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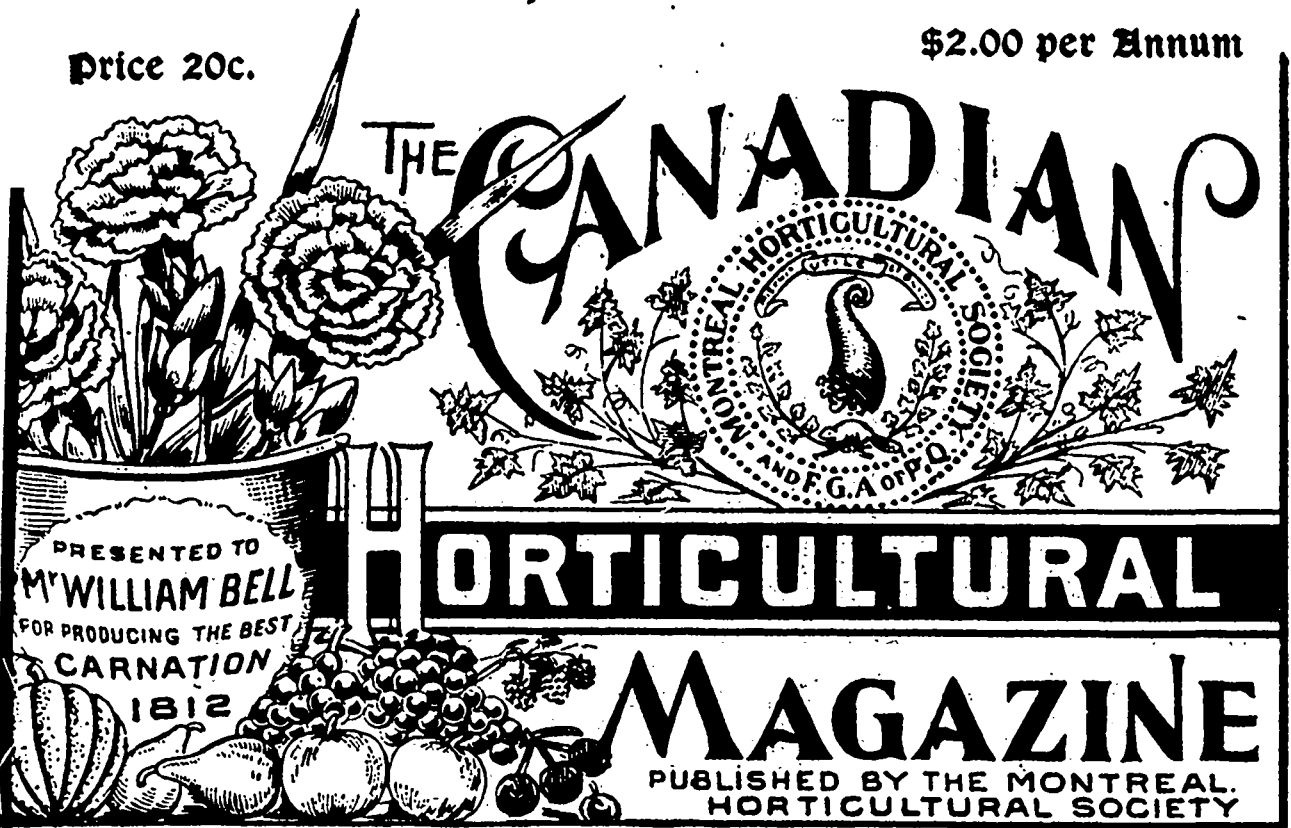
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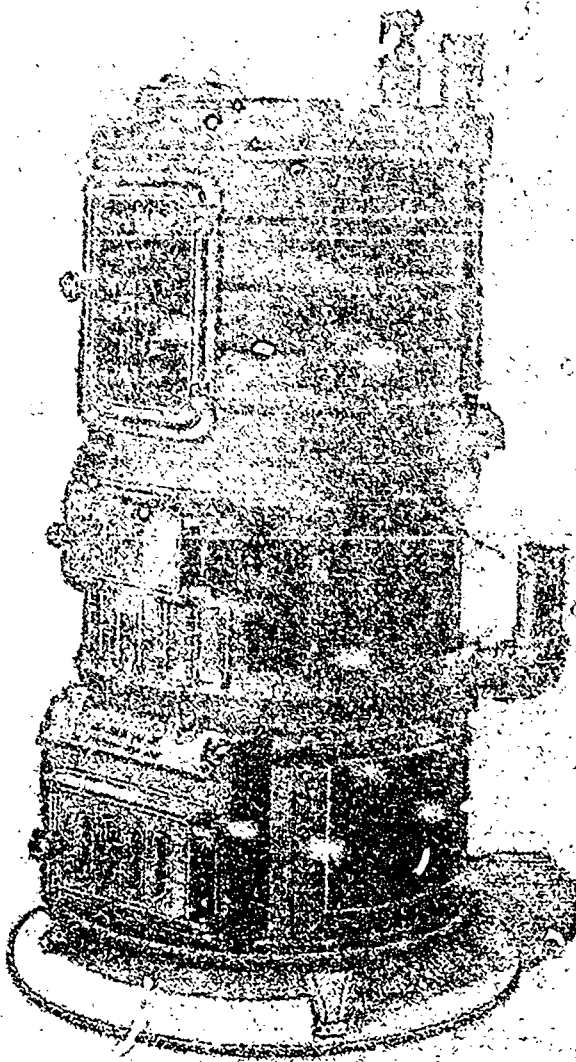
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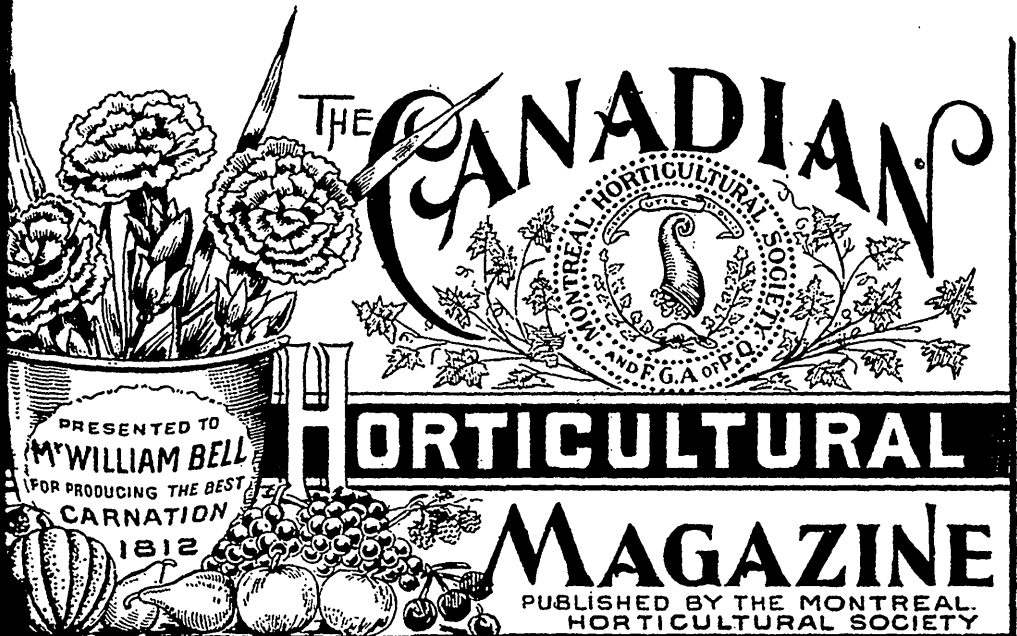
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FAMILIAR NOTES ON MODERN GARDENS.

BY SIR JAMES M. LEMOINE, F. R. S. C.

II.

Splendid specimens of the ornate modern garden can be seen at Stowe, Painshill, Esher, Claremont, Hagley, Persfield, Woburn Farm and in the royal gardens and parks at Kew, at Frogmore, the botanical gardens of London, those of Regent's Park, Exton Hall, Trentham, and especially the magnificent grounds, conservatories and graperies, at Chatsworth, the princely residence of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

In America the gardener's art was for a long time neglected. The May Flower pilgrims and their descendants were too busy burning witches at Salem to devote much time to the ornamentation of their new homes, though Boston, New York and Philadelphia later on furnished noble examples of progress in this science. The clever Mr. Downing laid down rules for rural architecture and the ornamentation of pleasure grounds, which resulted in most beneficial changes. Downing did for America, what Repton, Loudon, and Kent have done for England.

But America owes a special debt of gratitude to an eminent foreigner—a successful tree planter, Andre Parmentier, a brother of the famous Chevalier Parmentier, Mayor of Enghein, in Holland. Parmentier emigrated to the United States from Holland, in 1824. In the splendid orchards and exquisite gardens laid out by him in Brooklyn, near New York, he strove to furnish plans and designs suited to the soil and exposure, combining nature with art.

Whilst stopping at Long Island, Mr. Parmentier received innumerable orders to lay out pleasure-grounds and make plantations—first visiting the locality, and adapting the style of ornamentation to the site and lay of the land.

We are told that the southern states of the Union, and even portions of Canada, as far as Montreal, took advantage of his rare

taste as a landscape gardener; and it must be confessed, there was room for improvement in Canadian gardens as well as in those across the border.

Ornate gardens, under French rule, were indeed few and far between in New France.

The first on record is that of the immortal founder of Quebec, laid out in July, 1608,—under Cape Diamond, in rear of the “Abitation,” in the lower town—this, however, at best was but a vegetable plot, where Champlain sowed “wheat, fall rye, and planted wild vines,”* cuttings plucked probably on his way up the St. Lawrence from the hillsides of Isle de Bachus—the green island of Orleans, four miles below Quebec. Later on, when his brave and blooming young bride set up housekeeping at the “Abitation,” more than likely flower beds and *parterres* were added, where Her Excellency might in her Canadian solitude forget the bonnie flowery banks of the Seine, whilst her sturdy lord went out exploring the country, or parleying, gun in hand, with the savage hordes hutted round forest-enzoned Stadacona.

With the lapse of years, fruit and vegetable gardens became a necessary adjunct to the extensive land-grants conceded by the *Seigneurs Primitifs* or the French Crown, to Rene Rohault, son of the Marquis de Gamache, to Bishops Saint Vallier and Laval, to the Duchess d’Aiguillon, Madame de la Peltrie and other pious French ladies, founders of colleges, convents and hospitals: many of these useful gardens exist to this day.

It is hard to picture in 1731, Samos, the grand, the exquisite country-seat of Monseigneur Dosquet, Bishop of Samos, crowning the lofty, wooded plateau, at Sillery, unprovided with a garden—an ornate one, to boot. Samos—Woodfield, as it was styled later on, when it became the beautiful manor of the late Hon. Wm. Sheppard—had scarcely a rival for river views or rustic adornment, amidst the many fairy abodes round the Ancient Capital. Brooks, flowers, an aviary, nothing was wanting.

In 1748 the administrator of Canada at Government House,

* Samuel Champlain, Ferland, p. 275.

Quebec—Count de la Galissoniere—was a person of refined tastes, a scholar, a scientist, a botanist, a philosopher, a fighting naval commander (and luckless Admiral Byng found it out to his cost). His personality had so impressed the Swedish savant, Her Peter Kahn, his guest at the Chateau St. Louis, that he tells us in his "Travels" that when His Excellency discoursed in his presence, he nearly imagined he heard his illustrious master, the great Linnæus, speaking. Count de la Galissoniere had not only the Chateau Terrace—extended in our day into the famous Dufferin Terrace—as a promenade for himself and guests, but he had also access, when he chose, to the garden adjoining the Fort or Chateau—known to this day as "Le Jardin du Fort," or Governor's Garden—so attractive for its umbrage, green foliage, flowers, and grand river views.

Quebec had to wait many long years before it broke from the past and its *négligé* style of gardens. There were here no Parmentier, no Loudon, no Downing, to lay out picturesque gardens—to plan ornate villas. West Point, N. Y., however, sent us Major Douglass, a distinguished Professor, who laid out for us the beautiful Mount Hermon cemetery. In 1820, a wealthy and travelled educationalist, the late Joseph Perrault, owned, facing the eastern portion of Abraham's Heights; a charming mansion, surrounded by an attractive garden and orchard. Being in the country just past old St. Louis Gate, it went by the name of L'Asyle Champêtre. Here the patriarch of Canadian litterateurs, surrounded by his family, dispensed hospitality to loving friends as well as to admiring strangers. Here, says Mr. Perrault's sympathetic biographer, Dr. Prosper Bender, was erected the first conservatory for exotic and native plants at Quebec.

A few years previously, there had settled in Quebec an English gentleman, who later on became noted for his success in commercial ventures, as well as famed for his taste for flowers, gardens, paintings, books, and *objets de vertu*, etc., Henry Atkinson, late of Spencer Wood, and later, of Spencer Grange.

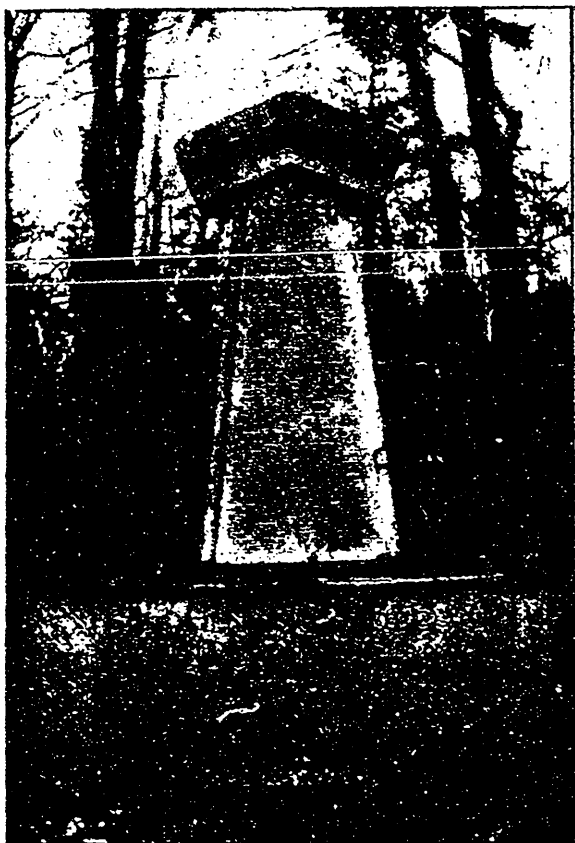
Attracted about 1820, by the grandeur of the river views, as well



SPRINGER GRANGE, SILLERY, QUEBEC.

FROM FLOWER GARDEN IN REAR.

Residence of Sir James M. McMoine, Past President, Quebec Horticultural Society.



MONUMENT IN GARDEN,

Built with the stones and inscriptions presented by City Council from Quebec City Gates, razed in 1871 ; with massive old St. Louis Gate Key.

as by the historic memories of the spot, Mr. Atkinson selected at Cape Rouge Point what many still think the most picturesque site for a residence of the many in the neighborhood. There, had wintered, in 1541, Roberval and his wild, godless, ephemeral colony, destined to leave no trace behind; there, were apparent, on the lofty headland, traces of the works of defence, erected during the war of the conquest in 1759.

Cape Rouge Cottage, founded by Henry Atkinson, and Ravenscliffe, its neighbor, the picturesque home of a well known litterateur and sportsman, George M. Fairchild, can boast of striking river views and scenery unrivalled. Though the Cape Rouge Cottage garden still proclaims the taste of its designer, it could not, and never did compare with the grandeur, extent and attractiveness of the pleasure-grounds and park of Spencer Wood, acquired in 1833 by Mr. Atkinson, from the aristocratic heirs Percival—who had resided there in princely style since 1815. Spencer Wood, known as Powell Place, at the era of General Watson Powell (1780-96), is generally considered as the most stately and beautiful domain round Quebec, a fitting abode for the Queen's representative in the old historic province of Quebec.

Its park-like scenery, grand old pines, wide-spreading oaks, disclosing here and there majestic vistas of the St. Lawrence; its conservatories, graperies, orchid houses and exquisite sloping flower plots, made it the show-place of Quebec's environs during Mr. Atkinson's residence there, 1833-50. Its palmiest days date from the advent there of an intelligent young Scotch gardener, Mr. Peter Lowe, in 1846.*

The official residence of Their Excellencies, Sir James Henry Craig in 1808; of Lord Elgin in 1854; of Sir Ed. Walker Head in 1860; of Lord Monk in 1864; it is now occupied by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Sir J. Adolphe Chapleau, a patron of literature and

* Peter Lowe, for years head gardener at Spencer Wood, was the bearer to Mr. Atkinson of the highest testimonials from a noble Scotch lady, Lady Mostyn. His horticultural achievements in growing exotic fruit were mentioned in "Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening," and in the "Gardener's Magazine."

He was the pioneer of the numerous class of Scotch and English gardeners, who, on emigrating to Quebec, found at Sillery scope for the exercise of their savoir faire. Still hale and hearty, Peter Lowe can yet be seen daily, in Mr. Ernest Levey's splendid glass houses at Cataracouy, Sillery, directing the culture of rare exotics.

J. M. L.

a lover of flowers—many recent improvements at Spencer Wood suggested by Sir Adolphe and Lady Chapleau, recall its best days.

Several wealthy Quebecers, of late years, have spared no pains or money in embellishing the historic, beautiful sites and roomy rustic manors acquired by them on the sunny heights lining the shore of the St. Lawrence, at Sillery, or on the battle-field, overhanging the meanders of the St. Charles river; James Gibb, President Quebec Bank; Chas. E. Levey, President of the Union Bank; Col. Wm. Rhodes, John Gilmour, Edward and Henry Burstall, Hon. R. R. Dobell, Thos. Beckett, Lt.-Col. J. B. Forsyth, J. Theodore Ross, Robert Hamilton, Hon. L. Panet, Judge Andrews, Hon. D. A. Ross, Andrew Thomson, Albert H. Furniss, A. H. Ashmead, A. P. Wheeler, Hon. E. T. Price, Arch. Campbell, H. M. Price.

In closing these hasty notes, I cannot refrain from mentioning one of the most attractive objects I met with in a recent visit to the "City down by the sea," Halifax, N. S., its Public Gardens. This fairy-like demesne comprises the Horticultural Gardens, on the Spring Garden road, which the city authorities purchased in 1874, and united to the Public Gardens—the landscape and carpet styles have been introduced here with marked success.

Halifax may well be proud of these gardens, I find them mentioned as follows in "Illustrated Halifax":

"Halifax delights above all things in its Public Gardens and the Park at Point Pleasant. The former, admittedly the most beautiful of their size in America, comprise some fourteen acres artistically arranged with ornamental shrubberies, arbours, ponds, fountains, statuary, stately shade trees and exquisite flowers. . . . Every Saturday afternoon a military band discourses sweet music from a tree-embowered pavilion, and the gardens are then thronged with the *élite* of the city.

"The Park at Point Pleasant is beautiful beyond comparison."

Quebec and Montreal have their parks. Why should both cities not also have private and public gardens, capable to compare with those of less wealthy, less populous cities?

J. M. LE MOINE.

P. S.—I have designedly omitted mentioning the old and modern gardens of Montreal, as the omission, I have reason to hope, will be supplied by a more competent pen than mine.

J. M. L.

NOTES ON STRAWBERRIES.

BY MRS. ANNIE L. JACK.

There are so many difficulties in successful strawberry growing that I often wonder they can ever be sold at five cents a box. Given a good soil and situation, plenty of fertilizers, for they are hungry plants, the strawberry will usually thrive, but it requires a double share of that eternal vigilance that is the price of success; and then, even then, the weeds grow while you are sleeping. A dozen years ago I had about thirty-five varieties in cultivation, now they have dwindled to little over a dozen tested sorts. Of these the editor of the "Rural New Yorker" sent me fifteen, and of them all—sent to be tested in this climate—we still retain and find very valuable "Cumberland," "Triumph," "Miner's Prolific," and "Kirkwood;" and if I only wished for three varieties I would choose these as comprising early, medium and late; in the order as given. Of newer sorts we have "Gandy," a late large berry, but not very productive; "Greenville," large and sweet, but soft; and of untested sorts, "Brandywine" and "Williams." One variety, "Glendale," is a boon to the ladies, as it cans successfully, retaining color and flavour, and keeping whole through the process. Our soil is a sandy loam, and the chief fertilizer is hen manure, mixed with black muck and land plaster, and applied after fruiting. The hoe must be kept steadily in requisition, because for some reason or other, even if barnyard manure is not used, the strawberry plant is sure to gather weeds of all sorts, and in unstinted quantities. Some varieties have to be discarded because not rust proof. Of these "Crescent" and "Dominion" suffer most on our grounds, and though firmly believing that spraying with Bordeaux mixture would cure it, we are so short of time at that season that it is not very thoroughly attended to. With a knapsack sprayer it would be easy in a small garden to go over the bed after fruiting, and spray the plants. Many amateurs who order plants seem to know only one variety, the "Sharpless,"

and by that variety judge the rest. As a rule it gives a few large berries, and the rest are often poor and misshapen; but the large are very large, odd shaped, and good flavored. Constant cultivation is needed and the runners must be kept under control, while in winter a light covering of dry leaves or evergreen branches will ensure protection—put on after frost sets in. In the growing season, when not in flower or fruit, an application of soap suds on washing day is of use on the strawberry bed, and in late autumn a load of muck from a swamp will give the plants food to revel in in the following spring.

To weed before fruit sets, to hoe and cultivate all the season, you need Dudley Warner's "cast iron back with a hinge to it." When picking-days come all these things and constant renewing and replanting are amply compensated if the luscious fruit upon your table gives satisfaction. For while there are a few unfortunates who cannot eat strawberries, they are life and health in most cases, and a tonic after the debilitating effects of winter in our climate. "If I can get the children through the winter, and turn them into the strawberry bed, they will be all right," said a prominent fruit grower long ago; and experience has proved that he was right.

MRS. ANNIE L. JACK.



HOW TO GROW HARDY ROSES WELL.

BY MR. FRANK ROY, MONTREAL.

It is of the utmost importance before commencing to cultivate roses, to have a suitable soil. If success is courted the selection cannot be too carefully made. A rich argillaceous or clayey loam is the soil best adapted, and the one which will undoubtedly give both lasting and good results. The preparation, too, requires to be thorough and to the point. Good drainage is a necessity. The top spit of about six inches deep, taken from an old timothy hay meadow, will, after proper preparation, be found to answer the purpose capitally. The qualification "old" requires to have full weight in determining the selection, for many soils inferior to that recommended will grow a crop, or perhaps two, of hay, that would prove comparatively valueless for rose culture. The soil, with the qualification, "from an old hay meadow," will rarely be disappointing, after being enriched and put into proper shape. There are many ways of improving a partially unsuitable soil, but in a great many instances it will be found as easy to replace it with the proper material as to improve it up to the requisite standard. The benefit of wholly replacing the unsuitable for the best soil will be evident almost from the commencement of growth, and especially so if previous attempts have been made on a soil not well adapted to the purpose. A suitable depth is required and about two feet deep is considered by most growers to answer the purpose. In preparing a compost for a rose bed a small amount of well rotted stable manure should be added, say about one load to twenty of loam, and well incorporated with the soil. It is well not to chop up the compost too fine. A small quantity of pure ground bones, not more than a peck to the cart-load, will give good results. By such a compost an enormously strong growth will not be the result the first season, but a short jointed, healthy, stout growth, thereby laying the foundation for the

crop of beauties to follow the coming years. Rarely do we realize, even to a small extent, the first year after planting, but it should be borne in mind that a bed thus prepared is a permanent piece of work, and the after care trifling; so that it pays to do it well at the start. An occasional mulching every summer of a coat of good rotten stable manure, with very little digging between the plants; but a copious supply of water during the season of active growth, (June,) will ensure a crop of the desired blooms, both in quantity and quality. In turning over the soil and mixing it with the manure and bone meal, the operation should never take place when it is raining. In fact the compost should be kept on the dry side if anything, and when placing it in the bed, layers of soil to the depth of about four inches should be evenly spread, and as evenly packed all over the surface, making it firm but not hard. It is easily packed too hard, especially if on the wet side, and it is possible to place it too loosely, for then it would hold too much moisture. A firm soil induces a hardy, healthy growth; a loose one, a soft watery growth, easily winter killed. As before remarked drainage is a necessity. Some soils will require no artificial draining, especially if of a light sandy or gravelly nature; but where the soil or subsoil is heavy it will be necessary to make provision for the superfluous water to get away by under-draining. A drain along the lower side of such a bed, six inches or one foot deeper than it, with a proper outlet, will be all that is required. This will keep the soil sweet, and allow it to become properly heated by the sun, and air, and rains, and so allow the never-ending operations of the Great Laboratory to work towards our assistance in preparing the constant and never-ending supply of plant food in the proper place, and at the proper time. Often the under-draining of a heavy soil improves it so much that it almost reaches the miraculous, were it not scientifically explainable. The most satisfactory way to procure Rose plants is in pots. So many of the dormant plants offered for sale are lifeless, and cannot be well judged in the dormant state. The many advantages of getting them in pots and alive are obvious, as they can be planted at any time without any risk. The list of good hardy roses is a large one. Amongst

the following sorts will be found those well suited both as regards beauty and hardiness:—

Anna des Diesbach—Bright rose, strong grower, one of the best.

Crested Moss—Deep pink, crested.

General Jacqueminot—Rich dark crimson.

Hermosa—A grand pink bedding rose—prolific bloomer and quite hardy.

John Hopper—Bright rose colour, carmine centre, good variety.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—Delicate silvery pink—splendid rose.

Magna Charta—Bright clear pink, free bloomer, extra fine.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine.

Mrs. Laing—Delicate pink—splendid rose, blooms early and late.

Paul Neyron—Deep clear rose, flower great size, extra fine.

Perles des Blanches—A grand pure white rose.

Persian Yellow—The old fashioned hardy yellow rose. The only satisfactory pure yellow.

Perpetual Moss (Salet)—A strong grower, flower very double; a bright rose colour.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, one of the darkest in colour.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red.

White Moss—Pure white, very mossy.

The superb new ever-blooming rose, "Clothilde Soupert," is a strong vigorous grower. The flowers of this beautiful new variety are unique in colour, being of a pearly white, shaded at the centre with silvery rose, and are produced in the greatest profusion. Is equally valuable for out door planting or pot culture. "Clotilde Soupert" would make a lovely border, if planted about one foot apart round the hardy rose bed.

The after treatment of the rose will form the subject of another article.

FRANK ROY.

RUSSIAN APPLES.

BY MR. ROBERT HAMILTON, GRENVILLE, QUE.

After several years of careful trial of a large number of the best Russian apples, I have come to the conclusion that, except for the most northern localities, where good, old, well known sorts will not live and bear, we have not gained much from those varieties hitherto introduced into this country. There are a few exceptions however. In the "Yellow Transparent" we have an exceedingly early apple of very good quality. This is probably the earliest kind ever introduced, and for family use and a very near market is valuable. Absolutely hardy—it may be planted anywhere.

Another very beautiful early apple that may come to be a strong rival to the "Yellow Transparent" is the "Lowland Raspberry." This is of better quality and much more beautiful. It is of fair size—full medium—and bright color, yellow, marbled with bright crimson—and is a good bearer; flesh tender, breaking pleasantly sweet and juicy; a good, handsome apple of its season. The tree is besides very hardy.

"Switzer" is another surpassingly beautiful apple. It is not as good a bearer as either of the preceding varieties, nor as hardy, and it blights badly and begins to drop from the tree as early as the end of August, though the bulk of the crop may hang, and continue to increase in size, till the 10th of September. It will also continue to deepen in color, till at the last it is of a deep glowing crimson scarlet. For size, beauty, and quality it leaves nothing to be desired.

It is impossible to say, honestly, with our present knowledge, that there are any long keepers amongst the Russians, though now, at the end of March, the winter "Arabka" is still sound and good, crisp, and fair flavored. This is a large apple, of good shape and deep dark red color. It is not of first rate quality, but fully equal to the "Ben Davis"—a variety that sells well in England—*vide* the Montreal "Star." The winter "Arabka" is rather slow to come into

full bearing, but when it reaches that condition it bears well, and will, possibly, be a profitable kind. Its weak point is that it scabs badly and splits, and then it is worthless. Spraying may obviate that defect.

“Borsdorfer”—perhaps not a Russian though usually called so—is a good bearer of small apples of good quality, that keep a long time say till March at least—perhaps longer. The fruit of this variety is not larger than the “Pomme Grise,” and like that old favorite is of good quality. It is a firm, crisp, sugary apple, a good family fruit, but too small for market.

“Autonooka.”—This is an apple that promised well, and of which good hopes were entertained, but it has proved disappointing the last two seasons. The tree is of the hardiest character and bears profusely large, handsome green apples, but they do not keep till the first of November. Perhaps when we understand them better, and pick them just at the right time, they may keep longer. Picked last fall in the first days of September, they began to spoil almost immediately.

“Longfield.”—This variety should not be omitted. It is a most extraordinary bearer of apples of a very good quality. It is small however, never getting above medium, and the color is dull. It would consequently never make a good marketing variety. But for home use, or for cider making, it will prove a very useful kind, especially as the tree is one of the hardiest, and begins to bear at once on being planted. This year it was still sound and good at the New Year, and delightful eating then.

A few that up to this time have borne only one or two fruits may yet turn out good keepers.

Fully ninety-five per cent. of the long list of Russians on trial are either summer or fall apples, and of the remaining five per cent. there will not probably be one that will be sound on the first day of May.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF CANADA.

BY REV. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.D.

Although the plant life of our country cannot vie in luxuriance with that which grows on the banks of the Amazon or Zambesi rivers, yet we need not envy any other land, whether we have regard to the number or beauty of its wild flowers. From the beginning of May till well on into September there is a constant succession of species coming into bloom, and he is a pretty busy man who succeeds in keeping pace with them, in noting or collecting them as they flower.

Many of them well deserve the attention of the floriculturist. If they were rare, or had to be obtained from abroad at a high price, not a few of them would undoubtedly obtain an honored place in our greenhouses. Some of these, I hope, in a succession of papers, to commend to the notice of our florists.

The first place is to be given to our native orchids. If they are not as large and showy as those which have been imported from distant parts of the globe by orchid fanciers, they are at least curious and beautiful in themselves; and the patriotism of our rich men might well aim at having every one of our native species represented in their collections, alongside the rarer and costlier varieties introduced from Africa and South America. Here is a direction in which one would like to see an honest rivalry between the greenhouse gardeners of our rich people. He who is the first to show all the native orchids of Canada ought to be awarded the prize of at least praise for his patriotic endeavor.

I begin with our *Cypripediums*, the buskins of Venus, as the word implies, known better by the folk-name of Lady's Slippers or Moccasin-Flowers. The shape of the blossom well justifies the popular designation, for it is wonderfully like a moccasin. There are five varieties of this interesting and beautiful plant, to be found in the district of Montreal; and our professional florists, by a study



(*Cypripedium Acaule* Ailken.)
STEMLESS LADY'S SLIPPER.

of the conditions under which they grow wild, might easily provide in greenhouses the means of their propagation. Three of the species are here delineated.

1. *Cypripedium Acaule Aitken* (Stemless Lady's Slipper). It has only a single blossom and has no stem proper—what looks like a stem is really the scape, or flower-stalk—hence the term “stemless.” The sac is large and of a beautiful rose tint, veined with lovely deeper red lines zigzagging across it. The sac is not closed but folded over in front. The flower-stalk rises from between two large oval leaves, which lie almost flat on the ground, and which would be conspicuous in a hothouse. This *Cypripedium* used to be easily found in the woods on the Hochelaga bank, but the recent cutting down of those woods makes it rarer. Its favorite haunt is a hummock in the midst of a marsh. Whoever finds it finds a treasure.

2. *Cypripedium Reginae Walt*, better known as *Spectabile* (Showy Lady's Slipper). This is our most magnificent orchid. Great is the delight as well as surprise, when one stumbles upon it for the first time. For it is true of all our orchids that they grow in the most unlikely places. In the middle of cedar or tamarac swamps, where no green thing is to be looked for, they are found shedding their rarely seen beauty, and sometimes their fragrance, around. The leaves of this plant alone would make it noticeable in a conservatory, being large, many-nerved, plaited, sheathing at the base, and ovate. Young plants have nominally only one flower, although old and strong ones, like that here delineated, bear two, or even three blossoms on one stem. The unopened flowers are specially beautiful. When fully expanded the large, sac-like lip is slightly depressed in front, tinged with rosy pink and striped.

3. *Cypripedium Parviflorum Salisb* (Smaller Yellow Lady's Slipper). This is a very graceful plant, and it has also a delicate fragrance. The sac is bright yellow, flattish from above. The leaves are oval and pointed, as the accompanying delineation shows. The long, spirally twisted petals and sepals of a purplish brown color, frequently tinted and veined with red, give it an elegant



(*Cypripedium Reginae* Wall.)

SHOWY LADY'S SLIPPER.



(*Cypripedium Parviflorum* Salisb.)
SMALLER YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER.

appearance, which would make it a favorite in any collection of orchids. It grows amid the same surroundings as the *Cypripedium Reginae*.

4. *Cypripedium Pubescens Willd* (Larger Yellow Lady's Slipper). This when reduced to black and white is so like the one last described, that the same outlines may serve for both. But in nature they are easily distinguished. The sac of this one, while of the same color, is larger and flattened at the sides, not from above. The most striking difference, however, is, that its stem and scape are covered with short hair, while the *Cypripedium Parviflorum* is quite smooth. It prefers the edge of woods, and is associated with shrubs and tall grasses. It is also less fragrant than its smaller rival.

5. *Cypripedium Arietinum R. Br.* (Ram's Head Lady's Slipper). The outlines of this, which is the smallest *Cypripedium* we have, differ so little from the delineation of No. 3, that that figure will suffice also for it, so far at least as its relative proportions are concerned. But the color of the leaves is distinct, being a sea green. The small purplish flowers bear a strong likeness to a ram's head, with the horns and ears, and a tuft of wool on the top of the head—hence the folk-name. It is one of the curious features of orchids generally that they bear a strong resemblance to the face of some insect or animal. Thus, in the *Cypripedium Pubescens* one can fancy he sees the face of an Indian hound—in the Showy Lady's Slipper the face and piercing eyes of an ape—while in this one is presented the face of a sheep or ram, with horns and ears.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.



POORLY ASSORTED FRUIT.

BY MR. D. WESTOVER, FRELIGHSBURG, QUE.

Anyone who has seen Californian fruit arrive in our cities could not fail to admire the care with which it is assorted, and the superior methods of grading and packing adopted. No doubt but that shippers have been taught the necessity of such care by the long distances it is necessary for them to ship their fruit, and the consequent expense. We have got to learn this important lesson.

Our market has been a home one, but we are rapidly being driven to seek new ones—more particularly the British market, and hence we should learn the best methods of assorting and packing to secure the best results.

I am led to these thoughts by my experience and observations this season. We have had an enormous crop of apples. I have been in the markets and have examined the apples as barrelled and assorted by the average farmer and fruit grower. I find that without scarcely an exception these apples are not properly assorted. In many instances farmers have placed in the barrels apples just as they came from the tree, without any assorting at all. In other cases from four to eight quarts of small size and otherwise defective specimens are put in with good ones, thus rendering the entire barrel unsalable, and beyond the possibility of grading as either good or bad.

During seasons of great scarcity these inferior apples will prove salable at some price, but in seasons of abundance it is absolutely necessary that the fruit should be carefully graded, and no inferior specimens put in the barrel. How does this poor packing affect the market? It prevents hundreds from ordering any small or large lots. The average commission house buys apples from promiscuous growers, therefore the grading of their apples cannot be depended upon, unless they have been re-packed and re-assorted. It will readily be seen that this would be an expensive and unsatisfactory way of doing, both to the grower and the buyer.

There is but one remedy that I see, and that is, that every fruit

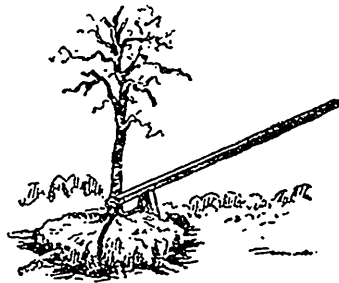
grower should strive to establish a reputation, by careful picking from the tree to begin with, careful sorting as to size and perfection of specimens, and clean packages in which to market them.

D. WESTOVER.



TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.

When a large tree is removed from the ground as much earth as possible should be taken up with it, so that the small fibrous roots may not be greatly disturbed. The tree will have a much greater chance of living in its new location if this is done. Dig first about the trunk at some small distance away, but do not cut off the big roots that are met. Follow these out for some distance. When the trench is dug about the tree, work under the roots and get chains or ropes about the ball of earth in two or more directions.



Then set a long pry in the manner shown in the illustration, when the tree can be gently raised. A drag or stone boat can then be slipped under the ball of earth and the tree hauled home on it, without disturbing the roots in the least. With the earth left about the roots in this way, even trees of considerable size can be safely transplanted, and they will hardly seem to notice the change in their surroundings.

The fall of the year, or early spring, are the times to transplant large trees. If in the spring, operate when the soil is in good clean working order and before growth has commenced to any great extent. The end of October is suitable also, and generally other work is not so very pushing then, giving more time to attend to the requirements.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

ON FRUIT TREE PRUNING.—Any fruit trees or small fruit bushes which may not have been pruned last month, may still receive that little attention in the early part of May, in our locality. Pruning fruit trees alone deserves quite a treatise; but as all pruning should be performed for some apparent reason, it may be of service to point out briefly why pruning is practised. One of the principal reasons which should direct the operator and be kept steadily in view, is the formation of the tree, or bush, with a sufficiency of well placed branches, neither too many nor too few. The natural habit of the tree, or bush, has to be taken into consideration and the branches forming the head of the tree regulated evenly, and at about equal distances from each other. This can often be accomplished by training or tying them into position, rather than by a too free use of the pruning knife. The pruning saw should never be required in a well directed orchard. For apple and pear trees the branches should be kept about fifteen inches apart, and as the habit of the variety generally follows a certain direction, it is not a hard matter to plan out the framework—as it were—of the tree. These branches should be kept *spurred*, that is, all side branchlets should be stopped, or cut in, so as to form fruit buds. Any branch crossing the direction of others should on first sight be trained to its proper position; if not required it should be removed at once, while it is young. The small wounds made by such judicious pruning heal up in the course of the summer, giving no chance for a decayed or hollow-stemmed tree.



ON RAISING HARDY, AND MANY TENDER ANNUAL FLOWERING PLANTS FROM SEED.—Any suggestion that will lighten the labor—pleasant though it be—and at the same time give as good, and in many instances better results, will be hailed alike by the amateur horticulturist as well as by his more practical brother in the art. Our seasons are short and our duties many, and if we can achieve a

display by thus simplifying to a large extent our labor in the matter, something will have been gained. By making a proper selection, and also by sowing on the spot where they are intended to bloom, a much better display it is claimed may be made with many annuals than by the ordinary hot-bed process; and again not a few varieties will not submit to the operation of transplanting. It is not intended here that this idea should supplant the old and in many ways satisfactory system, but as an auxiliary to such, and in the choice of subjects many will be found to do better without transplanting. We may cite as an instance, and it is well known to many, that our old favorite the *Portulaca* is rarely seen in better style than when raised and flowered on the same spot. The different varieties of *Amaranthus*, too, will do well with this treatment, as they are very subject to damp off when raised under glass. The *Celosias*, also, with the exception of the Cockscomb, would do well. Also *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, and any tender Annuals with poor rooting ability. The tender Annuals mentioned, and any others that may occur to the operator as being difficult to transplant, should be sown about the middle or twentieth of May on a well prepared spot. A mass of any of the above mentioned flowering or foliage plants will have a much better effect than a few straggling and often sickly looking transplanted individuals.

Nearly all the half-hardy annual flowers, such as Stocks, Asters, Balsams, etc., with proper preparation, stand transplanting fairly well. Better and sturdier plants are raised in the cool-bed system than in the hot-bed. They may flower earlier if raised in the hot-bed, but the later raised plants are generally stronger and better. The beginning of May is a good time to sow such plants in a cool bed. All, or nearly all, the hardy annuals are better raised and flowered on the place where they have been sown. Many of them make admirable edging plants for walks, and in every other instance a clump of one sort of plant is preferable to solitary specimens or even lines of the same thing, as more variety can be had on the same space, and that variety will have a better effect when thus massed. Where:

all are so beautiful it is hard to choose, so I will leave the matter in the hands of the best judges, the growers.

Sweet Peas and all hardy annuals should be sown as soon as the ground for them can be properly prepared.



VEGETABLES.—The season is now at hand when some early Peas, Potatoes, Onions, Parsley, Carrots, Turnips, Lettuce, Beets, Radishes, etc., may be sown, as soon as the ground can be put into good order for the operation. Lettuce, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, and such plants may also be safely transplanted. Corn and String Beans not before the 20th of the month as a rule. If these are sown before the ground is warmed up sufficiently, the seed will be sure to rot, and then the poor seedsman gets his blessing. Besides, the smallest breath of frost finishes them after they come up. Many sorts should be sown in regular succession right along, say at intervals of about every two weeks, for instance Peas, Lettuce, and Radishes. A small sowing of the two latter will keep up a supply for an ordinary family.



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

Acknowledgment is due for a highly instructive and interesting article on "Cut Worms and Remedies," from Professor Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, unfortunately received too late for insertion in this issue.—[ED.]

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

ASPARAGUS.—We are always ready for asparagus when it first peeps above the ground. There seems to be a craving for something green and earth-grown, and no vegetable "fills the bill" as well as this dainty health-giving food. It is only wholesome when young and tender, as when stringy and withered it becomes indigestible. In the vegetarian days of medicine asparagus held a high place as a plant of rare virtue, and was largely used in dropsy, rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys, sciatica and toothache. Its efficacy depends upon a peculiar alkaloid principle called "asparagin." The albumen contained in asparagus will build up the strength, and given with raw eggs to any one suffering from loss of nervous energy will soon show a marked improvement. But it must be used as a steady diet, and not as a simple adjunct to a meal, to yield material for nerves and brains.



EGGS.—Speaking of eggs, how few people really understand that their value depends largely on methods of cooking. We are all aware that they are nutritious, and should enter more into our diet, but fried in the way so many people like them, or hard boiled, they are very indigestible. Properly boiled, poached, or scrambled, they contain albumen, fat and saline principles. But beaten up raw, and mixed with scalded milk and a little flavoring, is the method best calculated to give out all the value of this article of food, when one cannot eat them raw or slightly boiled. They are said to be the best antidote for the poison of confirmed alcoholism, and to build up an emaciated body. So much depends on what we eat both for temper and condition.



DANDELION.—Every part of this plant is medicinal, though in the root is the chief quality. It is largely used on the continent in the form of salad, and yet in England only regarded as a rank and disagreeable plant. The effects produced on the system by the

dandelion are those of a diuretic, antiscorbutic, and aperient. In cases of dropsy, and for action on the liver it has remarkable efficacy, and as a stomachic in weak digestion. For a long time the use of this plant as "greens" in our household was not a success, but we found that by soaking the leaves in cold water for a while, then throwing into boiling salted water, and adding a small piece of butter when chopping up after cooking, they become quite palatable. But only the best and freshest leaves must be used, and all trace of the bitter root be cut off.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

LETTUCE contains a quantity of milky juice that is a sedative if the plant is eaten in large quantities, and is very soothing to the nervous system.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Dr. Dupoury, a French physician, celebrated for his scientific investigations in dietary matters, in an article printed in a Paris journal considers the hygienic value of fruits. He divides fruit into five classes, each of which possesses a special hygienic value—the acid, the sweet, the astringent, the oily and the mealy. To the first, including cherries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, peaches, apples, lemons and oranges, he accords great merit. Cherries, however, he prohibits entirely to those affected with neuralgia of the stomach. Strawberries and raspberries he recommends warmly to those of bilious, plethoric, and gouty temperament, and denies them to those on whom diabetes is present or suspected. Of the sweet fruits he considers plums are of special hygienic value, and even a preventive in gout and particularly rheumatism. To the grape he accords the very first place. He is an ardent advocate of what in Europe is called the grape cure. In this cure grapes for several days form the exclusive aliment. The patient commences with the consumption of from one to two pounds daily, with a gradual increase to eight or ten pounds. After a few days of this diet a marked improvement is noticeable. The appetite improves, the digestion becomes easy and rapid, and increased capacity to withstand the fatigue of out-door exercise is observable. The grape cure is particularly recommended to the anemic, dyspeptic and consumptive, in diseases of the liver, and in gout.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"A. B.," Point Claire, wishes to know—1st, the best varieties of the American Cranberry? (*Oxycoccus Macrocarpus*).

2nd. Can the varieties be obtained in Canada?

3rd. What are the ordinary cultural requirements, soil, etc.?

1st. The varieties recommended by "Downing" are the "Bell-shaped," the "Cherry," and the "Egg-shaped."

2nd. We are not aware of any place in Canada where these varieties can be procured. By applying to your seedsman, he could possibly procure them for you.

3rd. The Cranberry is a bog plant, and to succeed in cultivating it, something akin to its natural habitat is necessary. A piece of swamp land that can be regularly kept moist, and at times overflowed, by a system of ditches and dams, is of importance; it is even required. The preparation of the plats has also to be gone about, and made according to these above-mentioned conditions. The beds should be level, on account of the irrigation, and the sedgey turf turned down with a sharp spade, the whole surface covered with a layer of sand to the depth of three inches. This makes a nice bed to receive the young plants, and is easily kept clean of weeds, a condition which also requires strict attention. Young plants are preferable to layers, and they may be planted in rows with a garden dibble at two feet between the rows and one foot between the plants, firming them well with the feet. Water well after planting. The season to plant is either May or October for this locality.



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

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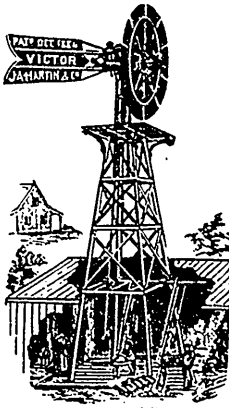
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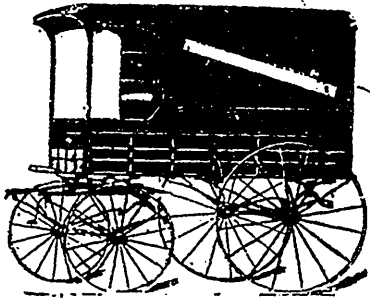
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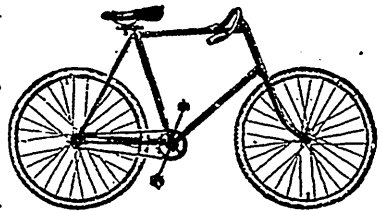
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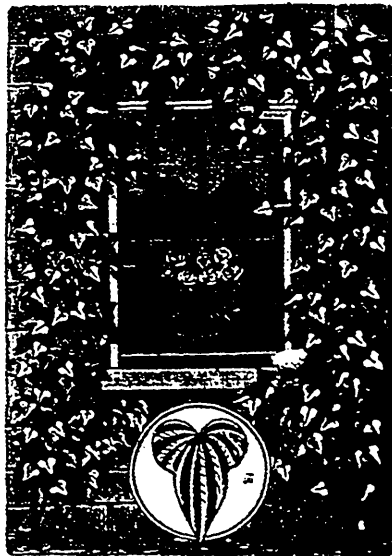
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