

as Mr. Alexander, of the Customs Department, brings it down every year from his island in Georgian Bay. I saw a lovely bunch of it in his garden in bloom, but he said it slipped away and he did not expect to see it again next year; *Cypripedium montanum*, which blossomed all right and bore four or five small white blossoms on a stem, the sabot pure white with purple dots inside and red wings, not curled as in *pubescens*. It is not a native here but of the west beyond the Rockies; *Cypripedium spectabile*, which was gorgeous in the extreme. I had three clumps with ten or eleven blossoms on at once. Two clumps had each two stems with twin blooms on a stem. I had them photographed, they looked so rare and lovely, as if they came from the "Garden of Allah"; *Habenaria blephariglottis*, which grew but did not bloom; *Habenaria ciliaris*, which grew but did not blossom. I hope to see them next year; *Liparis liliifolia*, which blossomed with a raceme of six or seven purple-brown flowers, a true orchid but inconspicuous; *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, a lovely pink and white flower which blossomed successfully; *Spiranthes cernua* (ladies' tresses) grew but did not blossom.

As to the growing of our native orchids, nature must be imitated as much as possible both in location of planting and nature of soil. Those found in sphagnum moss in bogs and swamps should be planted in about a foot of sphagnum moss with a top dressing of four or five inches of swamp muck and leaf mould, and the ground and place prepared with as much care, and no manure of any kind used with them other than pine needles or cedar leaves, and a sprinkling of powdered charcoal which can be given them every three years, as it sets the color and makes it of a richer hue. These take the place of more violent manures.

*Cypripedium acaule* and *Calypso borealis* are the hardiest to grow. I think in a bed made of chopped granite mixed with coal ashes, with plants set in rotten leaf mould and pine needles well rotted, the turpentine would kill insect pests and cut-worms, and the undersoil would be too poor for cut-worms and other enemies to exist in. I inferred this from the fact that in Manitoba and Parry Sound, where it is so hard to get worms for bait for fishing, the ground seems denuded of them, and the earth seems free from the pests that attack most plants.