

fall. Above everything follow nature as close as possible in soil and situation. One class of plants likes a shady situation and moist soil; another will stand the hottest midsummer sun and delight in it. So according to the situation a proper selection should be made.

That this may be the means of drawing attention to, and creating an interest and love for the beautiful hardy flowers of the garden, will be my prayer.

LIST OF HARDY PERENNIALS.

Anemone	....	Nemorosa.
Asclepias	....	Tuberosa, Orange Milkweed.
"	....	Quadrifolia, "
Asters	.....	A great many species.
Aquilegia	....	Canadensis, Columbine.
Campanula	..	Rotundifolia.
Cypripedium	..	Spectabile.
"	..	Pubescens.
"	..	Parviflora.
"	..	Acaule.
"	..	Arietinum.
"	..	Candidum.
Dicentra	....	Cucullaria.
"	....	Eximia.
Erythronium	..	Americanum.
Gentiana	....	Andrewsii.
"	....	Alba.
Hepatica	....	Triloba.
"	....	Acutiloba.
Lithospermum	....	Canescens.
"	....	Hirta.
Lobelia	.....	Cardinalis.
"	.....	Syphilitica.
Lilium	.....	Canadense.
"	.....	Philadelphiacum.
"	.....	Superbum.
Phlox	.....	Divaricata.
Sanguinaria	..	Canadensis.
Sisyrinchium	..	Bermudiana.
Thalicterium	..	Anemonides.
Trillium	...	Grandiflorum.
"	....	Erectum.
"	....	Erythrocarpum.
Viola	.....	Peolata.
Uvularia	....	Grandiflora.

JAMES GOLDIE.

Guelph, January, 1885.

SAUNDERS' RASPBERRIES.

I do not know if Saunders' Raspberries are very widely known. If not, I think they ought to be, for their

cropping properties are extraordinary. They would be very useful where other kinds are difficult to grow.

ALLEN CHAPMAN.

Deans, Haldimand Co., Ont.

McINTOSH RED APPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a few apples, which are the apple called the McIntosh Red. Perhaps you never had them in winter. Please test them, and let your many readers hear what you think of their flavour and of their keeping through the winter season, which, I judge, will be a benefit to the community. I have stated in years past that the McIntosh Red was the hardiest tree and best flavoured winter apple known on the continent of America. I am the owner of the original tree. Last year you stated that the McIntosh Reds spotted. I have lived 70 years within 60 feet of the original tree, and to my knowledge the apples were not spotted till 1882 and 1883. In 1884 some of the apples were a little spotted, but in some localities, where the soil is high and dry, they were not spotted.

NOW FOR THE CAUSE OF BLIGHT.

During the spring of 1882 and 1883, in eastern Ontario, there was almost daily rain, with cold wind from the north-east. When the trees were in bloom the ground and trees were drenched with water. The trees could not get sufficient nourishment from the soil to feed the young apples; they starved nearly to death; and owing to the rain-water soaking the young apples, together with the cold wind, they could not thrive; they lacked nourishment. The black knot has arisen from the same cause. I have had cherry and other trees for fifty years, and the black knot in Eastern Ontario has done no damage till 1883. As above, the wet and cold are the