

appreciated. Lost Rubies has proven a failure, or nearly so.

The Gregg, among, blackcaps, is, at the Rural Grounds, not hardy. The berries are of the largest; quality poor. It is late. The Ohio Blackcap gives the strongest and tallest canes of any. It is quite hardy. Berries rather small. This is far from new, but it is not well known.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

[NOTE.—It is somewhat surprising that the Gregg should not prove to be hardy at the *Rural New-Yorker* experimental grounds, when here, in the County of Lincoln, so much further north, it is only occasionally injured in exceptionally trying winters.—ED. CAN. HORT.]

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD AND MABEL MORRISON.

Among the many beautiful Hybrid Perpetual Roses, one which has played a conspicuous part for the last eighteen years is Baroness Rothschild, which was raised in France, in 1867. It is a large, full and well made flower, cupped form, and usually very symmetrical. The color is a soft rose, or light pink. It is a free bloomer, a vigorous grower, and one of the hardiest of the Perpetuals. It is an excellent autumn bloomer, and is highly prized as an exhibition variety. Its one lack is a deficiency of odor. The foliage of this flower stands up close around it, giving it a fine setting. The fine form and color, and the other good qualities of this variety should secure it a place in every good collection of hardy Roses. Baroness Rothschild is distinguished by the number of other fine sorts it has given rise to as sports. One of these, Mabel Morrison, has the characteristics of growth and constitution of its parent, varying only by its color. It is one of the most desirable of the white, or so

called white, Hybrid Perpetuals. The flowers are beautiful in form, semi-double, cup shaped, usually a creamy white on first expanding, and then changing to a delicately tinted shade of rose, and in either aspect admirable in the highest degree. In the close setting of the foliage around the flower, Mabel Morrison even surpasses its parent, and this habit is an attraction of great value. It originated in England in 1878, and has not yet become known as widely as it deserves; one cause of this is probably because it does not grow freely from cuttings, and many professional rose growers in this country propagate in no other way. Some however, increase it, as well as several other varieties, by budding on strong-growing stocks, and in this way it makes a very satisfactory plant, if properly cared for.—*Vick's Magazine*.

LAWN GRASSES.

As to the grasses best adapted to soils and situations, it may first be said that a wet soil is hardly to be considered as a fit situation for a lawn; nevertheless there are places where a wet condition of the soil cannot well be avoided, and for such the best grasses are *Poa trivialis*, or Rough-stalk Meadow Grass, *Alopecurus pratensis*, or Meadow Foxtail, and *Agrostis vulgaris*, or Red-top. For average good soil I have had the best results from a seeding in about equal proportions, of *Poa pratensis*, or Kentucky Blue Grass, *Festuca duriuscula*, or Hard Fescue, *Agrostis canina*, or Creeping Bent, *Cynosurus cristatus*, or Crested Dog-tail, and the Pacey Dwarf Rye Grass. The two last named are especially adapted to light, dry soils, as they are deep rooted and very fibrous, and will continue green in the driest of weather, even when the Kentucky Blue is apparently dead.

It is a great mistake to stint the