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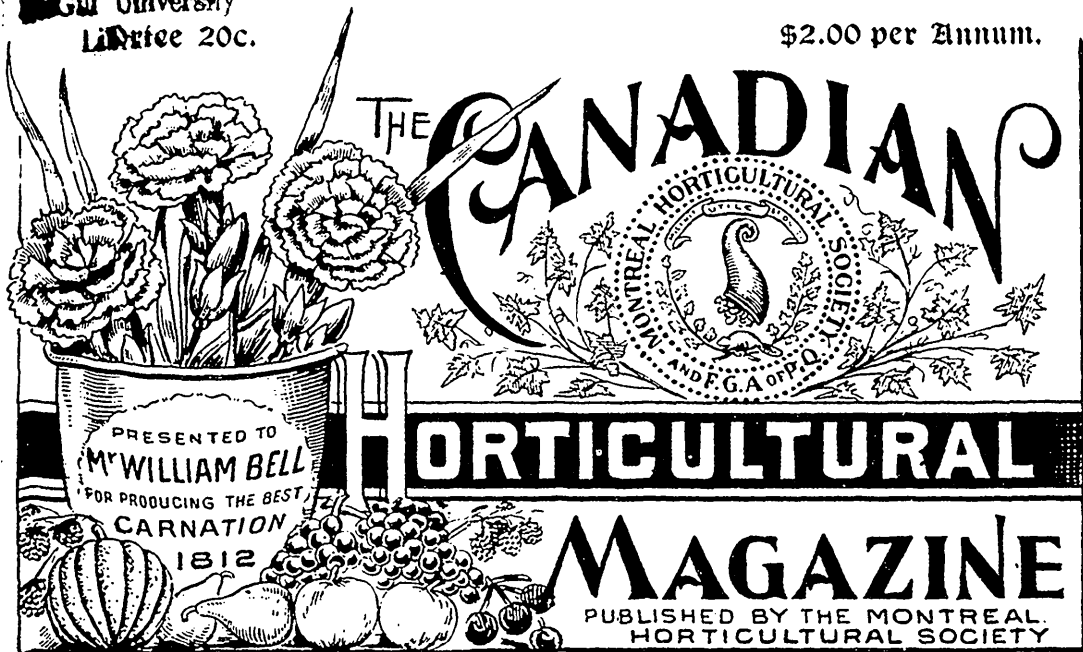
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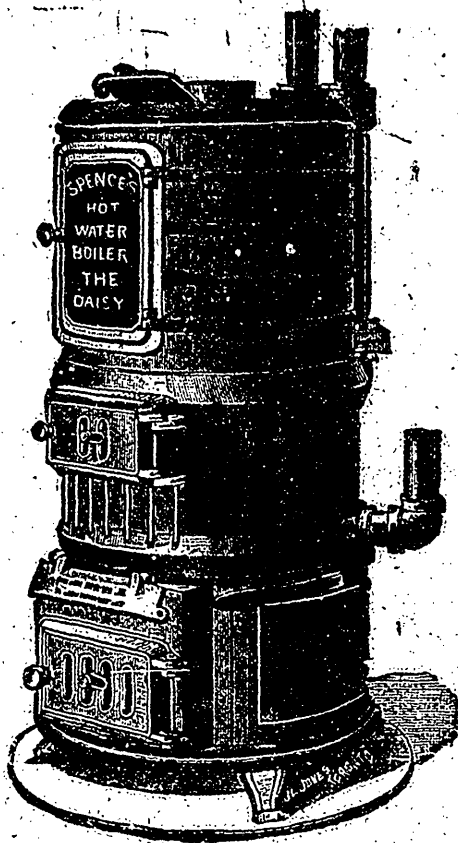
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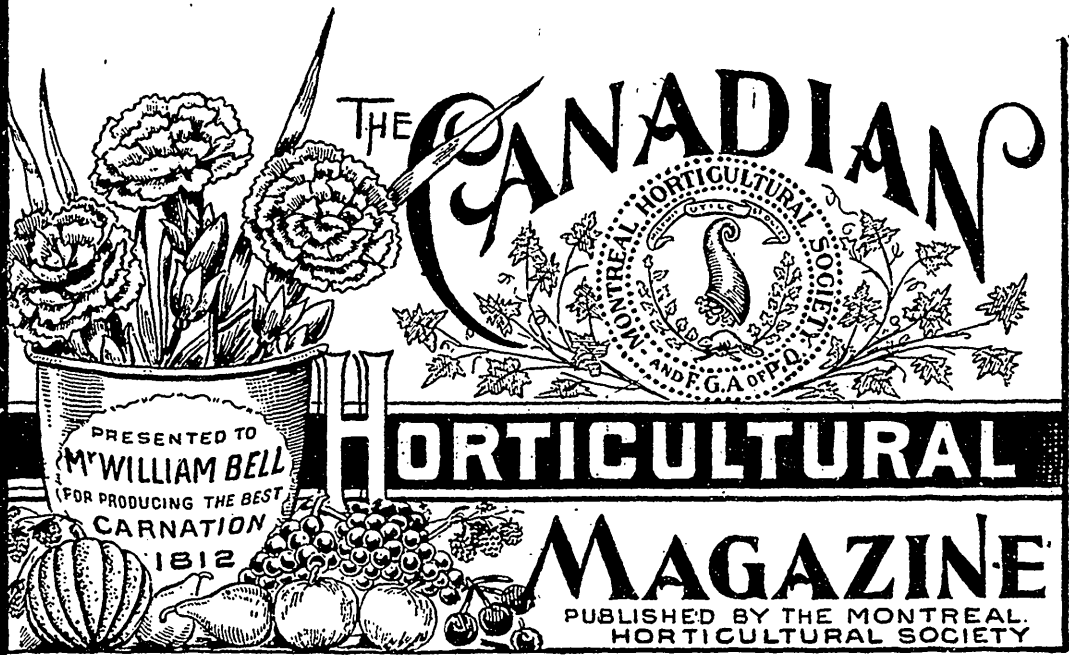
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## LAYING OUT GROUNDS.

The general principles of laying out the grounds around all kinds of country residences require that first, the natural and also the artificial capabilities of the place be well considered. Drives and walks to be laid out through grounds of any great extent, test the skill of the landscape gardener, as much as anything. Country villas, and the grounds around them, are often very much marred by stereotyped plans, both with regard to the houses themselves and the gardens around them. Nothing becomes so monotonous and even disagreeable as to see villa after villa, and garden after garden, repetitions of one another. After the useful, the ornamental in houses and all surroundings should be well and duly considered before a commencement has taken place. Every change afterwards on a small place occasions a great deal of inconvenience, and what is worth avoiding if possible is the extra cost of alterations. Next to the accommodation required, the effect to be produced by the ornamentation of house and grounds is of the highest importance, especially with all country villas and cottages. The surroundings should be such as give pleasure and repose, making an impressive picture in harmony with the place, and at the same time owning some originality in the laying out and planting which will arrest and deserve attention. In aiming at this, variety will be a feature, and where variety without crowding can be made the most of, the effect will in most cases be appreciated. This applies more particularly to the laying out of the walks, lawns, kitchen garden, with places for small and other fruits, shade and ornamental trees, wind screens, shrubberies, which should serve the purpose of shutting out the open glare. For a residence, no matter how small it may be, feels more comfortable when not too much exposed to winds, dust, and gaze of every passer-by. Walks or roads should never be made in straight lines if a proper pretext can be made to curve them. This is often difficult on a small flat surface, and where it cannot be

accomplished the geometrical system by compass and square should then be followed. Often where two roads lead into a house, one to the front door, and the other to the rear door, the two might be merged into one, and the extra space required for the second road be made to do some better service. This applies to small places, where the traffic in neither direction will be great. This too would serve as a pretext for a curved road, with a branch off at some convenient point towards the rear entrance. Shade trees should never be planted too close to the house. A few evergreen trees should appear on every plan of any pretention. Permanent specimen trees should be placed far enough apart so as not to interfere with each other when fully grown. The verandah should be literally covered with beautiful vines. These give a richness to the picture not otherwise easily obtained.



## SOME INTERESTING CANADIAN SHRUBS.

BY MR. ROBERT HAMILTON, GRENVILLE, QUE.

While the flowering shrubs to be found in our own woods and swamps may not rival the lilacs, mock-oranges, weigelas and others brought from abroad, they are nevertheless not without interest. Many of them are very beautiful, and, when transplanted into gardens and shrubberies, never fail to attract attention. Of this I had a striking proof some years ago, when I lifted a large clump of the *Kalmia glauca* from the swamp and planted it in my garden. During the month of June, the following year, when it was in bloom, it excited more enquiry than anything else, from almost every visitor, and all were astonished to know that it was a wild plant, that could be had for the gathering.



It is a low growing shrub of about eighteen inches in height, with bright green leaves, and large bunches of small crimson flowers.

*Kalmia Augustifolia* has narrow leaves and paler flowers, and blossoms three weeks earlier. Another very pretty shrub of the same natural order is the *Rhodora Canadensis*. The showy rosy purple flowers appear early in May, before the leaves.

The *Rhododendron maximum* used to be found in the swamp at Lapigeinnier, a good many years ago, but has long since disappeared from the locality. It has large thick leathery evergreen leaves, and large clusters of white flowers, spotted with yellow.

A remarkably pretty flowering shrub is the New Jersey Tea, *Ceanothus Americanus*. The leaves of this plant were used for tea during the American Revolution. Its very pretty white flowers are borne in rather large clusters at the ends of the branches during the whole of July. As its branches increase in length they recline upon the ground, so that it does not reach much over two feet in height.

The *Rubus odorata*, purple flowered Raspberry, is a very showy plant, that brightens up many a partially shaded hillside, and many a hedge row in the newer settlements. It is not at all like the common Raspberry. The leaf is large and broad, not unlike in size and shape some of the grape-vine leaves—thick and heavy, a deep dark green. The flowers, which are full two inches in diameter, are at first a bright purple, but fade away to a dull crimson.

Two of the *Viburnums* have large handsome flowers. The *V. lantanoides*—hobble bush—brightens the woods in the beginning of May with its large flat branches of purest white flowers. It is found in cool shady woods.

The *Viburnum opulus*, high-bush Cranberry, is probably the parent of the well known snowball tree, but, in the former only the outer flowers of the flat cyme are sterile and pure white, while in the snowball tree all the flowers are sterile. In the high bush Cranberry the central flowers of the cyme are fertile, and produce clusters of bright and very acid berries.

The wild Roses make a very beautiful effect, during their

flowering periods. Two species are quite common. *Rosa blanda* bears immense numbers of its large pale pink single roses early in May. *Rosa Carolina* reaches six feet and more in height, and bears great numbers of large fragrant deep pink flowers in June.

The *Pyrus acbutifolia*—choke berry,—is a very pretty little shrub, resembling a tiny apple tree. The flowers are white, with a tinge of purple, and are borne freely during the latter half of May and the beginning of June.

Some of the dwarf forms of the common choke cherry are very beautiful. One sometimes comes upon large clumps from two to three feet in height, that are quite a solid mass of bloom.

The snowy *Mespilus*—*Amelanchier Canadensis*, with its hanging branches of purest white flowers in April is very pretty.

A neat and pretty shrub is the Bladder-nut—*Staphylea trifolia*. This shrub is interesting chiefly from its large, inflated seed pods, and neat pale green foliage.

Another shrub that deserves our notice is the Witch Hazel—*Hamamelis Virginica*. A forked branch of this is supposed, by many country people, to be able to indicate where water may be found in the soil, and is used to locate the well. But apart from this, it deserves a place in the shrubbery. The foliage is large and smooth, with a wavy round-toothed margin, and gives the plant an attractive appearance.

The Cockspur Thorn is of bold striking appearance, with fine bright foliage, and myriads of branches of white flowers with purple stamens in May.

This list ought to be very much extended, but the few noted will give some idea of the value of our native shrubs.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

## CHATS ABOUT FLOWERS.

BY MRS. G. W. SIMPSON, MONTREAL.

## PART V.—BUDS—CUTTINGS.

In the last paper we considered double flowers, their habits and uses. The beginning of all this interesting and varied work of Dame Nature,—helped on by the Florist,—*is a bud*. The smallest of all buds is the microscopic *cell*. The large buds may be thought of as many cells rolled into one—packed closely together, and covered for the most part with a common envelope. Let us examine the seed of a common bean. I choose a bean because it is easy to see and handle, but any seed will answer the same purpose. Within that seed there is a living bud—if not growing, waiting for the opportunity to grow. Put the bean into the ground for a few days. Take it up again and examine it carefully. What do you see? The seed case has become too tight for the growing bud, which has broken it open and forced its way out. We may, indeed, say that intent upon its business, and in haste to make the most of favourable circumstances, it has gone two ways at once. The microscopic bud, in accordance with bud nature, has become two buds, one growing down into the dark earth to make roots, and the other growing up into the air and light to form stem, leaves, flowers and fruit. We will follow the up-growing bud. It makes its way bravely—the sharp, hard, *growing point* going first. When it is strong and green with sturdy leaves, say about a foot high, we will pinch off the growing point, and see what the plant will do. It will spend none of its energies at first on the poor mutilated head, but leave it to time and fresh air to heal the wound. All its strength will be sent in another direction. In the axil of each leaf, between the leaf and the stem, a little point of living cells, generally hidden from sight, lies in waiting, in case it may be wanted for any purpose not first in contemplation. To this point, or points, the injured plant now turns its attention, and sending into it, or them, as the case

may be, the sap no longer possible to, or wanted by, the budless apex, it encourages growth in another direction. Very soon buds will show themselves growing vigorously from many of the axils; first from one or two, then from many, extending and spreading in every direction, but not from the wounded part of the stem. Sometimes side buds are purposely pinched off when a strong and sturdy main stem is wanted, and annuals are often grown as perennials by this treatment. An annual lives, and seeds, and dies within a year. A biennial takes two years to accomplish the same work, seeding only the second year. We are all well acquainted with some biennials,—for instance, beets, carrots and turnips. The first year of their lives is taken up in housekeeping, so to speak. They are busy gathering nourishment from air and earth, and storing it up in their roots, in order to be ready to produce flowers and seeds when the second spring shall arrive. Perennial plants are continually storing up plant food either in stems or roots or both, and manage to live on and on into the ages until they can count by hundreds and even thousands of years. The length of life granted to a tree varies much, according to circumstances. California and Mexico are credited with the oldest trees known to modern botanists.

But the main object of every plant is to produce flowers and set seed. A plant left to itself, feeling itself to be weak and likely to die, will starve its leaves, and form a flower if possible, and die content if it can but mature a wretched seed to carry on existence into a second generation. I have seen many such flowers in neglected garden beds, where for some reason or other culture has been withheld. It is a grand effort of unassisted nature to overcome unhappy circumstances, and scramble back to duty and usefulness. And happily, all things being equal, they generally succeed in returning to the wild state in which they do their part towards maintaining those dependent on them—I mean the myriads of lowly creatures, worms, slugs, insects and birds, and the like, whose food consists of the wild vegetable life which we call weeds.

Let happen what will then, the plant, if strong enough to live at all, will encourage the little bud in the axil of the leaf,—the atom

of protoplasm hidden there, to content itself with a meagre allowance of leaves, and hasten to appear in form of a flower. It seems to be the same protoplasm which in other circumstances might appear as a branch with leaves.

We seem to have here a glimpse of the secret of the variation in the parts of plants. The bud or *growing point* of living protoplasm is always the same, but circumstances control its outward form and uses. Human fingers, or a bird's bill, or the nipping mouth of an insect, may deprive the plant of its first bud, that which started from the seed itself, and throw the whole burden of its life on one or more secondary buds. Each bud, wherever or whenever produced, is a bud of living protoplasm. The buds which develop into flowers in spring are prepared the previous season. When a perennial plant is *winter-killed* the growing points have been destroyed. If this destruction has taken place in the growing points at the end of the roots, there is no more life for that plant, but if the root and its protoplasmic buds survive the frost the plant will recover, always supposing there is sufficient strength left to build up the structure again. Plants are like human beings, where there is life there is hope, but in the case of plants it is not always worth while to waste time and space upon a plant which frost and disease have so weakened that even if life remain it will be a source of trouble and disease to its neighbours. It cumpers the ground, and is better thrown out. But the case of the plant which, in perfect health, is deprived of one or more growing points or buds, is different. So richly does Nature provide for contingencies that in many, perhaps most cases, there is a *latent* bud behind that which is *patent*. You know that *patent* means open, or plain to be seen, and that *latent* means hidden, concealed. The latent buds may never come to the light at all, the chances are that they will not, if nothing happens to the patent or visibly growing bud. But when the first growing buds are destroyed by accident, the latent bud begins to swell, and in time restores the plant to its vigour and usefulness by taking its place.

I have crowded a large subject into a small space, and treated a difficult matter in the easiest way that occurred to me, but I have left much unsaid, of necessity. Still, if you plant a common bean and experiment with it, I think you will quickly understand enough about growing buds to explain to yourself much that, at first, puzzles the observer of common plants.

Some plants are so strong that they will bear to be cut up into little pieces, and each part which contains a bud in it, can, with proper treatment and care, be induced to grow into a new plant, like the one of which it originally formed a part. This experiment can be tried at any time with a common scarlet geranium, which, if healthy, will be as good as anything for your purpose. Cut the stem of a large plant into small pieces, being careful that each piece has one or two undeveloped buds in it. Let them be just large enough to be seen in the axil of the leaf. Plant in very small pots, or several pieces closely together in one pot. If the work has been well done, you will, in due time, have new plants, each with roots, leaves and flowers, for every piece successfully treated.

So we see that the bud, or growing plant, has in itself the power of a whole plant. It is able to form out of its own living substance any and every organ natural to the plant of which it is a member.

It is not strange therefore that a plant with a *natural* inclination to double its parts can be made by skilful treatment to give petals instead of stamens. The gardener by his care and knowledge brings double butter-cups, double pæonies, double roses, double sun-flowers, and many other handsome and ornamental blossoms. He is careful to deprive the plant of organs he does not want, and encourage it to grow organs he does want. Just how he does it I cannot tell, for I am not acquainted with the gardener's craft. It is a work of constant care and observation, by night as well as by day, and requires great experience in the habits and manners of plants to bring them to perfection. Young plants, like young children, have wills of their own, and seedlings vary in habits, tastes and preferences as much as the children of a large family. Like children also they are best trained in nurseries and schools by experts, or persons

devoted to their welfare, in order that good individual habits may be encouraged and strengthened, and bad and unprofitable tendencies be discouraged and weeded out.

LUCY SIMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)



## A BOX OF PLANTS.

BY MRS. JACK, CHATEAUGUAY BASIN, QUE.

The express messenger left at my door a box of plants, full of present beauty and of future promise. Ah! said I, here are some of my favorites—*Begonia Rex*—I always resent the idea of their being nick-named “Elephant’s Ears,” for like other nick-names one does not thank the giver for such a synonym.

What beautiful blotchings in bronze and silver! and I notice that our family florist, who insists already on giving them a drink, is careful to apply the water to the earth of the pot, and so to reach the roots, but not to wet the leaves. They do well in the north window of a living room, if kept moist and cool during summer.

Gay little geraniums, pink and crimson and white, of various colors, even what the ladies call “off shades.” They are brilliant, peeping out of the box. The name is derived from *geranos*, a Greek word that signifies “crane,” from the resemblance of the seed to a crane’s bill. Many of the most beautiful come from the Cape of Good Hope, and they thrive during the hot dry summer, when many other things suffer from the heat. As I take out the carnations I am reminded that this was the flower of Jupiter—hence its name, which is a Greek combination. There is no bloom on the plants, but I can look forward to future fragrance, and in fancy can inhale the rich spicy perfume of its exquisite clove-like odors.

And here is "Ficus elastica," the India rubber tree of commerce. It reminds me of "another story," that I read lately, how the little boy said to his mother that he had watched "her rubber plant for weeks, and it didn't seem to grow a pair of rubbers at all," which showed a good deal of faith as well as ignorance. It is a very decorative plant, with its long shining leathery leaves, and will endure a good deal of careless treatment, especially drouth, being a native of hot dry countries. Here is a pretty little leaf, a plant I do not know. It is called Gibraltar mint—I wonder if it is a native of that rocky island in the sea. A friend has lately written to me of the poppies that grow wild and brilliant there, and how they lose beauty and coloring when pressed, and cannot be described.

And here are some Pelargoniums—with fancy blotched flowers, in full clusters. These plants have been the delight of the amateur, and have received great care from French hybridists. Looking at the "Royal George" the thought occurred to me that there should be a plant called "Royal Victoria," one not so rare and unattainable to the people as the Victoria Regia, that great and famous lily, but a plant for every household, common as any window plant, and named in honor of this jubilee year. So it would become endeared to the children's hearts, and a household word in the land.

But while I moralize the plants are potted, and I am thinking of the blossom they will give me when the winter winds blow again, for they have thrown out their little white rootlets that are full of strength for the plant, and of promise for the future, and as in everything of life we find pleasure in anticipation—it is the strength of life, amid its cares and sorrows—something to hope for, something to look forward to.

ANNIE L. JACK.



## PRESENT EXPERIMENTS IN SHIPPING OUR TENDER FRUITS TO BRITAIN.

The thorough system of cold storage transportation to the British markets, devised and put into effect by the Hon. Mr. Fisher, our practical Minister of Agriculture, should not operate solely to the benefit of the dairying industry of the country. Nor will it, if we may anticipate the result of passing events. The officials of the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa have been quick to see further reaching advantages of this reform in the method of exporting our perishable products, and are now engaged in testing the practicability of shipping across our more tender fruits—pears, peaches, plums, grapes and tomatoes—under the safeguard of refrigeration. These consignments it is intended to sell on their merits in the British markets. A passing word with Professor Craig when in Montreal in the latter part of September, superintending the despatch of one of these consignments, informed us that then the equivalent of eight cars of fruit had been despatched to British ports.

Heretofore private experiment in sending to England our comparatively tender varieties of apples has led to the conviction that they could not be marketed on the other side in such condition as to insure a fair profit to the shipper; and it has seemed, under the conditions of ocean transportation which prevailed until recently, as if our foreign commerce in fruits must be restricted to the later maturing and better keeping varieties of apples. This, we understand, was the experience even under the system of maritime refrigeration which was in practice so recently as last year, imperfect as it was.

Should these experimental shipments demonstrate that those of our fruits which hitherto, because of their perishable nature, have been marketed locally, or within the range of populous centres connected by railway, can be now sent across the Atlantic and sold in the critical markets of Great Britain at a paying profit to the

Canadian grower, a material step will have been taken to our commercial benefit. The basis of any success we have reached as a nation, or may hope to attain, surely has been, and must be, dependent upon those products of Canadian soil which we can raise and export profitably, and thereby convert into gold; and it should be realized as widely as the Dominion, that the Experimental Farms, established by Government here and there from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are important factors in that success. In these experimental shipments of tender fruits they will, at least, accomplish a negative benefit to fruit growers by obviating private adventure and possible loss; and, let us hope, will lead the way to real and positive advantage by demonstrating that our surplus crop of tender fruits are now within the reach of a profitable foreign market.

Expert agriculturists and horticulturists are not necessarily expected to be also political economists; still it was apparent that about the time our export of cheese was nearing the danger-point a certain proportion of the milk produced in Canada was diverted from cheese into butter; and our foreign butter trade has been revived to a material extent, under the prompting and influence of the officials of the Central Experimental Farm.

New introductions, and introductions called new, in grains, fruit trees, shrubs and flowering plants, are quite as prevalent as new systems and inventions to the manufacturer; and one of the constant duties assumed by our Experimental Farms is the testing of new varieties. The benefit of this should not be underestimated, sparing, as it does, private experiment, expense, and probable waste of time. It was something of appreciable value to know, after experiments had been made at Ottawa, that Russian sunflowers in combination with corn and horse-beans, are highly nutritious to cattle, this constituting a complete ration, which corn by itself is not. Effective tests of this nature have an important bearing upon the production of milk, cheese and butter. Their work has elicited that varieties of cereals popularly grown throughout the country were relatively inferior to other varieties which their experiments showed to be much more productive. The much advertised and talked of

sacaline, that new forage plant for which the stock owner was alleged to be waiting, was found to be practically worthless. But the new introductions which have been weighed in the balance at the Experimental Farms and found wanting have been numerous.

We recall the publication by Professor Craig of an exact register of the winter hardiness at Ottawa of a manifold variety of fruit trees, compiled after careful test. Orchards are being planted, and reconstructed, and a record of this kind should be invaluable to those so engaged, who, wherever located in the Province of Quebec, by making a common sense allowance for any disparity of conditions which may exist between their own location and Ottawa, have a ready guide to suitable varieties, without the need of tedious and mayhap unprofitable personal experiment.

But examples need not be multiplied. Moreover, the officials of the Central Experimental Farm are always open to enquiry, and in the writer's experience have been invariably businesslike, painstaking and courteous in their reply.

But to return to the matter in question, from which we have inadvertently digressed, are all of our incomparable melons, grown on the island of Montreal, sold to the best advantage? True, many of them go to Boston, New York, and to some other cities in the States, where presumably there is good taste. If not, the surplus production might be now conveyed across the Atlantic under the improved conditions of transportation. We recollect, but would not relate the story if our authority were not unimpeachable, being told of a melon which was seen in a restaurateur's window in Picadilly, priced half a guinea! And it was not a Montreal nutmeg melon either, but a "miserable yellow jaundiced-looking thing," to quote my informant, which we, more favored, would despise. True, this particular melon was seen in London twenty years ago; but we are not aware that the population of the great metropolis has been brought within reach of really good melons, until Mr. Fisher made the way.

Our vegetable marrows too, which develop to a size unknown on the other side of the Atlantic, our refreshing cucumbers, our

queer-shaped squashes and ponderous pumpkins, may be worth thinking about. Imagine the difficulty of producing an inferior tomato in England, Scotland or Ireland, laboriously, and with the aid of glass, and witness on any summer market day the waggon loads of bright luscious fruit produced in this Canada of ours. Incidentally, these apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, and other things, should go a long way towards demonstrating to the uninformed, if that degree of ignorance has come down through the generations from the French period of occupation, that this vast domain is something more and better than an "acre of snow." There is really some temptation to throw one of these enormous pumpkins or squashes in Rudyard Kipling's teeth, with an intimation that it was produced under a persistent temperature of 95° Fah.—whilst we sweltered.

Professor Craig is good enough to undertake to furnish us with a statement of the results obtained from these experimental shipments of tender fruits, when returns have reached him.

W. M. R.



Photographs of notable Plants, Fruits and Flowers will be gladly received by the publishers for reproduction in these pages.

Questions may be freely asked on the various branches of horticulture, and answers will be willingly accorded.

The Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association includes in its membership some eminently competent authorities on botany, entomology, and those sciences identified with horticulture, by whose courtesy enquirers may be assured of an intelligent and accurate answer to their questions.

NOTES ON OLD AND MODERN GARDENS  
OF MONTREAL.

BY MR. RICHARD G. STARKE, WESTMOUNT.

## PART IV.

On the south side of Sherbrooke Street, formerly Côteau Barron, between De Bleury and City Councillors Streets, were, from 1800 to 1840, the "Blink Bonny Gardens" of Mr. Robert Cleghorn, which extended southward as far as the line of Berthelet, now Ontario Street. These gardens were very attractive in their day to those interested in horticulture in its higher phases. Mr. Cleghorn, being of superior intelligence, the son of a medical practitioner in Edinburgh, and himself educated for a learned profession, did not fail to bring a student's culture to the pursuit he adopted on coming to Montreal, which was of benefit to those possessing or in charge of gardens of that period, and we find among his horticultural triumphs that he originated two varieties in pomology which survive in our gardens of to-day, viz: the "Blink Bonny Seedling" and the "Montreal Beauty," the latter an exceedingly beautiful crab apple of phenomenal size. These gardens were also noted for fine grapes, and several choice pears, especially the Bon Chrétien. Silver medals for flowers and fruits are tangible evidence of Mr. Cleghorn's success in these departments. When the Earl of Dalhousie (Governor-General 1820 to 1824), came to Montreal with his Countess, they never failed to visit the Blink Bonny Gardens, and discuss with Mr. Cleghorn matters pertaining to the ancient and honourable art of fruit and flower culture, in which both took an enthusiastic interest, especially in relation to Canada. Correspondence also ensued, and several letters of Lord Dalhousie to Mr. Cleghorn are still extant. The situation of these gardens of sixty years ago is indicated on the Sherbrooke Street frontage by the residence of F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., and that of the late C. D. Proctor, Esq.; the latter retaining the name of Blink Bonny.

Further east, on the south side of Sherbrooke Street, extending between Mance and Church Streets, is the old mansion and garden

of Adam Skaife, Esq. It has perhaps the unique interest of being essentially the same for one hundred years and of remaining in possession of the same family for that length of time.

This old stone house, No. 630, of which two engravings are here given, is well known to all Montrealers, and attracts the attention of strangers by its antique appearance.

The property, originally thirty-three acres, extended south to the centre of the ridge between Ontario and St. Catherine Streets, and north to what is now Pine Avenue, and was bought by John Platt, Esq., at Sheriff's sale, in 1797. Mr. Platt, a U. E. Loyalist, came to this country from the United States about 1780, and engaged in business as a hardware merchant on St. Paul Street, where he also lived, as was the custom in those days. The central part of the house was already in existence, having been built by the previous owner, Jacob Jordan, Esq., merchant, who had acquired the property, or a part of it, in 1767, from the estate of A. Lemoyne Monnier. Mr. Platt added the wings to the house, and doubtless extended and improved the garden, leaving it, in 1807, very much the same as it is to-day. Trees have died and trees have grown, and the limits in recent years have been narrowed somewhat by the opening of Mance and Church Streets, but the old garden is still very large, considering the situation, and Mr. Platt would probably recognize it could he revisit the scene.

The property was occupied by the widow and descendants of Mr. Platt till 1837, when it was leased for a few years by the late Hon. James Ferrier, and subsequently, for a short time, by Colonel the Hon. Charles Gore, C. B., Dy. Quarter-Master-General. After Colonel Gore, Charles Geddes, Esq., who had married a granddaughter of Mr. Platt, lived here for a number of years. The present occupant, Mr. Skaife, who had also formed a similar connection with the family, came into possession in 1863.

The old garden was famous sixty years ago for its fruits, particularly plums. Indeed it is still remarkable in this respect, more than one thousand gallons of fine blue plums having been gathered from its trees in one season.



FRONT VIEW OF MR. SKAIFE'S HOUSE, 630 SHERBROOKE STREET.  
Typical of the country mansions of the last century, built 1767; wings added 1777 or '98.



VIEW OF MR. SKAIFE'S HOUSE, FROM THE GARDEN IN REAR.



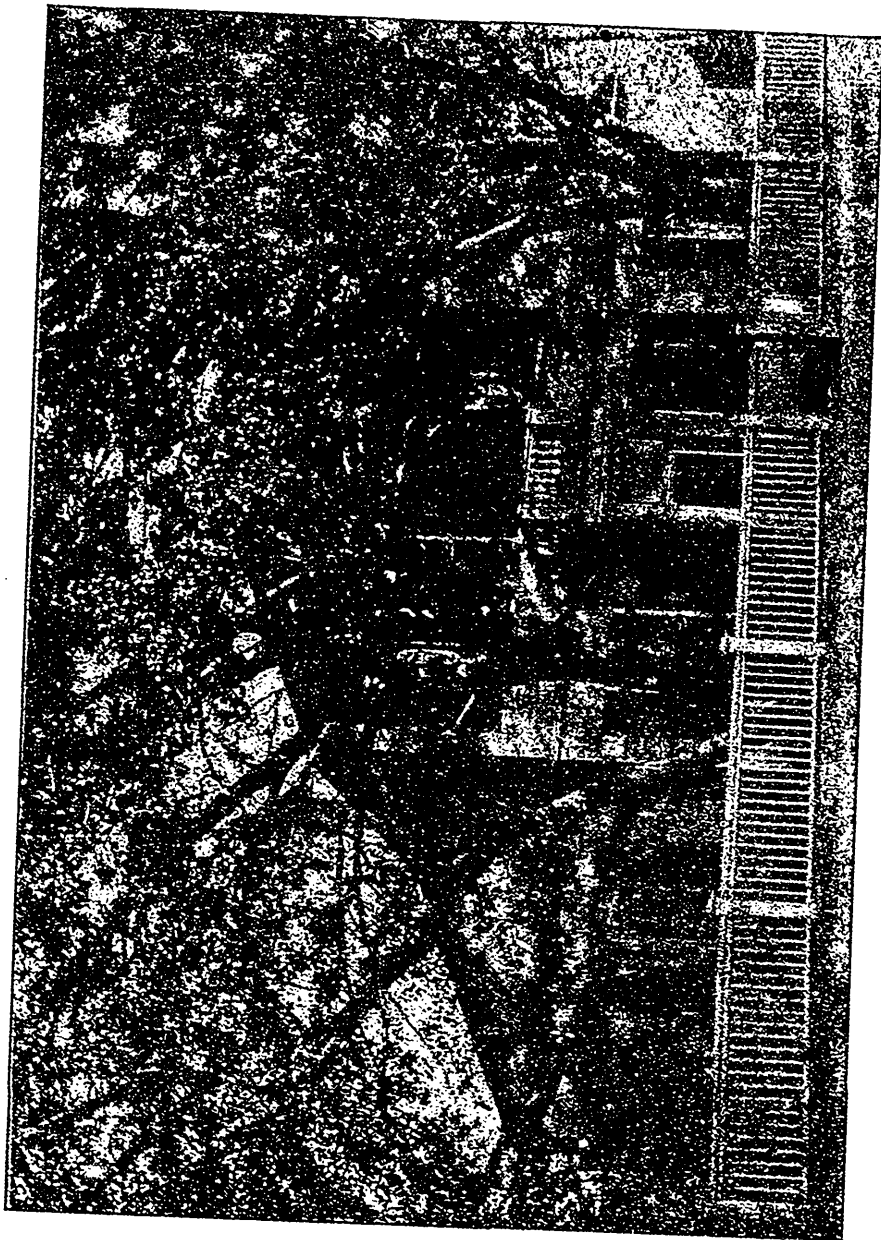
A little further east, on the same side of Sherbrooke Street, between Church and St. Urbain Streets, was the large cut-stone mansion, of quaint, picturesque design, built by Jacob Hall, Esq., between 1819 and 1825, and acquired by the late William Budden, Esq., for his family residence, about 1830, and which remained in possession of his heirs till 1872; one of those roomy, comfortable country houses, with gardens, on the Côteau Barron, unique in character, of which an engraved illustration is here given. With a frontage of two hundred feet on Sherbrooke Street, the property extended southward to the centre of the rising ground beyond Ontario Street, covering an area of about four arpents. On the slope at the sides and in rear of the house was a garden and orchard, for many years celebrated for its fine fruits. Fameuse and Pomme Grise apples, white and blue plums, and delicious pears, grew in abundance over an area of an acre in extent. The remaining grounds were laid out as meadows and pastures. In the hollow, where Ontario Street now crosses, wandered a pure, bright little stream, where many a fine black minnow for bait and numerous crawfish were taken.

The house and garden were bought and occupied by Mr. J. H. Mooney, and later by Edmund Barnard, Esq., Q.C., who resided here for a number of years. The garden and grounds are now built over on every side, and even the house itself is so greatly changed, if not improved, that it would not be recognized by those familiar with its former aspect. It is now the residence of Arthur Dansereau, Esq., Montreal's present Post Master.

But to return to Mount Royal and its environs, the centre of vernal attraction;—under its eastern wooded slopes an example may be found, especially of extensive ornamental grounds, in Piedmont, the old-time property of the Hon. Judge Foucher, and of John Frothingham, Esq., and more recently the residence of the late J. H. R. Molson, Esq.

On the roads that girdle the base of Mount Royal, at various points, fifty years ago, were a few gardens worthy of note.

Continuing along Park Avenue till we reach that of Mount Royal, and turning westward, we have on our left "Cherry Grove," an old-fashioned stone cottage with, formerly, an excellent garden,



VIEW OF MR. BUDDEN'S HOUSE, NO. 600 SHERBROOKE STREET.

where the fruit from which it was named, seventy-five years ago, grew in great abundance, some thirty bushels in a season; but was only one of the varieties for which it was noted; apples, pears, plums and small fruits being cultivated with equal success. The garden and orchard covered some eight acres, and extended eastward beyond the lines of Park Avenue. The house was built in 1822, by Oliver Smith, Esq., and remained for three generations the family residence, till 1874, when it was acquired by the City, since which period it has woefully declined, as corporation properties on the outskirts of Mount Royal Park have noticeably been allowed to do.

Following the curve into the Cote St. Catherine Road, the first property on our right is "The Poplars," so named from a row of poplar trees which formerly grew by the road side to the south of the property, a stone cottage originally identical in design with "Cherry Grove," and which at a somewhat earlier period was also built by Mr. Oliver Smith. It was acquired in 1818 by Charles Grant, Esq., of the North-West Company. A large greenhouse, fine garden and orchard of six or seven acres, extended eastward, including part of the present Exhibition grounds.

Like numbers of the rural homes of that period it has seen change and vicissitude, and was later occupied for many years as a tavern or wayside inn, known as the White House, and after being destroyed by fire was restored in its present form by Mr. Walter Wilshire, Florist, and once more dedicated to horticulture, his extensive conservatories covering all the available space to the limits of the property.

Continuing along the Cote St. Catherine Road, we presently meet with an object on our right familiar to the eye of the pedestrian of fifty years ago, now ruinous, but then neat and attractive, and still worthy of scrutiny and remark. This is a summer or garden house, surmounting a shapely natural mound a little way from the road and shaded with trees. A few words in passing as to its origin, which may not be generally known, will not be out of place. Some seventy years ago or more, in the early days of steam navigation, it formed the roundhouse, or captain's cabin of the Steamer

"Car of Commerce," which plied between Montreal and Quebec, 1819,—one of the fleet of boats of the Messrs. Molson,—and the vessel being wrecked the cabin was acquired by Mr. Robert Aird, who removed it *en masse*, no light task considering its dimensions, and placed it where it now stands. This he surrounded with a neat verandah and covered the whole with a curved roof with projecting eaves; some 25 feet by 15. Being of excellent material and workmanship, and overlaid with many coatings of paint during its voyaging days, it formed for many years a snug retreat by the wayside, where he could enjoy a leisure hour with visitors and friends. The property consists of a dozen acres, and was cultivated by Mr. Aird as a general fruit and vegetable garden from 1819 to 1866, and had been the property of the father of Mr. Aird, a merchant of St. Paul Street, in the city, on the present site of Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co.'s large warehouse. A little further on we pass the old stone residence. It may also be of interest to mention another object at the north side of the mound as showing a custom which prevailed in those days, before there were rural cemeteries, or the beautiful glades of Mount Royal were devoted to interments. This is a mortuary vault of stone, which was built in 1821 by Mr. Adam L. McNider, a connection of Mr. Aird's. It has long ceased to be used for the purpose for which it was designed, but still bears a memorial tablet above the entrance.

Passing onward we arrive at the residence, 1833 to '52, of Tancrède Bouthillier, Esq., Sheriff of Montreal, 1863 to '73, a large brick mansion with handsome vinery, grounds with shrubbery; and an extensive garden and orchard to the rear, where a variety of choice grapes, pears and plums, and the Fameuse, Pomme Grise, Bourassa, and now extinct Roseau apple, were grown to perfection. A short distance in rear of the garden is a pond of about 200 by 75 feet, surrounded with beautiful elms. The area of the farm consisted of some eighty acres. To this property Mr. Bouthillier gave the name which has since been most appropriately extended to the whole neighbourhood—that of Outremont.

From 1852 to '57 it was occupied by G. H. Ryland, Esq., Registrar for Montreal. It was later purchased by Donald Lorn

Macdougall, Esq., who made it his residence from 1856 to '78, by whom the garden and grounds were tastefully maintained.

It is now the property of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institution, where the deaf mutes are instructed in husbandry under the direction of the Rev. Father Charest.

To the opposite side of the Cote St. Catherine Road, from the leafy recesses of the mountain formerly came a copious stream of sparkling water, flashing in the sunlight and leaping from the rocks to a trough by the wayside with the noise of falling waters, and affording a refreshing draught to the thirsty pedestrian and the horses of the *habitants* journeying to and from the city markets. For some unfortunate reason the greater portion of this bright mountain brook has been diverted to another channel, and the old rustic wooden spout from which it finally leaped, is replaced by a large iron pipe from which its languid little current is scarcely seen to flow. Higher on the hillside, cut stone has been substituted for its native rocky bed, and, as a work of art, is doubtless a success; in short the broiling little stream has been "improved" almost out of existence.

On the north side of the road, at the corner of what is now Rockland Avenue, is a large square rubble stone house, the property sixty years ago of Peter Warren Dease, Esq., a notable "North-Wester," who, in 1836-'38, explored and mapped a large part of the Arctic coast of North America, between the Coppermine River and Point Barrow, and who made other important surveys in the further North-West, then but little known save to the Indian tribes, and where his name is permanently associated with a tributary of the Yukon, shown on maps as the Dease River. For these meritorious achievements he was awarded a pension by the Imperial Government of £100, a sum which would now be considered quite inadequate as a recompense for services so distinguished. The farm extended northward over an area of about eighty acres. Attached to the residence was an extensive garden and orchard, which have long since ceased to exist. The strongly built dwelling is now the Town Hall of Outremont.

(To be Continued).

OLD FAVOURITES AMONG FLOWERS—  
CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS.

BY MR. F. BRUNTON, HAMILTON, ONT.

It is questionable whether many gardeners who have a conservatory to furnish are fully aware of the usefulness of the blue and white Pyramidal Campanulas for that purpose. Nothing could be more effective than the tall spikes of white and blue amongst other plants.

The cultivation is very simple. Seeds should be sown early in the spring. Procure a small packet each of the white and blue varieties, sow in separate pans filled with fine potting soil, which should be composed of loam, leaf-mould and sand, thoroughly mixed, and put through a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch sieve. Disperse the seeds thinly on the surface, and scatter a little fine soil over them. Place the pans in the greenhouse, in a close frame if you have one, and shade them till the seedlings appear. As soon as they make their appearance give them more light. When large enough to handle they should be transplanted into small pots, say  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and grown on till these are full of roots, and another shift is necessary.

As these varieties have proved quite hardy in Ontario, in the open ground, I may safely advise wintering them in pots in a cold frame, or even plunge them in coal ashes in a sheltered position out of doors. In April or May, transfer them to their flowering pots, namely 6 to 7 inch, using a compost of good loam and sand, with an admixture of well decayed manure. Stand the plants outside in a warm, sunny position, and when the flower spikes are discernable assist them by applications of liquid manure or soot water. Stakes will be necessary to support the flower spikes, else the wind will blow them over, and there is a danger of them being broken. They may be transferred to the conservatory, a few at a time, choosing the earliest first, which under the warmer conditions will be the first to bloom, and in this way a succession may be kept up through the summer. By attention to these simple details of cultivation there is no reason why every amateur should not have a display of these attractive flowers.

F. BRUNTON.

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Towards the end of the summer and throughout autumn the yellow flowered hardy border plants are particularly conspicuous.

What a gorgeous display they make! Among those deserving of more than passing notice are different varieties of *Helianthus*, or Sunflowers. For an effective clump on a lawn few plants can vie with them. They are also well adapted for a back-row plant in the mixed border, where, associated with the blue and purple shades of our charming Michaelmas Daisies, they produce a very pleasing effect.

The Rudbeckias are distinct and showy, and their blooms are very lasting. Their dark colored cones in the center of the flower show up to great perfection in contrast with the golden yellow petals. "Golden Glow" is one of the finest acquisitions to that handsome class of plants. It has been introduced lately, and deserves all that has been said in its praise.

The numerous fine varieties of *Phlox decussata* are exceedingly beautiful. Their almost continuous blooming qualities during the late summer and early autumn months make them indispensable in the garden. The purple and white varieties harmonize well with the gaudy yellow blooms of the *Helianthus*, *Heleniums*, *Anthemis*, *Rudbeckias*, *Heliopsis*, and other showy Autumn flowering perennials of like tints; while the numerous fine varieties of rose color, salmon, crimson and other shades of phlox make a display of great beauty throughout the fall. *Pyrethrum Uliginosum* has a charming effect when planted singly or in a clump on the lawn. This is another plant of recent introduction to the herbaceous list which is a positive gain. Its stately height and chaste white blossoms give it a first place in any collection.

*Boltonia Asteroides* is another late flowering hardy gem which will surely become a favorite when better known. Coupled with its height, its airy willow like appearance gives it a rather unique figure, and certainly deserving of admiration. This subject is surely an inexhaustible one, but at the same time it is one of the great importance to all lovers of gardening.

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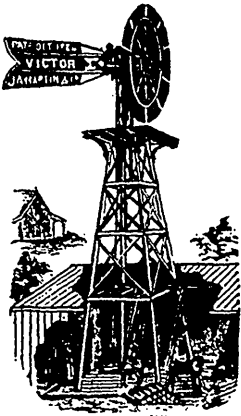
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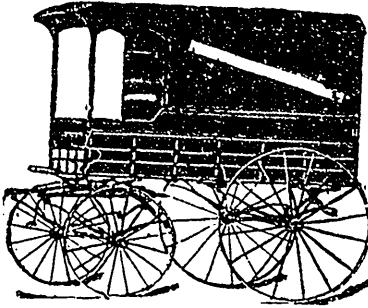
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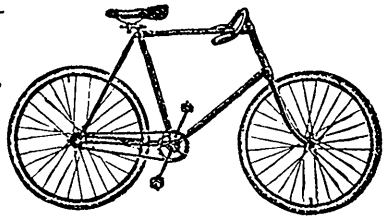
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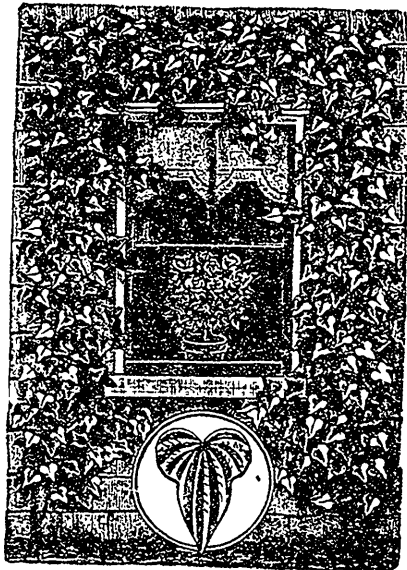
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