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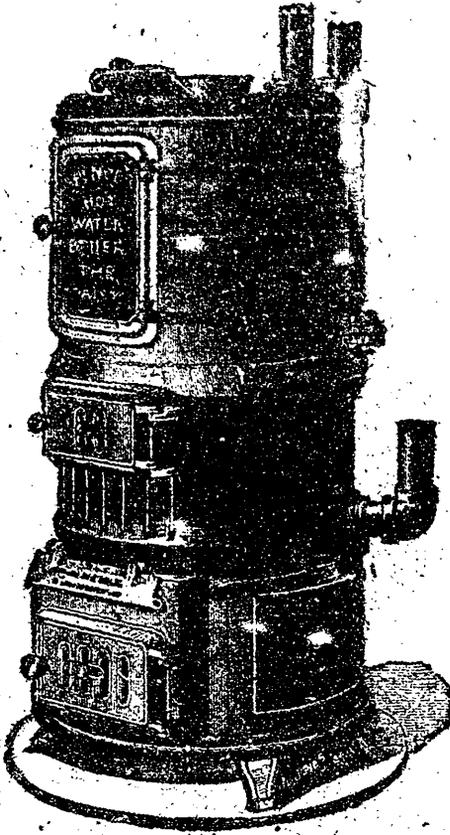
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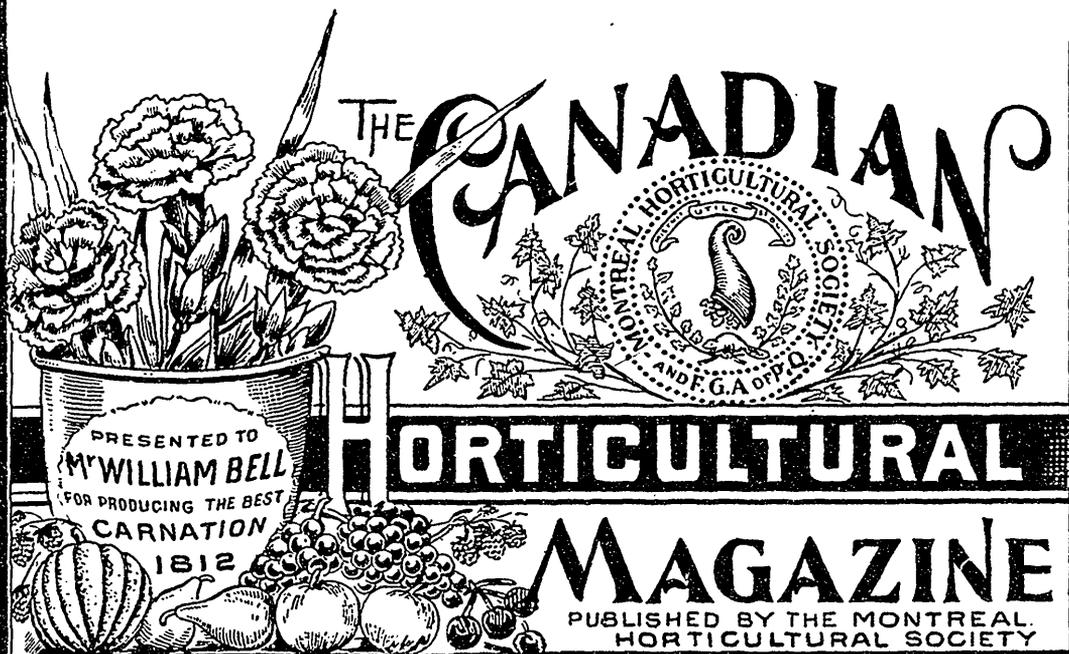
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OUR NATIVE ORCHIDS.

BY REV. DR. CAMPBELL, MONTREAL.

PART V.

EPIPACTIS.

EPIPACTIS VIRIDIFLORA (HOFFN.) REICHB. — *Helleborine*. This is one of the rarest of Orchids of North America. It has been reported from only four localities,—Syracuse and Buffalo, in the State of New York, and near Toronto, Ontario, and Mt. Royal Park, Montreal. It was discovered in the latter locality by Mr. H. B. Cushing, B.A., in 1893,—in the wood skirting the riding course. We are indebted to Mr. Cushing for the specimen used in the illustration. It is a strong growing plant, the one before us attaining 22 inches in height. Its raceme is about 8 inches long. The flowers on this particular specimen are purple, but they sometimes are greenish yellow,—hence the specific name *Viridiflora*. It has conspicuous leaves, which run upwards into gradually decreasing bracts, and differs from most orchids in being destitute of a spur. The sepals and petals are all separate. The pedicels are striking from their club shape. It bears a very strong resemblance to the British *Epipactis latifolia*, one of the varieties of which, indeed, is called *Viridiflora*. From the nature of the situation in which the plant was found in Mt. Royal Park, one may judge that it ought not to be hard to bring it under cultivation, and it well deserves the attention of our florists.

GYROSTACHYS.

We next have to describe those charming orchids known by the folk-name of Ladies' Tresses. They have commonly been called *Spiranthes*, in books of Botany; but the Torrey Club has restored to the plant the old name given it in 1807 by Persoon,—*Gyrostachys*.

I. GYROSTACHYS ROMANZOFFIANA (CHAM.) MACM.—*Hooded Ladies' Tresses*. This is the commonest species throughout Canada, as it is the finest of all. Every person knows it by its three rows



1

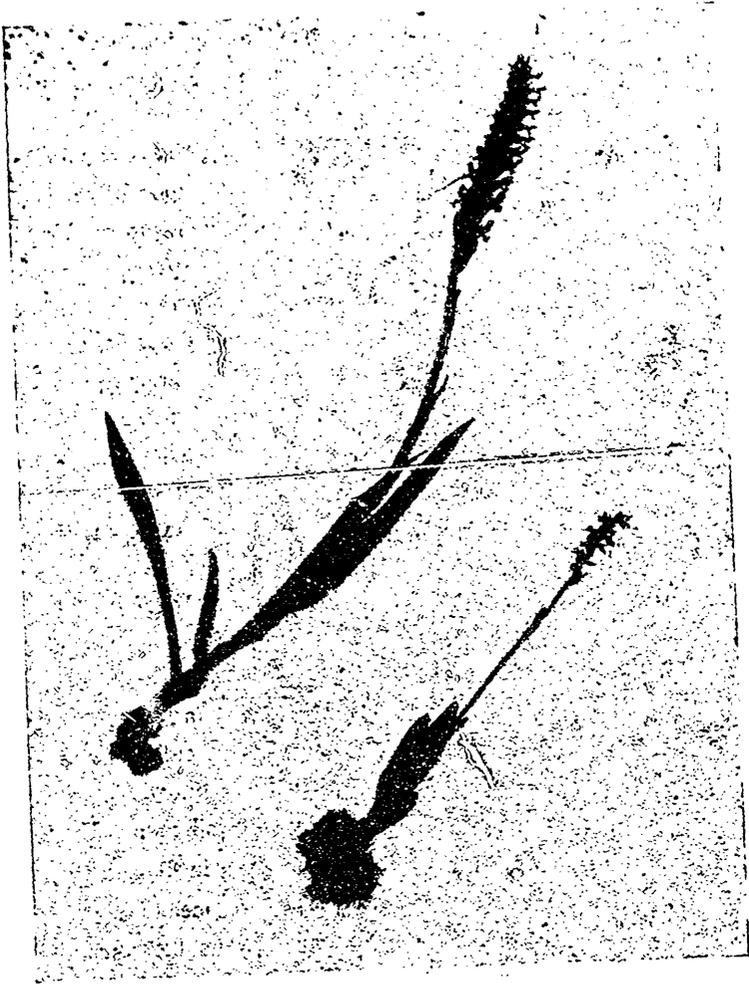
(1). HELLEBORINE. *Epipactis viridiflora*. (Hoffn.) Reichb.

of ringent blossoms, mostly pearly white, but occasionally greenish. The flowers spread horizontally and are very fragrant. The spike varies in length, from two to four inches. The sepals and petals are conjoined into the form of a hood,—hence the qualifying term—“hooded.” The plant may be looked for in bogs, or springy meadows, and reveals itself by the sweetness of its perfume, especially after a heavy dew or a shower of rain.

2. *GYROSTACHYS PLANTAGINEA* (RAF.) BRITTON—*Wide-leaved Ladies' Tresses*. This is the designation agreed upon by the latest American authorities, although the plant is better known as *Spiranthes plantaginea*, or *Spiranthes cernua*. var *latifolia*. It much resembles the European *Neottia* in its blossom, and so it has been called *Neottia plantaginea*. The flowers are more open than those of the *Gyrostachys Romanzoffiana*, but they are not arrayed in spiral rows, nor are they ringent. Its fragrance is very faint in comparison, but the petals and sepals being pure white make it a very choice flower. I found it in great abundance in the Kingston Mills marsh, as well as on the banks of a creek near London, Ontario. It is also reported from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

3. *GYROSTACHYS CERNUA* (L.) KUNTZE—*Nodding Ladies' Tresses*. This is the tallest of the *Gyrostachys* or *Spiranthes* genus. Its blossoms too are arrayed in three rows, like those of *Romanzoffiana*, but without the spiral form. They are larger and spread more widely, the lip being notably broader than that of either of the two species already described. The flowers are white but with a yellowish tinge, and are inclined to droop,—hence the folk-name, *Nodding Ladies' Tresses*. I found a fine specimen of it in Bagg's woods, near the Back River. Its favourite habitat is wet meadows and low woods. Both for the beauty and fragrance of its blossoms, it is deserving of a place in our green houses.

4. *GYROSTACHYS GRACILIS* (BIGEL) KUNTZE—*Slender Ladies' Tresses*. This species, in the form of its spike, much resembles *Romanzoffiana*, only that it is much narrower. It is much twisted. The blossoms are white and very fragrant. It might, indeed, pass for a half grown specimen of *Romanzoffiana*, were it not that its



- 2
(2) HOODED LADIES TRESSES.
(3) WIDE LEAVED LADIES TRESSES.

3
Gyrostachys Romanzoffiana (Ch-m.) MacM.
" *Planaginea* (Raf. Britton.)



4
 (4) NODDING LADIES TRESSES. *Gyrostachys cernua* (L.) Kuntze
 (5) SLENDER LADIES TRESSES. " *gracilis* (Bigel) Kuntze.

roots and root-leaves are very different. It has two opposite basal leaves, ovate in shape, which, however, fall off before the flowering season. Its spindle-shaped tuberous roots form a cluster, somewhat like those of the Jerusalem Artichoke. It grows usually on dry ground. The specimen here used for illustration was collected near the Riviere du Loup wharf.

These are the four species of the Genus *Spiranthes* or *Gyro-stachys*, which occur in Canada, and they are a distinct attraction to all lovers of our native flora. Without them no exhibit of our Orchids would be complete.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.



CHATS ABOUT FLOWERS.

BY MRS. G. W. SIMPSON, MONTREAL.

PART IX.—FLESHY FRUITS—ORANGE, APPLES AND PEARS.

Once upon a time, on the occasion of the marriage of Queen June to King Jupiter, certain nymphs presented to the Bride, by the hand of one Tellus, three golden apples. These apples were thought worthy of distinctive names, and were called respectively Arethusa, Ægle, and Hesperia. They came from an island in the western ocean, so near the setting sun that the foot of man could not reach it. A sleepless dragon helped the maidens to watch over the golden fruit. But the demigod Hercules was too much for them, and one day he slew the Dragon, and carried off the fruit. Just where the island was situated geographers are not agreed; some say it was in the deserts of Africa, and others on the coast of the same continent, but none of them give the latitude or longitude.

The golden apple of the myrtle is thought by some persons to have been what we now call the orange, and in honour of its descent the fruit of the Orange tree has received the name of *hesperidium*. Citrus Aurantium, which is its botanical name, came in remote times from India and China and was planted in different

countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The flower of the Citrus family has a persistent calyx, which is often seen still adhering to the orange on our tables. Although not the easiest of the fleshy fruits to introduce first to the notice of the reader, it has been chosen because it is universally so well known and appreciated. The Epicarp or outer covering of the fruit is a yellow skin full of bitter aromatic oil vessels. The Mesocarp is a tough white, leathery substance, and the Endocarp, instead of being hard as in the drupe, is the thin skin-like covering of the refreshing, healthful, fleshy fruit. A hesperidium is a compound ovary, matured; having a central axis; round which are formed several separable carpels or seed-containing sacs. In the orange the sacs are generally nine, but often more. Each sac might be expected to have four seeds, but the number varies greatly. Cultivation, in different soils and climates, is considered to account for these variations from the normal. These seeds, at first attached to the central axis, break away as they become heavy, and lie loose, imbedded in the pulp. This pulp consists of cellular flesh called in Botany *parenchyma*, and is primarily intended for the nourishment of the seed.

The beautiful white orange flower with its handsome green leaves, around which so many soft sentiments gather, has a calyx standing on the top of the receptacle, a disc, or circular cushion, is found in the bottom of the calyx, and on the disc stands the ovary, a round body, with a thick style, and globular stigma. The stamens are inserted between the disc and the calyx. The stamens are polyadelphous, which you will remember signifies, many brotherhoods. These stamens, about twenty in number, are united in four or five groups or bundles. The disc may be seen by carefully picking the dry calyx from a ripe orange. This small body is far from unimportant. From it, by virtue of the living cells of which it consists, proceed the central seed-bearing axis as well as the endocarp and parenchyme. It helps also to classify the tree, placing it amongst plants which are disc-bearers. A disc in botany, includes all bodies which, situated between the calyx and the ovary, belong to neither.

Of all the fruits which come to table, the orange is, perhaps, the cheapest and the best. The rind is nearly as valuable as the flesh, but requiring special preparation by the confectioner or the chemist, as the case may be, before it is pleasant food, it is almost always thrown away.

In California they cultivate a seedless orange, a native originally, I believe, of Brazil. The fruit is a perfect hesperidium. The ovary has doubtless had ovules, but they have perished immaturely, without fertilization. The central axis, which is also the placenta, deprived of its ovules, spends its wealth of living cells in another direction. It secretes carpel within carpel, hesperidium within hesperidium, rich and juicy, good for human food, but worthless, of course, for the cultivation of seedling trees.

As a rule, the ovary which fails to mature its seed perishes with the flower, but examples to the contrary are found in the banana and grape as well as in the orange.

Fruit, generally speaking, is the ovary of the pistil, developed and altered by the act of fertilization. Included with it are other parts of the flower as we shall see presently.

Pears and apples, natives of temperate climates, rank amongst the best of common fruits. They interest us the more that we can grow them ourselves in our fields and gardens. The trees are found wild in many districts, but in the wild state they are scarcely desirable as human food, though birds and animals are very fond of them. Three or four kinds of crab apples, as the wild fruit is called and at least one pear are found in the woods of Canada, but it is supposed that at some remote period they have escaped from cultivation and are not really indigenous. The botanical name of the Pear is *pyrus communis*, and that of the Apple *pyrus malus*, from which you may judge that they are very nearly related.

The family, which includes besides those already mentioned, the Quince, and Hawthorn is classed by the fruit, under the name Pomaceæ by some botanists, from the fact that the fruit is called a *Pome*. We have our word *Apple* from the Anglo-Saxon, but the French adhere to the Latin form. A Pome in flower, is *complete*,

that is, it has calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil. The pistil is compound, that is, it has many carpels, or seed-bearing sacs. The sacs are papery, cartilaginous or bony, neither hard, like the drupe, nor soft like the orange. As soon as the ovules are fertilized, an alteration of tissue takes place not only in the pistil, but in the calyx; they adhere or grow together until the calyx envelopes the ovary in a luscious, fleshy, covering. It is the calyx rather than the ovary that we desire for food, but they go together to form the Pome. The calyx tips are plainly seen in the "eye" of the fruit. The calyx, a thick cup-like body with five leafy tips which help to distinguish it and show its mode of growth, leaving such an important part to play in the perfecting of the fruit, has led to a further botanical classification, and places it amongst the Roses, and other plants remarkable for peculiar calices; just as the orange ranks with the disk-bearers. In the Hawthorn the carpel is bony; in the pear it is leathery while the fleshy calyx is full of grit cells; in the apple the carpel is papery and the flesh contains no grit cells. The quince, very common on our markets in the fall, comes originally from Greece, and bears the name of *Pyrus Cydonia*. It is too hard to be eaten with pleasure as raw fruit, but it makes excellent jellies and jams.

The planting of an orchard is a long and anxious business, for circumstances which suit one kind of tree will not always suit another. There are general principles, of course, upon which most persons make a beginning, and that done, success depends, almost as much upon intelligent observation as upon theoretical knowledge. The possible cultivation of apple trees is very widely distributed, the more tender kinds flourish in the southern parts of the temperate zone, and the hardier stronger species will grow and fruit as far north as trees will grow at all. If therefore any of us be fortunate enough to own a field or garden sufficiently extensive to allow a few trees of our own planting, our first enquiry must be, not what kinds we want to possess, but what kinds are likely to suit our little property, its soil and surroundings. Questions of this kind we must ask ourselves. Are we on a river bank or far from water of any

kind? Is our garden sheltered from high winds, or exposed to every change of weather? Are we likely to take the necessary trouble to keep our trees free from troublesome insects and diseases? And are we willing to incur the expense of tilling the ground? In this country it does not seem possible to have an orchard of any kind, great or small, without attention, observation, and experience. The power of attention and intelligent observation are more or less personal, and experience will come with time and perseverance. But one advantage is pretty obvious, such a pursuit will be a constant source of health, both mentally and bodily. I am reminded as I write of the account of an orchard in Chili, South America, given by Charles Darwin, the Naturalist. He describes the town of Valdivia as situated on the low banks of a stream, and so completely buried in a wood of apple trees, that the streets were merely paths in an orchard. The apple trees appeared to thrive well in spite of the damp climate, and want of cultivation. "On the borders of the roads there were many young trees evidently self-sown." The Chiloe fashion of planting an orchard is out of the common. Choosing the lower part of almost every branch, they make a circle of small wounds, which heal with brown wrinkled points, ready to throw out roots at the least provocation. In early spring, a branch as thick as a man's thigh is chosen, and cut off just beneath a group of these points; it is deprived of all its small branches, and planted two feet deep in the ground. It begins to grow immediately, throwing out long roots and leaves; and sometimes even fruits. By the third year the branch has become a well-wooded tree loaded with fruit. During the summer the children and the pigs live and thrive almost entirely on apples, for the orchard is home, nursery, and play ground.

Roots, so produced, are called adventitious roots. We are familiar with them in the roots which grow from geranium and other cuttings.

The root is the descending axis of the plant, and its business is to tie or attach it firmly to the ground, and keep it provided with food. It does not bear true leaves, nor leaf-buds. When such buds

are found on what at first sight may seem to be a root, we know that it must be classed with underground stems. The stem is the ascending axis, and its business is to grow leaves, flowers, and fruit. The primary root is the radicle or root proceeding from the seed. Secondary roots branch out from the primary, tertiary from the secondary, and so forth. But sometimes roots arise in other parts of the tree, as we see in the case of many climbers. They will often grow from the cuttings of the stem, as in Geranium, and even from the edge of leaves, as in Begonia and Cactus, and as we have seen in the apple tree. Most of us have seen pictures of the Banyan or Indian Fig tree where they descend from high branches to the ground, and of the Mangrove where they dip into the water and lift the tree bodily out of the thick, muddy swamp, ensuring to its leafy crown, dry air and sunshine.

LUCY SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)



NOTES ON OLD AND MODERN GARDENS OF MONTREAL.

BY MR. RICHARD G. STARKE, WESTMOUNT.

PART VIII.

Continuing past the cemetery till we ascend the hill at the new reservoir, on our left, and distant from the road, was "The Pleasance," a later residence of David Davidson, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Montreal, 1856-63, a picturesque cottage nestled amid shrubbery, clumps of balsams and other fine trees leading to the higher ground skirting Mount Royal Park. In the vicinity of the house was an extensive and highly cultivated garden and orchard, where fruits and flowers were grown to perfection, while to the rear the wooded heights were traversed by a shady path near

which a spring descends to a rocky basin and leafy nook, such as in some old-world land would have been the traditional haunt of naiad or fairy.

The property has a considerable area, some twenty-five acres, and subsequent to Mr. Davidson leaving Canada it was acquired by the City of Montreal, in whose negligent hands the residence has become a ruin, and all things connected therewith have undergone a progressive decadence, a transformation such as a couplet of Goldsmith's fittingly describes,—a spot

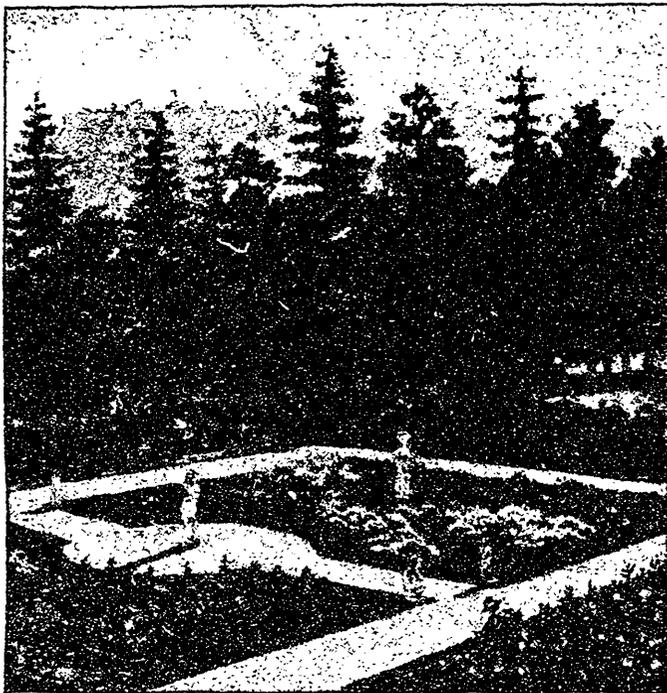
“Where once a garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild.”

Proceeding onward till we reach the head of the Côte des Neiges Hill, we have, on our left, Viewmount, a cut stone mansion built in 1854 by Daniel Proctor Ross, Esq., with terraces laid out by Mr. Peter Lowe, late head gardener at Spencer Wood, Quebec. It was subsequently the residence of Donald Ross, Esq., in whose possession it had very beautiful grounds, through which a wide avenue, bordered with herbaceous and other flowering plants and shrubbery, curved from the handsome entrance gate to the house on the higher ground, and where, also, were a vinery, and large conservatories with orange trees and other tropical specimens, fine Azaleas, Wistarias, and an extensive variety of New Holland plants; also, a specially fine collection of Camellias, the coveted fashionable flower of the period, under the care of Mr. James Nairn. The flower garden, of which an engraving is here given, was exceedingly beautiful, and an excellent kitchen garden of two acres extended to the rear of the cottage on the northwest side. It was laid out with rectangular walks which led to latticed arbours shady with vines, while the extensive beds grew many of the large and small fruits, and every desirable vegetable for culinary use, with abundant success. The property was more recently acquired by the late Alexis Brunet, Esq., and is still the residence of Mrs. A. Brunet. It has a long frontage on the road, lined with tall forest trees, and a background of wooded cliffs adjoining Mount Royal Park.

Here, also, is the old stone cottage by the roadside where Frederick W. Ermatinger, Esq., Sheriff of Montreal, 1820-27,



Viewmount, the property of Mr. Daniel Proctor Ross, and later of Mr. Donald Ross, and now the residence of Mrs. A. Brunet.



The flower garden of Mr. Donald Ross, at Viewmount, from the residence, looking west.



Winter view of Trafalgar, the property of Mr. Albert J. Furniss, 1848-'69, of Mr. Miles Williams, 1869-'81, and now the residence of Mr. R. Lacey Dillon.

resided, the father of Colonel William Ermatinger, who in his youth won distinction as an officer of the Spanish Legion and was decorated therefor, and returning to Montreal filled various positions of trust, military and civil, and whose splendid physique and distinguished military bearing were familiar to Montrealers of forty years ago. Another son of the sheriff was Captain Charles Oakes Ermatinger, also a notable figure in our streets, who commanded, during and for some ten years after the rebellion of 1837, the cavalry corps on the frontier familiarly known as Ermatinger's troop. A simple rural cottage such as this, with a garden, and not infrequently extensive grounds, was all that was considered necessary for the circumstances of a gentleman of seventy years ago.

On the opposite side of the road is "Trafalgar," a notable and extensive property, forming the valley between the two mountains, which, in 1805, was the residence of John Ogilvy, Esq., of the North West Company, before mentioned as the owner of "Gibraltar" and "Airlie." It was purchased by Albert J. Furniss, Esq., in 1836, and in his hands had beautiful grounds with fine garden and orchard. The Trafalgar cottage residence of the old Ogilvy and early Furniss periods, and the two handsome iron gates, with railings on curved stone abutments, are still extant. Mr. Furniss built the present fine brick mansion in the Tudor style in 1848, for a summer residence, his town house being on Dalhousie Square. In 1869, the property was acquired by Miles Williams, Esq., and was occupied as his family residence till his demise in 1886, during which period the garden and grounds were tastefully maintained. Following Mr. Williams came years of vacancy and decline, till, in 1893, the whole area was purchased by Colonel J. A. L. Strathy, who disposed of a portion with the Williams' residence, which retains the old name of Trafalgar, to R. Lacey Dillon, Esq., who has restored its environs to their former tastefulness.

Adjoining Trafalgar on the northwest side, is Colonel Strathy's substantial stone residence, with lawns and an extensive acreage, which he has appropriately named "Amherst," it being in this vicinity the capitulation signed by the Marquis de Vaudreuil was

accepted by General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, which ceded Canada and its dependencies to the British Crown, 8th September, 1760. The headquarters of Amherst were at a stone farm house which stood northwestward of Colonel Strathy's residence. The building and 5 acres were occupied from 1836 by a Mr. Thos. McGuigan and his family till destroyed by fire, and the ruins were removed when the present reservoir was under construction. The encampment of Amherst's army of some eight or ten thousand men extended over the properties now named "Amherst" and "Trafalgar," and further in the direction of Côte des Neiges and also toward the town. The locality is therefore not only a region of old and modern gardens, but one, also, of much historic interest.

That portion of Trafalgar on the south side extending to the edge of the hill over-looking the "Priests' Farm," and which, subsequent to Mr. Furniss, was acquired by Mr. Donald Ross, is now, temporarily, a Botanical Garden, under the control of the McGill University. Its permanent site will be that on the upper heights of the western mountain, generously presented to the University by W. C. McDonald, Esq. The present grounds and conservatories are under the care of Mr. George Copland.

There is a neat stone Gothic hexagonal tower on the Trafalgar property, on the easterly part of the mountain, an old land mark, and a fine lookout over the western portion of the city and the wide valley of the St. Lawrence to the south and east. It is marked on a plan accompanying the deeds of the property as "Trafalgar Tower," existing in 1809, and is said to have been built by a Mr. Gillespie, presumably a protégé of Mr. Ogilvy's, and who had served on the "Victory," Lord Nelson's flag ship, and was present at the great naval battle of 21st October, 1805, which the name of the property commemorates. On the summit of the tower, which was flat-roofed till altered by Mr. Furniss, for its better protection, Mr. Gillespie planted a cannon, and it was his custom, on each anniversary of the battle, to fire a salute in honor of the day and discharge rockets into the sky. Colonel Strathy happily repaired, at considerable expense, this relic of the past. It is now the property of Mr. Joshua A. Bell.

On the mountain, a little to the west of the tower, are several tall pine trees, and the charred bark found at the foot of one of them still bears evidence of an incident worthy of record; for here, it is related by an eye witness, a beacon fire was lighted by sympathizers of the insurgents of 1837, communicating with the rebel party at St. Eustache.

Two other land marks of a purely natural character are on the property and plan, and which are probably twice the age of the tower. One consists of a double-stemmed oak tree, mentioned in the deeds of 1809 as *un chêne rouge*. It is situated to the rear of Mr. Dillon's house, and is still displaying the vigor of youth. The other, on the edge of the property over-looking the "Priests' Farm," a patriarchal butternut tree, now in picturesque decadence.



NOTES ON CURRANTS.

BY MRS. JACK, CHATEAUGUAY BASIN, QUE.

It is a pity that the season for currants is so short. One hardly gets a taste of them in their ripeness when they must be picked; though, to my surprise, I found a bush of white currants full of fruit this year in late September; but they had spent the summer under the shady leaves of a grape vine, and so had ripened slowly. But when Dominion Day comes round we generally feel that we must begin to look for the first ripe bunches, and by the middle of the month only the black ones are left, and they can be gathered through the sunny days of early August.

The medicinal value of the black currant has been long appreciated by natives of Great Britain, but in America it is only now becoming known. As an antiseptic and for biliary derangement it is of great value, eaten fresh, or in the form of jelly.

The advent of the currant worm has done much to deter people from the cultivation of this fruit. It was so much extra trouble in the busy season to have to resort to hellebore in order to save the

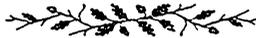
crop, and late years spraying with Paris green has been resorted to in order to prevent the ravages of the caterpillars. It is a detestable "last resort," and I would rather do without the fruit altogether than eat or sell it after applications of this deadly poison, even if only in small doses.

Currants are easily propagated—either by layers, cuttings, or by suckers. The white and red currants produce their fruit on spurs, and the shoots that grow up in the centre of the bush must be cut away, and the small shoots on the main branches, leaving the outside branches in the form of a cup, with the external branches ranged around the stem. Black currants bear their fruit on the shoots of the preceding year, and need only to be thinned and kept in compact growth. The profits vary with the season, but black currants are certainly a profitable crop. They can be grown in an orchard between rows of trees that are kept in cultivation, and being shaded, they keep longer, and ripen more slowly. An easy crop to harvest, as children can do the picking as well as adults, and so labor is often easier to obtain. Compared with other small fruits they stand well as to profit, considering the fact that there is less labor in their care, and that a field of currants is as easy to manage as the same ground in green crop. Of course, weeds must not be allowed to grow, and the ground must be cultivated when needed; but they do not need winter protection, as do some other small fruits, nor is there the same danger of freezing out. Black Naples—white grape, and Fays Prolific red, are as good varieties as any we have tried.

MRS. ANNIE L. JACK

NOTE :—Red and white currants may be conserved on the bushes for quite a time, after they become ripe by *matting* up the bush. To mat up a bush of red or white currants all that is required is a good archangel mat or two, and wrap up the bush with them so as to exclude the light. The fruit will hang on the bushes and become improved in flavor. If the ravages of wasps can be prevented there will be little difficulty in keeping the currants in prime condition by this simple appliance well on into the autumn months. The varieties of black currants cannot be so well kept as the ripe fruit has

a greater tendency to drop off. Gooseberries also can be kept by the same simple process thereby lengthening the season of these delicious dessert fruits. Many amateur fruit growers may be pleased to find such a simple, yet effective way of continuing the season of these beautiful wholesome fruits, and having them in the most presentable as well as the most healthful form of use, thoroughly ripened fruit.



CONSERVATORY OPENINGS, 1898.

Through the courtesy of the proprietors, the following Conservatories will be open to the members of the Society and their friends on the afternoons of the undermentioned dates :

FEBRUARY 5th.

Lord Strathcona,	- - -	1157 Dorchester St.
Sir Wm. C. Van Horne,	- - -	917 Sherbrooke St.
R. B. Angus, Esq.,	- - -	240 Drummond St.
Robert Meighen, Esq.,	- - -	140 Drummond St.
City Gardens,	- - -	Logan's Park.
Mount Royal Cemetery Co.,		Mount Royal Cemetery.

FEBRUARY 12th.

Lord Strathcona,	- - -	1157 Dorchester St.
Robert Meighen, Esq.,	- - -	140 Drummond St.
City Gardens,	- - -	Logan's Park.
Mount Royal Cemetery Co.,		Mount Royal Cemetery.

FEBRUARY 19th.

Mrs. Burnett,	- - -	27 Ontario Avenue.
Sir Wm. C. Van Horne,	- - -	917 Sherbrooke St.
Andrew Allan, Esq.,	- - -	"Iononteh," 361 Peel St.
R. G. Reid, Esq.,	- - -	275 Drummond St.
Robert Meighen, Esq.,	- - -	140 Drummond St.
W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.,	- - -	"Rosemount," 107 Simpson St.
City Gardens,	- - -	Logan's Park.
Mount Royal Cemetery Co.,		Mount Royal Cemetery.

FEBRUARY 26th.

Mrs. Burnett,	- - -	27 Ontario Avenue.
R. B. Angus, Esq.,	- - -	240 Drummond St.
Andrew Allan, Esq.,	- - -	"Iononteh," 361 Peel St.
H. Montague Alban, Esq.,	- - -	"Ravensrag," 505 Pine Avenue.
Robert Meighen, Esq.,	- - -	140 Drummond St.
James Ross, Esq.,	- - -	360 Peel St.
City Gardens,	- - -	Logan's Park.
Mount Royal Cemetery Co.,		Mount Royal Cemetery.

MARCH 5th.

Mrs. Burnett, - - - 27 Ontario Avenue.
 Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, - - - 917 Sherbrooke St.
 Robert Meighen, Esq., - - - 140 Drummond St.
 H. Montague Allan, Esq., "Ravensrag," 505 Pine Avenue.
 James Rosa, Esq., - - - 360 Peel St.
 R. G. Reid, Esq., - - - 275 Drummond St.
 City Gardens, - - - Logan's Park.
 Mount Royal Cemetery Co., Mount Royal Cemetery.

MARCH 12th.

Mrs. Burnett, - - - 27 Ontario Avenue.
 Lord Strathcona, - - - 1157 Dorchester St.
 W. W. Ogilvie, Esq., "Rosemount," 107 Simpson St.
 Robert Meighen, Esq., - - - 140 Drummond St.
 City Gardens, - - - Logan's Park.
 Mount Royal Cemetery Co., Mount Royal Cemetery.

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Mrs. Burnett, - - - 27 Ontario Avenue.
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 Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, - - - 917 Sherbrooke St.
 R. B. Angus, Esq., - - - 240 Drummond St.
 City Gardens, - - - Logan's Park.
 Mount Royal Cemetery Co. - Mount Royal Cemetery.

N.B.—Any alterations in the foregoing names and dates will be duly announced in the Friday evening papers.



LIST OF HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Several of the following varieties will flower this year from seed sown now.

Aconitum of sorts, (Monkshood)

Height 3 to 6 feet. June and July, color blue, and blue and white.

Adonis vernalis,

Beautiful bright spring flowering perennial. height one foot, color bright yellow. May.

Achillea Ptarmica fl. pl.,

One of the most beautiful of hardy flowering plants. Height 18 inches, color white, June to September.

Agrostemma coronaria, (Rose Campion)

Height 2 feet, color beautiful rose, July and August.

Allium Azureum,

Height 18 inches. color blue, July and August.

Allium Moly,

Height 18 inches, color yellow. June, very effective in masses.

Alyssum Saxatile, (Golden Tuft)

Height 1 foot, yellow. May, fine for edgings of beds or walks.

Anchusa italica, (Italian alkanet)

Height 3 feet, clear sky blue, flowering all summer, resembles the Forget-me-nots in shape and color.

Anemone japonica and Anemone japonica alba,

Height 3 feet, white and pink, September and October. These require to be well protected during winter in this locality.

Anthemis Tinctoria,

Height 2 feet, color bright yellow. June to October, fine for musing.

Aquilegias, (Columbines),

One of our most beautiful and deservedly popular groups of hardy flowering plants. Many varieties, many colors, height about 2 feet, all showy and respond to good cultivation, perfectly hardy.

Arabis albida, (white rock cress)

Dwarf free flowering plants very suitable for rock work, or borders in well drained positions, flowers white, height 6 inches. The variegated forms are extremely pretty for edgings.

Ameria, (Sea Pink)

There are several fine varieties, all beautiful, 10 to 20 inches high, color rose, June, invaluable as an edging plant.

Asphodelus luteus,

A beautiful perennial with long grassy-like foliage, and strong spikes of yellow flowers. July and August.

Asters, (Michaelmas Daisies)

All the varieties are lovely; color from white to dark purple; height varies from 2 to 5 feet according to the variety.

Aubrietias, varieties of Rock Cress,

Lovely dwarf rock-work plants, beautiful for edgings. Color purplish, height 6 inches. May.

Baptisia, (False Indigo Tinctoria)

A hardy plant of great beauty; color blue, very effective, back row plant, height 2 to 4 feet.

Bellis perennis, (English Daisy)

Colors red, white and pink. Most popular of spring flowers

- Bocconia Cordata,**
Tropical looking plant; beautiful on the lawn; height 8 feet, flowers whitish.
- Boltonia Asteroides,**
A distinct and vigorous plant; height 7 feet, with daisy-like flowers, color lilac pink September and October.
- Centauria calocephala,**
Height 4 feet color dark maroon, beautiful border plant, July and September.
- Campanulas, (Blue Bells)**
One of the most lovely groups of hardy flowering plants, colors white or blue, height varies according to variety, soil and cultivation.
- Centranthus, (Valerian)**
Red and white varieties; height 2 feet, July.
- Clematis, (Virgin's Bower)**
A group of early herbaceous climbers of exceptional beauty, height from 5 to 20 feet according to variety, colors white, blue, scarlet and purple.
- Convallaria, Lily of the Valley,**
Height 10 inches, May, flowers white, exquisitely scented.
- Coreopsis lanceolata,**
A remarkable plant for beauty and continuous blooming, color yellow, 2 feet, excellent for cutting.
- Delphinium (Larkspurs)**
Nothing can surpass the majestic beauty of the hardy Larkspurs. During the summer months we have nothing to compare with them in stately beauty; height 2 to 6 feet; colors white, and all the varying shades of blue and purple, July and August.
- Dianthus barbatus, (Sweet William)**
There are many new and improved sorts of this favorite old biennial.
- Dianthus Caryophyllus, (Hardy Border Carnations)**
Various colors, height 18 inches, June and July, very sweetly scented.
- Dicentra, or Dielytra Spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart)**
A well known desirable plant. Height, 2 feet, May and June.
- Dictamnus Fraxinella, (Gas plant)**
A showy border plant; color red and white, height 2 feet. During hot moist calm weather, a fragrant volatile oily resin exudes from the leaves and explodes when a lighted match is applied to it.
- Digitalis, (Foxglove)**
There are several varieties of this most beautiful hardy biennial. Colors white, rose and spotted, height 3 to 4 feet.
- Dodecatheon Meadia, (American Cowslip)**
One of the most beautiful of our hardy native flowering plants. Height 1 foot, color rosy purple, May.
- Doronicum or Dogbane,**
Yellow flowered, very showy, 18 inches, May and June,
- Dracocephalum, (Dragon's Head)**
Pink and purplish flowers resembling Penstemons, height 2 feet, June and July.
- Echinacea purpurea, (Coneflower)**
A showy autumn flowering plant, color reddish purple, lasting a long time, 3 to 4 feet.
- Echinops Ritvo,**
A very ornamental thistle, with perfectly globular flowers, 4 feet, August, September.
- Eryngium, (Sea Holly)**
A noble, handsome looking plant, 3 feet, flowers blue, very ornamental foliage.
- Eupatorium ageratoides and purpureum,**
Height 3 feet, color white, or rosy purple, September.
- Funkias, (Plantain Lily)**
The several varieties are very ornamental, both in flower and foliage.

Gaillardia maxima,

This plant deserves a place in every garden. color golden yellow and maroon. height 2 feet, June to October.

Galium,

Flowers white, June to August. fine for cutting.

Galtonia, Hyacinthus candicans,

Height 4 feet, flowers white, very ornamental, requires protection in the winter.

Gentian, acaulis, and Andrewsii

Both varieties of this family are very beautiful the former bearing large bell-shaped flowers of the most intense blue, height 9 inches. Andrewsii grows to the height of 2 feet.

Geranium, (Cranes Bill)

All the varieties of this family are very beautiful and very easily grown. Colors mostly pink, height from 6 inches to 2 feet.

Geum,

There are many fine hybrid varieties recently introduced. Colors mostly red and crimson.

Gypsophila paniculata, (Chalk Plant)

A valuable and most beautiful flower for cutting. Height 2 feet, flowers white, tinted lilac.

Helenium, (Sneeze wort)

Highly ornamental plants, flowers yellow, height from 2 to 8 feet.

Helianthus, or Perennial Sunflowers,

Decapetalus, rigidus, maximus, multiflorus plenus, and orgyalis, all deserve a place in the border, shrubbery or lawn. Height varies from 3 to 10 feet.

Helleborus niger, (Christmas Rose)

These are very early blooming, showy flowers. Sensitive of being transplanted. They prefer a moist situation in summer, and deserve to be better known and more extensively cultivated.

Hemerocallis, (Day Lily)

This is one of the best and most easily grown families we have for the decoration of hardy flower borders. Flowers yellow or bronzy yellow, height 4 feet. June and July.

Hepaticas, or Anemone Hepatica,

Early spring flowering plants of great beauty. Height 9 inches, colors, white, pink and blue. Both the single and double are very desirable.

Hesperis, (Rocket)

White and purple. The double rockets are exceedingly choice, hardy flowers.

Heuchera sanguinea and alba,

Recent introductions of rare beauty. Height 16 inches, colors bright red: and white.

Hibiscus, (Mallow)

Very showy free flowering plants. Height 2 to 5 feet.

Hollyhock,

For creating floral effects with the tall growing flowers nothing excels the hollyhock in beauty and variety of coloring.

Iberis, (Candytuft)

These evergreen hardy Candytufts are beautiful and deserving of being more widely known and cultivated. They suit admirably for rockwork.

Iris germanica,

This group includes nearly all the broad leaved Iris. For shrubbery borders, water edges, and even rock-work they are admirably adapted. There are many fine varieties. Height 2 feet.

Iris Kæmpferi or Japanese Iris,

This group is the beau ideal of all the Iris. Height 2 to 4 feet. They should be planted in a sunny situation, with plenty of moisture during summer. They cannot be kept too wet during the months of June, July and August.

Lathyrus, (Everlasting Peas)

A hardy herbaceous climber of great beauty, colors red, and white.

Liatris, (Blazing Star)

Very pretty native plants from 2 to 4 feet high, producing showy spikes of purplish flowers. Height about 4 feet.

Liliums, of Sorts,

No class of hardy plants possesses so many charms, standing out prominently among all others in their majestic beauty of form and coloring.

Linum perenne,

Color blue and white. Lovely free blooming plants with graceful foliage.

Lobelia cardinalis, (Cardinal Flower)

One of the finest hardy scarlet flowers, of easy cultivation. Height 3 feet.

Lupinus, (Lupin)

Beautiful pea shaped flowers. color blue and white, 2 to 5 feet, very desirable.

Lychnis, (Lamp flower)

Very satisfactory and reliable perennials with bright and attractive flowers, height 3 feet, colors white, crimson, scarlet and pink.

Lythrum, (Loo-estribe)

A beautiful native perennial with rose or purple colored spikes of flowers, height 2 feet.

Malva moschata, (musk mallow)

Exceptionally attractive fragrant flowers, height 2 feet, colors rose or white.

Monarda, Oswego Tea,

Showy flowers and fragrant foliage, 2 to 3 feet. colors red or white.

Myosotis, Forget-me-not, palustris and dissitiflora,

The forget-me-nots require no recommendation. The above are good varieties.

Orobus, (Bitter Vetch)

Flowers pea-shaped, purple, blue and red. 2 feet. May.

Pæonies, herbaceous and tree varieties,

No place of any importance can afford to be without pæonies. The tree varieties require winter protection in our locality.

Papaver, (Perennial Poppies)

Of the hardy poppies, nudicaule, bracteatum and orientale, deserve a place in every collection. They flower from June till October.

Penstemon, (Beard-Tongue)

Brilliant flowering plants, with stately panicles of richly colored flowers. Height 18 inches to 4 feet according to variety and cultivation. June till October.

Phlox,

repens and subulata are pretty dwarf edging or rockwork plants

Phlox paniculata and decussata,

No late flowering plant can compare with them for effective display.

Polemonium, (Jacob's Ladder)

A very pretty hardy flowering plant, with beautiful fern-like foliage.

Potentilla,

Interesting and pretty hardy border plants, with brilliant colored flowers ranging from the richest shades of yellow to the deepest crimson, pretty strawberry-like leaves.

Primula, (Primrose)

The varieties auricula, polyanthus and vulgaris, embrace the varieties commonly grown here. They are very desirable.

Pyrethrum,

This is a lovely class of daisy-like flowering plants, with both single and double flowers. Height about 2 feet. The variety liliginosum is a fine bold effective plant with white flowers. Height 6 feet, very effective in clump on lawn

Ranunculus, (crowfoot)

acris fl. pl.; aconitifolius, (fair maids of France): Speciosus and amplexicaulis are the best of these early spring perennial flowers. They prefer a moist cool heavy soil. Height 2 feet. Colors yellow and white.

Rheum officinalis,

A bold, striking, ornamental, foliage plant. Height 6 feet.

Rudbeckia, (Cone Flower)

The varieties *hirta*, *laciniata*, *maxima* and *Newmanii* are all worthy of a place in the flower border. 2 feet. July and August.

Saponaria Ocymoides, (soap wort)

A beautiful dwarf trailing plant, with pink flowers. May to August.

Scabiosa Caucasica,

One of the most handsome of hardy perennials, vigorous grower, color lilac blue. Destined to become very popular.

Silene, (Catch Fly)

Showy, hardy, herbaceous plants. White, crimson and pink flowers, height 2 feet

Silphium laciniatum, (Compass Plant)

A stately perennial, 8 to 9 feet high, producing large soft yellow flowers, which are said to change their position with the sun.

Spiræa; the following varieties of herbaceous *Spiræas* are well worth a place in every collection :

- Spiræa Aruncus*, white, 6 feet.
- " *Astilboides*, white, 2 feet.
- " *japonica*, white, 18 inches.
- " *Palmata*, crimson 2 feet.
- " *Ulmaria*, creamy white, 3 feet.
- " *Venusta*, rose, 3 feet. June to August.

Statice latifolia,

2 feet, flowers blue, July and August.

Tradescantia virginica, (Spider Wort)

Blue and white varieties, pretty.

Veronica, (speedwell) longifolia subsessilis,

" *spicata alba*,

Colors white, blue and purple, height 3 feet, July and August.



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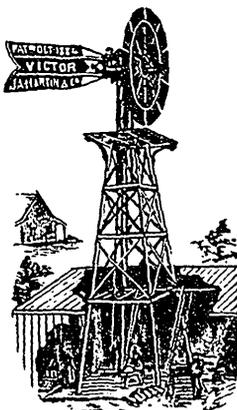
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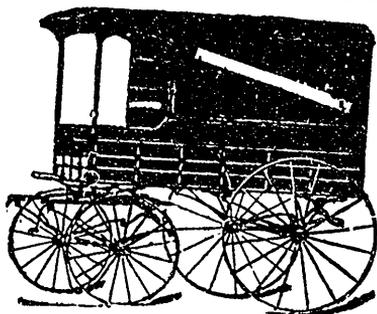
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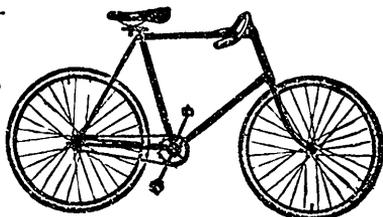
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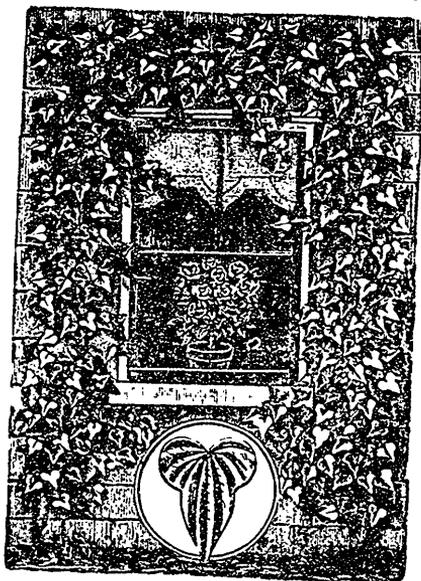
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