transplanted, in which cases the intervals may be shortened by one-half

until the end of July, when water may be given once every fifteen days. It is well to complete the thinning or cutting back, whichever is adopted, before the watering at the end of September, after which the usual period of 5-7 days may be carried out until the end of the year. The water should be supplied by slow irrigation; slow in order that the water may have time to sink well in, and between each watering the soil should be thoroughly hoed so as to break the surface. As a matter of convenience, as I am generally away in the latter part of the summer, and therefore obliged to leave the watering to my native gardener, I make a practice of digging a small trench round each tree, which requires water at a shorter interval. These trenches are then filled at watering time, and however these Rose-trees are placed, it does not affect the others.

Manure.

I am inclined to believe that the best kind of manure for Rose-trees in this country is stored cattle or buffalo manure ripened by being kept in a semi-moist state for at least six months, and the poudrette supplied by the Cairo Sewage Transport Company. The usual time to apply it is after the first watering has taken place in succession to the thinning or cutting back. The young roots have then begun to grow, and, by the time that the second watering takes place, soak up solution of the manure which provides the nourishment they are waiting for. A small basketful (gûffa) of the mixture (two parts of cattle manure and one part of poudrette), more or less, according to the size of the tree, is the amount allowed for each manuring, namely, the beginning of October and the beginning of February. After the manure is scattered on the ground it should be carefully mixed with the surrounding earth, not carrying it deeper than some four inches. I believe that some Rose-growers feed at intervals their Rose-trees with manure water, but if the procedure mentioned above is followed, it is probable that this is scarcely necessary, except in the case of pot plants, or where the amateur is growing for exhibition purposes.

Transplanting.

As regards transplanting, the best period is undoubtedly the end of January or the beginning of February, after pruning has taken place, when the sun is not too hot to blast the plant, and when the nights are not too cold to chill it, and when the most active period of its growth is before it. Transplanting, however, is perfectly easy at all times of the year, except from May till October, though even in this period I have successfully transplanted trees if moved with large balls of earth and unbroken in

the transport, and if they are "puddled" into their new position, being, at any rate for some days, sheltered from the direct sun. Young plants can be transplanted with perfect safety by digging them up with balls of earth attached and planting them in large pots, and so transferring them to a cool conservatory, which is kept thoroughly moist and at a mean temperature. After a week they can be successfully moved out into the semi-shade, and finally transferred in another week to the hottest aspect of the garden. With the exception of young plants brought out from Europe, I believe it to be best to always plant with balls of earth round the roots. The only occasion on which I have moved trees with naked roots, although it was done in early February, was not the success that was anticipated, and it was not until the second year that the plants made a good recovery and went ahead.

Disbudding.

In this country, where Roses grow so luxuriantly, it is generally wise not to let all buds come to maturity, but to remove certain of them as soon as they can be easily pinched off between the finger and thumb. In the case of Rose-trees grown for garden effect in masses disbudding is not very important, but in those cases where the trees are grown as specimen trees, and the Roses for cutting as specimen Roses, it is highly desirable to reduce the buds in such a way that the strength of the tree and the stock shall be devoted to a selected flower or flowers. As a matter of fact, I generally follow two systems of disbudding :—

- (1) For producing single specimen Roses ; and
- (2) For producing sprays.

(1.) For producing the specimen flower it is usually sufficient to leave the terminal bud, removing all others as they arise for a distance of whatever length of stick it is required to cut—that is to say, anything from 10 to 18 or 20 inches. It often happens, however, that, in some of the more luxuriantly growing trees the strong shoots sent up from the bottom after pruning, the terminal bud is deformed, bent or asymmetrical. In this case it is better to remove the terminal bud and let grow the next one instead of it, or to follow the proceeding described under (2)—that is, disbudding for sprays.

(2.) There are many trees which give strong shoots with a multiplicity of buds on them. If it is desired to make a spray the terminal bud is nipped off early, and the side buds are allowed to grow until a selection can be made for those which are to remain, it may be two, three, four or five, as the case may be ; but it is well to select those which appear likely to flower about the same time. Personally, I think that in most trees three are quite

sufficient. By watching the growth of the bud it is perfectly simple to eliminate those which are not likely to be contemporary in flowering. These sprays usually grow on very long stalks, and if cut long are a most effective decoration.

Total disbudding is a method which I employ at the same time as the reduction of water supply. The hot weather induces a certain amount of young growth in trees, especially if they get more water than they should, and the buds produced thereon are always small, insignificant, and produce very poor Roses. These are better removed at once, as if left on they only serve to exhaust the plant. In fact, buds should not be left on the tree at any time when they are not required for producing flowers—that is to say, in the height of the two flowering seasons.

Buddings and Cuttings.

As regards buddings, my experience is extremely limited, and therefore the less said about it the better. I have not pursued this accomplishment because I have found it so perfectly easy to obtain excellent cuttings which produced quite good trees on their own roots coming true from the parent stock, and certainly showing no signs of degeneration for several years. Cuttings can be made so easily either in February at the time of cutting back, or early in October, when the thinning is being made, that it scarcely seems worth while to adopt the more difficult, complicated, and slower method of budding. Amongst Rose-trees which, according to personal experience have done well on their own roots, the following are a few :—

Madame Abèl Chatenay.
 Madame Leon Pain.
 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.
 Madame Jules Grolez.
 Christine de Nouet.
 Madame Cochet.
 Mildred Grant.
 Captain Christy.
 Sylphide.
 Papa Gontier.
 Catherine Mermet.
 Francois Dubreuil.
 Muriel Grahame.
 Caroline Testout.
 Paul Neron.
 Gloire Lyonnaise.
 Her Majesty.
 Frau Karl Druschki.

The best wood to choose for making cuttings is that which is two years old. The cuttings should be in lengths of eight to ten inches, with three to four eyes in the upper two-thirds of its length. A light soil in the open or in the afternoon shade is the best site in which to plant. It should be thoroughly irrigated, and when just getting dry the cuttings should be pushed in, leaving the upper two-thirds of their length above the ground. If the sun is at all warm at the time of the operation, it is well to shade the cuttings with palm leaves or light matting for the first week. By this means very few of them perish.

Standards.

As regards making standards I am unable to speak from experience, but there are many varieties of Rose-trees that do well in Egypt that send up long, straight shoots; any one of these can be made to grow into a standard, the remaining branches being cleared away to the ground. Such varieties are:—

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Madame Abel Chatenay,

Frau Karl Druschki, etc.,

—all of which readily lend themselves to this treatment, and if I were going to make the attempt of producing standards, these would be those which I should expect to give the best results. Having chosen my shoot, I should allow it to grow for about a metre and a quarter from the ground, and then top it at a metre, encouraging the higher side shoots, stripping off any of those that occur lower down, until finally four or five shoots at the top were left, which in their turn would be cut back.

I have been asked to advise on the ordering of new Rose-trees. To fulfil this request would, I am afraid, be rather an invidious undertaking, for there are many good Rose houses in England, Ireland, France, Germany, and Italy which supply excellent young trees. Amongst others I may mention:—

Cant, of Colchester.

Dickson, of Belfast.

Schultheis, of Bad Nauheim.

Rivoire, of Lyons.

Rovelli, of Turin.

I mention these because I have had dealings with them all, but I am quite sure there are many other houses which would supply amateurs satisfactorily. One of the simplest methods when either furnishing Rose gardens or replenishing worn-out trees by others is to pay a visit to Mr. Tramontina's garden at Hadra, Alexandria, where Roses can be seen grown in pots, taken away,

and planted out immediately. He has a large number of varieties, some of which are well worth growing.

Pests.

As far as my experience goes, the four chief pests met with in this country are :—

- (1) Scale ;
- (2) Mealy bug ;
- (3) The rose beetle ; and
- (4) Mildew.

As regards scale, it is so universal, at any rate in that part where my garden is situated, that it is practically impossible to prevent it attacking the tree. The best palliative is cutting out the old wood and burn it, and when the plants have been cut back anointing the stumps with a mixture of soft soap and crude paraffin applied with a brush before the young shoots begin to appear. In most cases scale takes at least two years, and perhaps more, to seriously damage the branch on which it settles. Therefore, careful thinning out and hard cutting back on the lines recommended in the early part of this article help considerably in keeping down the pest.

Mealy Bug.

This, if scanty, can be crushed off with a paraffin brush at the time of pruning. If, however, it is thick and numerous, either the tree must be hard pruned, or, as in the case of a climber, it must be sprayed with soap suds, to which half a pint of petroleum per gallon has been added and well mixed.

The Rose Beetle.

The rose beetle has become much more numerous of recent years owing to the large agglomeration of native gardens in the immediate neighbourhood of Cairo, which are by no means carefully kept, and in which the rose beetle is never destroyed. The only system which I have found practical in keeping them down is for a boy to visit each Rose-tree in turn about three or four times during the day, picking each beetle off and dropping it into a tin of paraffin which he carries with him. The worst season for the rose beetle is just as the flowers commence to come out. The extremely cold nights of the winter seem to keep them in abeyance, while with the heat of April and May they disappear. If, therefore, during each flowering season, for about a month or five weeks, a boy can be spared for the duty described above, the matter is not a difficult one. They usually attack the lighter-

coloured Roses, especially the white ones, such as Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and, as it appears to me, those that have the stronger tea-scent.

Mildew.

This is certainly one of the worst enemies of Rose-trees in this climate, and, as far as my experience goes, neither the cold of winter nor the heat of the spring seems to keep it in check. The best preventive is to apply a spray of either of the following solutions after pruning has taken place. It can be done at other times, but if the buds are already breaking into flower the spray spoils them and disfigures the tree. The spray should be applied in the early morning, when the plants are still wet with dew, and should be applied from below upwards, so as to get to the under-surface of the leaves. The spray solutions are :—

(a) Clean quicklime, 1 kilo; treacle, 1 kilo; water, 3 kilos; mix well and boil for twenty minutes. When cold, add 40 litres of cold water, in which 1 kilo of sulphate of copper has been dissolved. Add this solution, gently stirring the whole time, so as to break up the paste and make the solution smooth and uniform.

(b) Sulphide of potassium, half an ounce to the gallon of water, carefully mixed and used as a spray in the same way as described above.

Flowers of sulphur has also been recommended and used, but it is less convenient than either of the other two methods unless a spraying machine is not available.

The following are a few names of Rose varieties which appear to do well in Cairo, and which, from my own experience, can be recommended to those who wish to start a Rose garden :—

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

*Frau Karl Druschki.	Snow white.
*Her Majesty.	Satiny rose (no scent).
*Commandant Felix Faure.	Crimson lake; very rich colour.
Ben Cant.	Deep crimson.
Paul Neron.	Deep rose.
Ulrich Brunner.	Cherry crimson.
*Hugh Dickson.	Brilliant crimson.
†Gloire Lyonnaise.	Pure white.
†Apotheker Hofer.	Satiny rose.

†Sometimes described as Hybrid Teas, but their habits, certainly in Egypt, are those of the Hybrid Perpetual.

*Those Roses which I specially select.

HYBRID TEAS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. | Primrose white. |
| *Mildred Grant.
Col. R. S. Williamson. | Silvery white, pink edges.
Satin white. |
| *Florence Pemberton.
Mrs. Isabelle Milner. | Creamy white.
Ivory white. |
| *Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.
Bessie Brown. | Creamy white, buff centre.
Creamy white. |
| Yvonne Vocherat. | White suffused pink. |
| Madame Valerie Beaumez. | Rosy white. |
| *Madame Ravary.
Franz Deegen. | Orange yellow.
Pale golden yellow. |
| Augustine Guinoisseau. | Fleshy-tinted white. |
| *Captain Christy.
Caroline Testout. | Fleshy white, darker in centre.
Satin rose. |
| Viscountess Folkestone. | Creamy pink. |
| *Countess of Gosford. | Salmon pink. |
| *Lady Ashtown.
Dean Hole. | Pale "Rose du Barri."
Silvery carmine. |
| *Prince de Bulgarie. | Rosy flesh and salmon. |
| *Antoine Rivoire. | Rosy flesh on yellow ground. |
| *Madame Leon Pain.

Lyon Rose. | Silvery salmon; one of the very
best.
Pink, salmon, coral red and yellow
tinged. |
| *Pharisaer. | Rosy white and salmon. |
| *William Shean.
La France. | Purest pink.
Bright pink. |
| *Madame Abel Chatenay.
Mrs. Stewart Clark. | Carmine, rose and salmon. |
| Belle Siebrecht (Mrs. W. J.
Grant). | Cerise pink. |
| Madame Jules Grolez. | Imperial pink.
Bright rose; very good for
massing. |
| *Liberty.
Etoile de France. | Velvety crimson.
Velvety crimson. |
| *Rhea Reid.
Lady Battersea. | Deep cherry crimson.
Cherry crimson. |
| *Farben Königin.
General McArthur. | Imperial pink, shaded.
Bright crimson. |
| *Laurent Carle.
Richmond. | Velvety carmine.
Redded scarlet. |
| Duke of Connaught. | Good full crimson. |

TEAS.

*Madame Hoste.	Primrose yellow.
Maman Cochet (white).	White, tinged edges.
The Bride.	White, tinged edges.
*Helen Good.	Delicate pink.
*Molly Sharman Crawford.	"Eau de Nil" white.
Hon. Edith Gifford.	White, buffish centre.
Perles de Jardin.	Deep straw yellow; very useful.
Safarano.	Bright apricot.
*Madame Constant Soupert.	Deep yellow.
Souvenir de Pierre Notting.	Apricot yellow.
*Sunset.	Deep apricot.
Francisca Krüger.	Coppery yellow.
Madame Jean Dupuy.	Golden yellow, rosy centre.
*Maman Cochet.	Carmine, salmon and yellow.
Sylphide.	Pale pink, yellow tinged.
Muriel Grahame.	Pale cream and rose.
G. Narbonnand.	Pale flesh, shaded yellow.
General Schablikine.	Coppery rose.
*Mrs. Edward Mawley.	Bright carmine.
Catherine Mermet.	Orange.
*Souvenir de Catherine Guillot.	Orange red and carmine.
Souvenir d'un ami.	Salmon and rose.
Papa Gontier.	Crimson pink.
Tillier.	Deep pink, shaded copper.
*Francois Dubreuil.	Velvety crimson; most useful.
Christine de Noué.	Crimson-shaded.

CHINA ROSE.

*Laurette Messimy.	Rose, shaded yellow; most useful,
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CLIMBERS.

Aimée Vibert.	White; small rose in large clusters.
*Lamarque.	Very pale lemon (bleaches very readily).
*Tausendschön (Polyantha).	Pink (bleaches, but best of the Ramblers for this country).
Duchesse d'Amerstadt.	
*Aglaia.	Bright yellow (bleaches very readily).
Frau Karl Druschki.	White (if not pruned makes a fair climber or pillar rose).
*Maréchal Nial.	Golden yellow.
Madame Berard.	Salmon yellow shaded.

William Allen Richardson.	Deep orange (bleaches readily).
*Reine Marie Henriette.	Cherry red.
*Madame Jules Graveraux.	Deep yellow and peach.
*Climbing Caroline Testout.	Satiny rose (very good).
*Climbing Captain Christy.	Fleshy white.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous Notes.

FOR CHRYSANTHEMUM BLIGHT.—One quart of soft soap to two quarts of boiling water; to this may be added one pint of paraffin oil. (Be careful not to do this over the fire.) Add ten pints of water to every pint of emulsion. This must be thoroughly stirred and mixed to prevent the oil separating from the other quantities.

TOBACCO WATER.—Boil one and a-half pounds of tobacco (the tobacco dust can be obtained from the bazaar quite cheaply) in a gallon of water. This liquid, when strained off, should be diluted with water until it is the colour of strong tea. Soft soap may be added at the rate of two pounds to every three gallons.

Tobacco may be used in the form of snuff dusted on infected plants, but this would not be so effective.

FOR SCALE AND FLY.—Spray with Jeyes' Cyllin soft soap—one pound of soap to ten gallons of water.

SOOT.—This should be laid thickly round the infected plants and worked into the soil. Grubs dislike it.

MILDEW.—A good means of removing mildew from Roses is by giving a few sprayings of a solution composed of half an ounce of sulphide of potassium to one gallon of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING MANURE WATER.—Sink a barrel, well tarred inside and out, into the earth, its top being level with the surface of the ground. Procure a sack, half fill it with new stable manure, tie the sack up with string, and put it in the barrel; then fill up with water. Dip a can into the barrel, and use it on the plants that have previously been well watered with pure water (never give manure water to dry plants); mix burnt ashes of wood with the manure water, about two handfuls in a pail of water.

Poudrette can be obtained from the Sewage Company, and encourages considerably the growth of plants, but does not improve the soil permanently. This is most effective when the plants are in bud.

Cut Flowers.

Cut flowers will last fresh much longer³ if they are placed as soon as cut into warm water. Roses and most flowers, before placing in water, should have their stems split up about two inches.

Books on Gardening.

CENTURY BOOK OF GARDENING.

ROBINSON'S FLOWER GARDEN.

GARDENING FOR BEGINNERS,
by E. T. COOK.

SUTTON'S ON VEGETABLES.

CHAPTER XI.

List of Arabic Words.

Implements, etc.

<i>English</i>	<i>Arabic</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
Trowel	Mastareen	Water-can	Abreck
Axe	Balta	Rose for same	Marashshat
Hammer	Shakoosh	or Sprinkler	
Hatchet	Balta	Fork	Thowka
Knife	Sekeena	Cart	Carro
Pickaxe	Fas	Wheelbarrow	Carro yadd
Pruners	Makass	Box	Sandook
Rake	Garāfa	Basket	Sabat
Scissors	Makass	Mat	Hasseera
Saw	Minshār	Wire	Silk
Spade	Loh	Nails	Mismar, p.l.
Syringe	Hugna		Massameer
Hose	Khartoom	Pots	Gasreea, p.l.
Ladder	Oillim		Gasāri
Mowing	Mākmat el-hash	Seed Pans	Magoôr
Machine		Tubs	Varnieel, p.l.
Roller	Mahdala		Varmeel

<i>English</i>	<i>Arabic</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
Sticks	Asaya, p.l. Ussi	Road	Sikka or Tareeg
Stakes for Trees	Moreea, p.l. Moreenāt	Pond	Birka
String	Dubāra	Stream	Misqa
Rope	Habl	Pool of Water	Birka
Banana String	Mat	Bonfire	Hareeg
Native Grass for making rope	Hālfā	Hole	Hufra
Labels	Tazkara, p.l. Tazākīr	Depth	Umg
Manure	Sibākh	Height	Uloo
Stable Manure	Sabla	Length	Tool
Nile Earth	Teen	Width	Urd
Manure Water	Ma-el-sibakh	Salt	Malh
Soil	Teen	Rubbish	"Kanāsāt"
Gravel	Haswa	Green-fly	Nadwiā
Sand	Raml	Caterpillar	Dooda
Stone	Hagar	Locust	Garāda
Cinders	Rumād	Blight	Nadwia
Soot	Sawad	Tobacco Juice	Mayyet-el-do- Khāre
Bulbs	Basal	Soap	Saboon
Seeds	Bizra	Parafin Oil	Ghāz
Cuttings	Ugla, p.l. Ugal	Price	Taman
Layers	Seratān	Tin	Safeha
Flowers	Zahra, p.l. Zahar	Case	Sandook
Trees	Shagar, p.l. Ashgār	Lock	Gifl
Shrubs	Shagar, p.l. Sagaiar	Key	Miftah
Creepers	Sagar t'elef	Padlock	Gifl
Grass, 1st	Libbia	Chain	Silsila
Grass, 2nd	Negeel	Gate	Bāb
Annual Grass	Loluim-perenna	Shade	Dill
Annual	Sanaweyan	Sunshine	Shams
Perennial	Daym	Heat	Haseera
Railing	Darabzeen	Cold	Bārid
Hedge	Zareeba	Wind	Hāwa
Weeds	Hashish	North	Bahry
Wall	Hāit	South	Gibly
House	Beit	East	Shargy
Shed	Isshā	West	Gharby
Summer-house	Kushk	Summer	Safe
Pergola	Takaciba	Winter	Slutta
Trellis	Mushabbak		
Arch	Kantara		
Path	Sikka		

For Ordering,

Must be	Lazim
Take away	Sheel
Make	Anunil
Dig up	Ifhat
Prune	Taalim

<i>English</i>	<i>Arabic</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
Rake	Garāfa	Large	Matawissit
Clean up	Naddif	Low	Coaty
Water	Moya	High	Āly
Thin out	“ Kallal ”	Short	Gasseer
Tie up	Irbut	Long	Taweel
Shade	Dill	Important	Muhimm
Put	Waddi, Hutt	Evenly	Muntazzam
Fetch	Giḥ	Thinly	Rafeea
Hurry	Ista'gil	Thickly	Takheen
Burn	Ihrig	Single	Mufrid
Work	Istaghil	Double	Migwrz
Bud, roses, etc.	Zirr-ward or Tatūn	Light	Fatih
Untidy	Gher muntazam	Dark	Ghāmic
Tidy	Muntazam	Round	Mudawwar
Small	Swarayar	Square	Murabba'a
		Cured	Yidawi

These words must be pronounced exactly as they are written, with full value to every letter, not as in English.

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