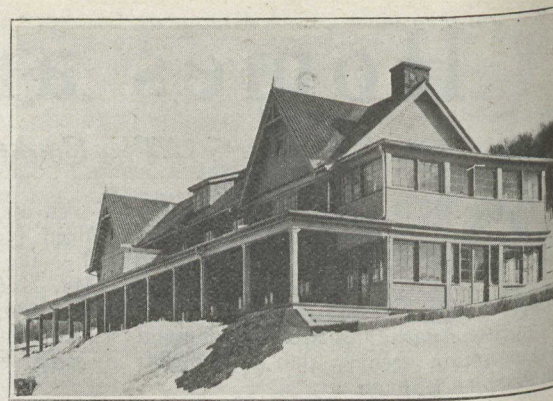


General Living-Room in the Country Home of Mr. Mortimer Davis in the Laurentian Hills: in Style Early English, with Furniture Imported from England.

other purposes that is pumped from the lake below. Although Mr. Davis is not himself interested in farming, the estate possesses a well-stocked farm

that provides most of the supplies used the year around by this house on the hill.

Winter and summer, Mr. Davis visits his house



The Country House of Mr. Mortimer Davis Seen in Winter.

at Ste. Agathe, at least once or twice a month, oftener in the summer than in the winter, although the house remains open and ready for its owner's arrival at any time the year round. During the summer, more particularly, Mr. and Mrs. Davis entertain parties from Montreal almost every week-end, when Mr. Davis spends the time he can snatch from business either with his horses or darting around on the surface of the lake in front of his house in a powerful little motor boat.

Like a number of Montreal's wealthy men, Mr. Davis has learned to appreciate the virtues of Ste. Agathe and Ste. Agathe air as a place wherein to recover in a few hours from the wear and tear incident to the rush of modern business; and his charming home on the hillside is now one in a little settlement of Montreal business men which was lately formed into a municipality under the name of Ivry-on-the-Lake.

## Seasonable Thoughts on Roses

By E. T. COOK

THE delicious fragrance of Pot-pourri is welcome in the home and the season of the queen of flowers, the Rose, will soon be ushered in. The following recipe is from Ellwanger, the well-known American horticulturist, and writer. It is taken from Mrs. Earle's "Pot Pourri from a Surrey Garden," a book that has had a very wide circulation. "Mrs. Earle," writes Mr. Ellwanger, "gives us a most luxurious and opulent recipe for the old favourite mixture called all the world over, *Pot-pourri*. The roses used should be just flowers of the sweetest smelling kinds, gathered in as dry a state as possible. After each gathering, spread out the petals on a sheet of paper and leave until free from all moisture; then place a layer of petals and salt, alternating until the jar is full. Leave for a few days or until a broth is formed; then incorporate thoroughly, and add more petals and salt, mixing daily for a week, when fragrant gums and spices should be added, such as benzoin, storax, cassia-buds, cinnamon, cardamon, and vanilla bean. Mix again and leave for a few days, when add essential oil of jasmine, violet, tuberose and attar of roses, together with a hint of ambergris, or musk, in mixture with the flower ottos, to fix the odour. Spices, such as cloves, should be sparingly used. A Rose Pot-pourri thus combined, without parsimony in supplying the flower ottos, will be found in the fullest sense a joy for ever."

### Hiawatha.

The first occasion on which the writer saw this brilliant rose was at one of the Temple Exhibitions of the Royal Horticultural Society, in England. As the name suggests, it is of American origin, raised by M. H. Walsh, a seedling from the famous Crimson Rambler, though its wealth of glistening green foliage points to the Wichuraiana blood. Whatever its parentage, and that is of little concern to most people, there is no doubt that Hiawatha will be long in our gardens. The trails of flowers are a full crimson intensified by a white centre and golden anthers—and they hang in graceful profusion from the leafy stems. Hiawatha is a rose, too, for the Dominion; there is no question of its adaptability to this climate.

### Juliet.

Juliet—a regal beauty—raised by the great rosarians of Waltham Cross, Messrs. Wm. Paul and ranks with Hugo Rollo, is one of the most astonishing creations of the hybridist of recent years. There is no question that wide-spread popularity in all continents where flowers are loved, awaits the Juliet Rose, not only for its wonderful colouring, but vigorous growth, adapting it for either a short pillar or a shrub. It is a garden and exhibition

rose combined, and by "garden" one means a plant that gives bountifully of its flowers, not merely to adorn the show tent, in which too often mere form is the standard of idealism set up. It may be interesting to the enthusiastic rosarian to know that the seed parent is the hybrid perpetual Captain Hayward, and the pollen parent Soleil d'or. The scarlet crimson and orange gold colourings of the two parents have been fused in the offspring, a mixture of shades almost impossible to describe in words, but the exquisite buds open out into large scented flowers that seem to have caught a little of the summer sunshine itself. Juliet should be welcomed in the Dominion. The rose garden needs her presence.

### Fragrance in Roses.

It is a pleasure to know that the remarks on the absence of scent in Roses have created interest, but notes to publish under this heading will be welcomed, not only expressions of opinion, for which we are grateful. "Fragrance" should be the very breath of the garden. A man who makes a garden, as the great authority, Mr. William Robinson, says, should have a heart for plants that have the gift of sweetness as well as beauty of form and colour. And what a mystery as well as charm—wild Roses, sweet as the breath of heaven, and wild Roses of repulsive odour, all born of the earth-mother, and it may be springing from the same spot. Flowers sweet at night and scentless in the day; flowers of evil odour at one hour, and fragrant at another; plants sweet in health of blossom, but deadly in leaf and sap; lilies sweet as they are fair, and lilies that must not be let into the house; with bushes in which all that is delightful in odour permeates to every March-daring bud. Every fertile country has its fragrant flowers and trees; alpine meadows with Orchids and mountain Violets; the Primrose-scented woods, Honeysuckle-wreathed and May-frosted hedgerows of Britain; the cedars of India and of the mountains of Asia Minor, with Lebanon; trees of the same stately order, perhaps still more fragrant in the warmer Pacific breezes of the Rocky Mountains and Oregon, where the great Pines often spring from a carpet of fragrant Evergreens, and a thousand flowers which fade away after their early bloom, and stand withered in the heat, while the tall Pines overhead distil for ever their grateful odour in the sunny air. Myrtle, Rosemary, and Lavender, and all the aromatic bushes and herbs clothing the little capes that jut into the great sea which washes the shores of Greece, Italy, Sicily, and Corsica, garden islands scattered through vast Pacific seas, as stars are

scattered in the heavens; enormous tropical forests, little entered by man, but from which he gathers on the outskirts treasures for the garden; great island gardens like Java and Ceylon and Borneo, rich in spices and lovely plant life; Australia bush, with plants strange as if from another world. During the summer months "fragrance" will have a place in our thoughts.

### Putting Flowers in Water

THE season of flowers, not those from hot-houses and conservatories, is approaching, and certain thoughts occur to mind. Miss Jekyll, whose works on gardens and home life are world-famous, gives, in "Home and Garden," some useful advice, and the following hints should be adopted by all who wish flowers to last as long as possible after they have been gathered. Common sense points out that the sooner cut flowers are put in water the better, but there are some kinds of flowers and some kinds of foliage that require special care or preparation. Everything hard-wooded, such as Lilac, Spiraea, in fact, the flowers of shrubs in general, should have the stems slit up or the bark peeled up, leaving it on in ribbons, or the end of the stem should be crushed—anything to expose as large a surface as possible of woody fibre and inner, or outer bark to the action of the water. Reeds, or anything that has a hollow, jointed stem, should have a notch cut in the upper part of each joint that will be under water, so that the stem becomes filled. Some plants have a milky juice that flows out of the cut stalk and quickly dries, sealing up the cut so that it cannot imbibe water. That is why many people think that the great Oriental Poppy will not live indoors. The way with these is to cut the end afresh and also to slit up the stem and to plunge it instantly in the water, when the milky juice is washed away, and the flower lives as well as any other. Some flowers and foliage whose stalks are of a rather fleshy nature should have the stalks slit up and have a preparatory bath right up to their necks either for a whole night or some hours before they are set up. Flowers that come from a long distance should have the stalks freshly cut, and have the same deep bath, of tepid water for preference. Many people advise the mixture of drugs and chemicals in the water in which the flowers are put. Charcoal undoubtedly absorbs impurities and tends to keep the water fresh. But the fresh water is cheap—cheaper than charcoal, and a little attention in changing it, especially when flowers are scarce and precious, will be rewarded by their longer life without the addition of acids or alkalis.