

dous and pleasure-grounds, and the ton-sile or Dutch style for years adopted all over Europe.

The stiff geometric style and its straight lines is now a thing of the past; the picturesque, the serpentine line or avenue has taken its place, as well as that of the tonsile method, which gloried in disfiguring and distorting trees, plants, hedges, so as to assume the shape of peacocks, monkeys, fortifications and other vagaries. Martial, in his epigrams, attributes its invention or introduction to Cnaeus Mutius, though some modern writers thought it peculiar to Holland. On reading the description of Pliny's garden, one is led to believe that early French and Dutch Gardens were laid out on the lines of that of the illustrious Roman.

Old writers point to the use of glass by the Romans, in the propagation of exotic plants and flowers. Plato and Columella mention shrubs of rapid growth brought from India and Arabia. Tiberius boasted of being able to ripen cucumbers "fere toto anno"—nearly the whole year round. Seneca rates his countrymen, who are not satisfied unless they can procure roses in winter, and spring flowers at the hibernal equinox; he also alludes to the agency of hot water, in the cultivation of some foreign plants.

The Medici, in the middle ages, were the munificent patrons not only of letters, but of the gardener's art as well. Although their gardens were laid out on the architectural, geometric lines—all Europe adopted them as models; they obtained in England, until the advent of the natural style, advocated by Bridgman, Kent, Wright, Repton, and praised by Addison, Pope, Shenstone, George Mason, Whately, Gray and others. Alexander Pope has left a charming description of the lovely garden laid out by him round his pretty Roman villa, at Twickenham on the Thames.

How little now remains of the fairy domain!—not even the legendary Weeping Willow, from the cutting Lady Sylvius sent him from abroad, the first tree of the kind introduced in England: the tree died, in 1801.

The art of laying out public gardens received a great impetus from the genius of Le Notre, the first gardener of Europe, during the reign of Louis XIV., as the gardener's art, as well as "belles lettres," benefited by the munificence of the "grand monarque" at Versailles.

I shall never forget the pleasurable impression made on me, on taking in the panorama of this fairy spot, its "parterres, jets d'eau," ponds and plantations, seen from the terrace surrounding the castle. Terrace, park, gardens, avenues and reservoirs are nearly all in the same state as when created by Le Notre, at the cost of millions, two and a half centuries ago.

Could any doubt have arisen in my mind as to the ornate style adopted, a single glance sufficed to indicate the school and the master. 'Twas not the natural style—"twere the rules of geometry, but geometry happily blended with architecture, sculpture, statuary, lawns, trees, flowers, pools—an exquisitely bright spectacle; a grand, solemn, though possibly out-of-date arrangement—in harmony, however, with the ideas of art prevailing at the time at Versailles.

Le Notre's theories struck root in foreign lands, far from the "flowery banks of the Seine," and for fifty years

flourished in England, where Le Notre was summoned by Charles II, long after the introduction of natural gardens—styled in France "Jardins Anglaises". The most renowned gardeners in France, after Le Notre, were Girardin, Morel and DeBille. Le Notre decorated the famous gardens and labyrinth Cardinal Wolsey had created at Hampton Court, and the pleasure grounds at Greenwich and St. James Park. About this time the Dukes of Devonshire and Lauderdale, Lords Essex, Capel, Pembroke, Craven, Northampton, (2) were turning their attention to beautifying their domains. English landscape gardening soon found its way to Germany: several wealthy German Barons adopted it in laying out their grounds. The grand old English gardens, in their arrangement and ornamentation, reflected the age which had ushered them in existence.

"Nonsuch, Theobalds, (2) Greenwich, Hampton Court, Hatfield, Moor-Park, Chatsworth, Beaconsfield, (3) Cashiobury, Ham, and many other," says William Howitt, "stood in all that stately formality which Henry and Elizabeth admired; and in which our Surrey Leicesters, Essexes, the splendid nobles of the Tudor dynasty, the gay ladies and gallants of Charles II. 's court' had walked and talked, in fluttering and glittering processions or flirting in green alleys and bowers of topiary work, and amid figures in lead or stone, fountains, cascades, copper-trees dropping sudden showers on the astonished passers-by, stately terraces with golden balustrades and curious quincunxes, obelisks and pyramids,—fitting objects of admiration of those who walked in high heeled shoes, ruffs and fardingales, with fan in hand, or in trunk hose and faced doublet."

Such are some of the notes and extracts furnished me by the Gardener's Chronicle for the past.

I purpose in my next adding a few remarks in connection with ornate modern gardens in Canada.

J. M. LE MOINE.

Spencer Grange, Quebec.
(To be continued)

The Household Matters.

After such a winter as we have just gone through, too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of thoroughly cleansing every house where there has been sickness of any sort. And still more so, where the sickness has been of a contagious nature. The clothing of the sick, as well as the contents of the room, should undergo the closest scrutiny.

It is very little good to shake out, air a little, and pack clothes away. Stronger remedies must be resorted to insure against a future outbreak. There is safety only in fumigating the room, with all its contents, where the patient has been.

This must be thoroughly and well done.

(2) And more especially, Sir William Temple, at Moor Park, to say nothing of the great Lord Bacon and John Evelyn. Shenstone's life, in Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and Hugh Miller's visit to Shenstone's garden, in his "England and the English," are worth reading.—Ed.

(2) Pronounced "Tibbalds."

(3) Pronounced Beaconsfield: Edmund's Burke's place.—Ed.

The windows should be pasted over, and every other crevice, where there is any danger of escape, sealed up.

Set a pan containing sulphur in the middle of the room, stand it in some other vessel where there will be no danger of fire, and when all is ready, set the sulphur on fire, shut the door and stuff up well even the key-hole, do this well and leave the sulphur to do its work, which it will do if given plenty of time. After this, soap and water with plenty of air, will do the rest.

If people would only use a little common sense, and enquire into the nature of the malady before visiting the sick,

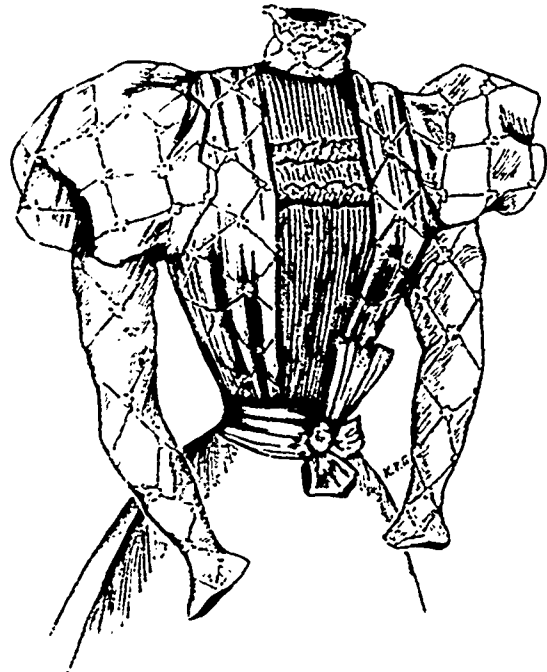
wash, for otherwise they may be a source of danger to other people.

Disagreeable Duties.—You picture yourself the beauty of bravery and stead-fastness. And then some little wretched, disagreeable duty comes which is your martyrdom—the lamp for your oil—and if you do not do it your oil is spilled.—Phillips Brooks.

ILLUSTRATION.

This waist is a very handsome one and not very difficult in its making.

The centre or front, is fastened to the lining attached to the collar.



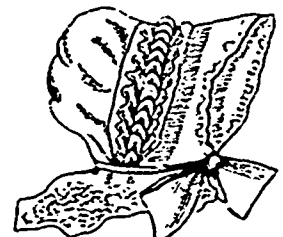
they would sometimes save themselves, and their friends much suffering.

In March last, a servant was ill with measles, many friends called, but only one was let in to see her. This was on a Sunday; after staying some time, she went home to her duties.

About the middle of the week, she began to feel very unwell, but did her usual work up till Saturday.

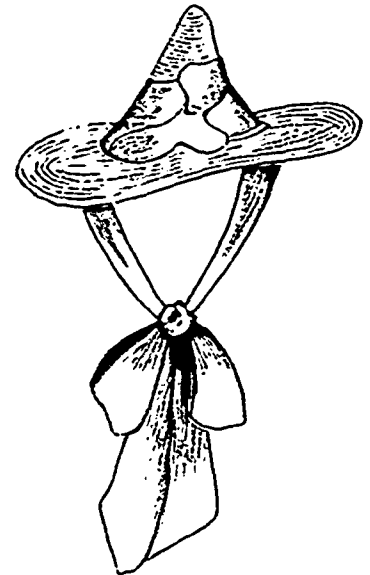
The Doctor was called in on the Sunday morning, who said she was suffering from suppressed measles, and before night she died. Poor girl! a life thrown away carelessly.

The rest is held in place by the belt. The puffs on the sleeves are getting smaller every day; some sleeves are made with just a couple of deep frills on



SUN BONNET

the shoulder. I am glad to see the nice, trim looking shirt-waist, is still very fashionable, but am truly sorry to see



GARDEN HAT

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.

When you have to deal with a consumptive patient remember that the great danger attending his case (in reference to other people) is the drying up of the matter he coughs up from his lungs, which contains the germs of the disease. It is not at all probable that the breath of a consumptive patient is infectious, but the coughed-up matter certainly is. When it dries the germs may be diffused through the air, and thus come to infect healthy persons. The proper course to pursue is to receive the expectoration into spittoons which contain a sufficient quantity of a disinfectant—such as carbolic acid or Izal, or perchloride of mercury—and after use the spittoons should be scalded with boiling water, and a fresh quantity of the disinfectant placed therein. Handkerchiefs used by consumptives should be similarly disinfected, or be at once boiled. It is better to use soft rags, which can at once be burnt. Such precautions should enable us to prevent somewhat the horror of this grave disease. For the public safety it is of extreme importance that the handkerchiefs of a consumptive patient should be disinfected before being sent to the

the horrid white starched collar and cuffs to be worn with it come back.

One comfort is: let those who like wear them, but wise people won't be so tor-