



FIG. 1582.—SYRINGA VULGARIS, CHAS. XTH.

Among the earliest recorded varieties of the common lilac is the single white form *S. vulgaris alba*, and a reddish known as *rubra major* or *Syringa de marley*. The first of the double forms, which are now so numerous and popular, was brought out in 1870, and since then most of the very best sorts now so much admired have been produced.

More than fifty varieties of *Syringa vulgaris* are included in the collection at the Central Experimental Farm embracing all the newest and finest sorts. As yet only a few of these have bloomed and every season reveals new attractions in this wonderfully interesting group. Among those which have bloomed are some superb varieties, a few of which will be referred to. The illustrations

given are all from specimens grown at the Central Farm.

*S. v. Charles roth*. A specimen bush of this fine sort is shown in Fig. 1582. This is one of the freest bloomers of all the varieties thus far tested; the flowers are of a rich reddish purple hue, are highly fragrant and are most freely produced in large trusses. A bush of this sort when in full bloom becomes a striking and most interesting object. This variety has been thoroughly tested in the most exposed situations and is thoroughly hardy.

*S. v. Emile Lemoine*. In this form an example of which is shown in Fig 1583 the flowers are of a reddish lilac, very full and double, a

handsome and valuable sort and a free bloomer; one of the best.

*S. v. Frau Damman*. This is a pure white single lilac of great beauty. The flowers are produced in large trusses which are loose and graceful. The bush is also a very free bloomer. A single cluster of bloom is shown in fig. 1584.

*S. v. Alphonse Lavelle*. A flower truss of this variety is shown in fig. 1585. It is a very handsome form, the flowers are of a beautiful bluish violet color and are produced in abundance in very large panicles.

*S. v. President Carnot*. This is an excellent sort which produces fine trusses of large single reddish lilac flowers, clusters of this variety are shown in fig. 1586.