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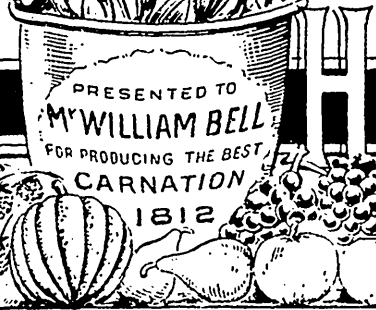
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THE CANADIAN



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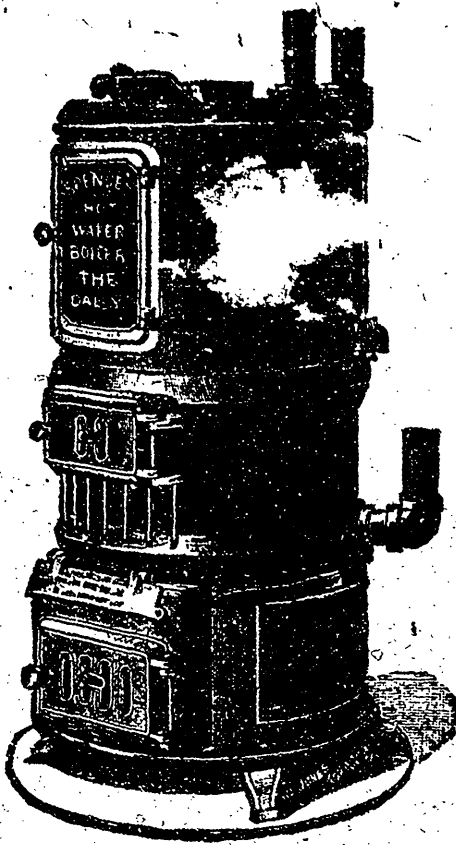
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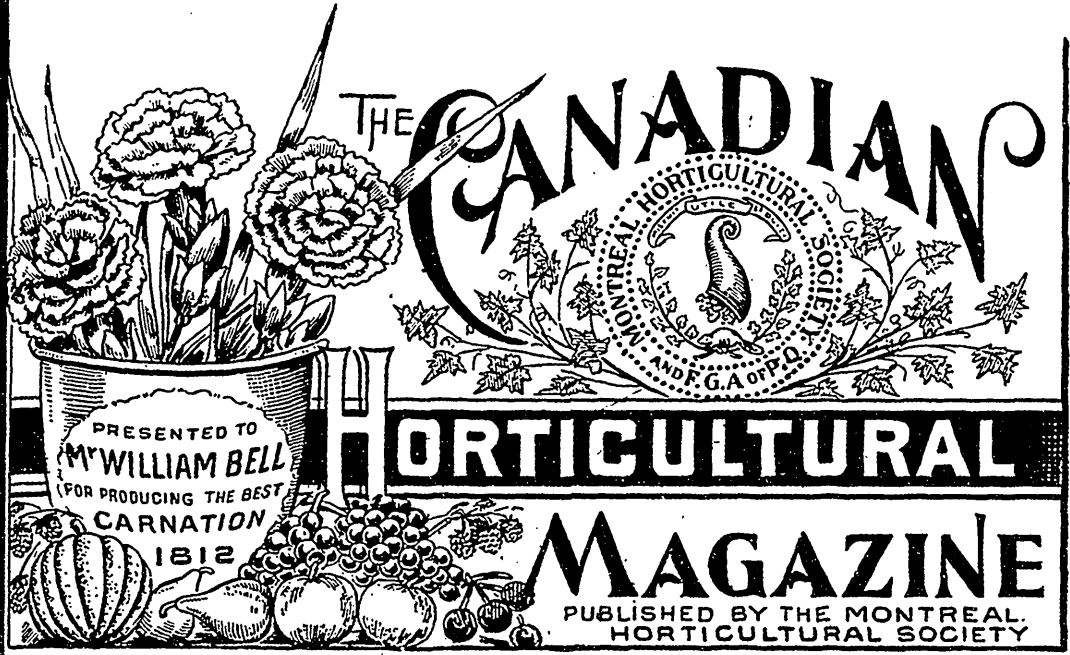
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January, 1898.

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This publication is furnished free of charge to all life members of the Society, and to all ordinary members upon payment of the annual membership fee of \$2.00 per annum.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

In presenting this number of the Canadian Horticultural Magazine to our numerous patrons, members, and friends, we desire to wish them all *A Happy and Prosperous New Year.*

This is the season of the year for taking a retrospective glance over the past and a forward glance into the future. A season of the year for lamenting the failure of good resolutions in the past and making new ones for the future; and even the magazine Editor cannot escape entering into the spirit engendered by the arbitrary division of time. We are young in years, and our retrospect is altogether a pleasant one. Our little venture was made with some foreboding, but the success which has attended our efforts, and the invaluable aid given so cheerfully by many friends, has made our work an easy and a pleasant one. We desire here to extend to these friends our sincerest thanks for the work they have so willingly and so able done for us, at great pains and at a great sacrifice of their time; and we venture to hope they will still take a practical interest in the work of the Magazine.

The Magazine was started to fill a long felt want in this community. Its object is principally to afford a means of disseminating all new and useful knowledge for the introduction of new varieties, and the best culture of existing ones, of Fruit and Vegetables, and to foster and create a taste for the making of flower gardens and the culture of flowers. Every one can do something towards this end. Every careful and successful grower, no matter on how small a scale, can tell something which would tend to the public good, and it ought to be his duty as well as his privilege and pleasure to do so. Nothing can be gained by selfishness. Much can be gained by a generous and free interchange of ideas: and our Magazine is the medium.

We are on the eve of great developments both in our farm and fruit prospects. The Canadian farmer has waked up these last few

years as never before—witness the enormous increase in our exports of farm produce. The Canadian fruit grower is waking up now. Having in view the recent experiments in fruit shipments to England, the day does not seem far distant when our finest fruits, which heretofore have been used altogether in home consumption, will be safely and profitably marketed in the great metropolis of the world. And why should not the Canadian Florist and Gardener wake up too? Are there no new fields for him? Are there not many old ones capable of much development and improvement? Is it impracticable to raise in our own country the great bulk of all the plants, flowers and bulbs which are now imported? We do not believe it is; we believe rather that there is a most profitable field in this direction for any one with the means and intelligence to prosecute the work on a large scale.

It is to help on the work for the attainment of these ends that our Magazine was started and we hope and trust that all who have the same beneficent aim in view will lend us their aid.



NOTES ON OLD AND MODERN GARDENS
OF MONTREAL.

BY MR. RICHARD G. STARKE, WESTMOUNT.

PART VII.

We may now retrace our steps via the Côte St. Luc Road to the village of Côte des Neiges, noting, en route, anything of a rural character which may be of special interest.

On the north side, close behind a rail fence, unnoticed by the pedestrian, issued from a tube in the earth a never failing spring of deliciously cool water which at that period, some forty years since, found its way into the open water courses of the fields, but which about a hundred years ago was conducted through a unique conduit of bored cedar logs to the city of Montreal, some four miles distant, and constituted its first water works. The Company, dating from 1801, was composed of Messrs. Joseph Frobisher, John Gray, Daniel Sutherland, and others. The route on which the tubing was laid was by way of the Côte St. Luc and Côte St. Antoine Roads to the corner of what is now Green Avenue, passing under the spot whereon, in our own time, the toll house stood; thence, for a short cut, at an angle through the fields, to the Blache property, now that of the Grey Nuns, at the corner of Guy and Dorchester Streets, where was a wooden farm cottage, and, by its side, a tall red cross of tragic and historic note, dating from the French period. Here, beside the cottage and below the level of the street, was a cavity of considerable size which, a hundred years ago, constituted the reservoir of this primitive water system, and whence the moderate supply it received was distributed by gravitation through a continuous line of the wooden piping to St. Antoine Street, on the lower level, and generally through the streets of the city. In picturing to the reader the important part played by this obscure spring by the Côte St. Luc Road, at which the writer as a boy had frequently quenched his thirst on warm summer days, his object is to point out the spacious sheet of water into which it was expanded by Mr. Sebastien



View of "Gibraltar Cottage," now "Fern Grove," the property of Mr. William Greig, from an oil painting in the possession of the Rev. James Tait, (see pages 237 and 238.

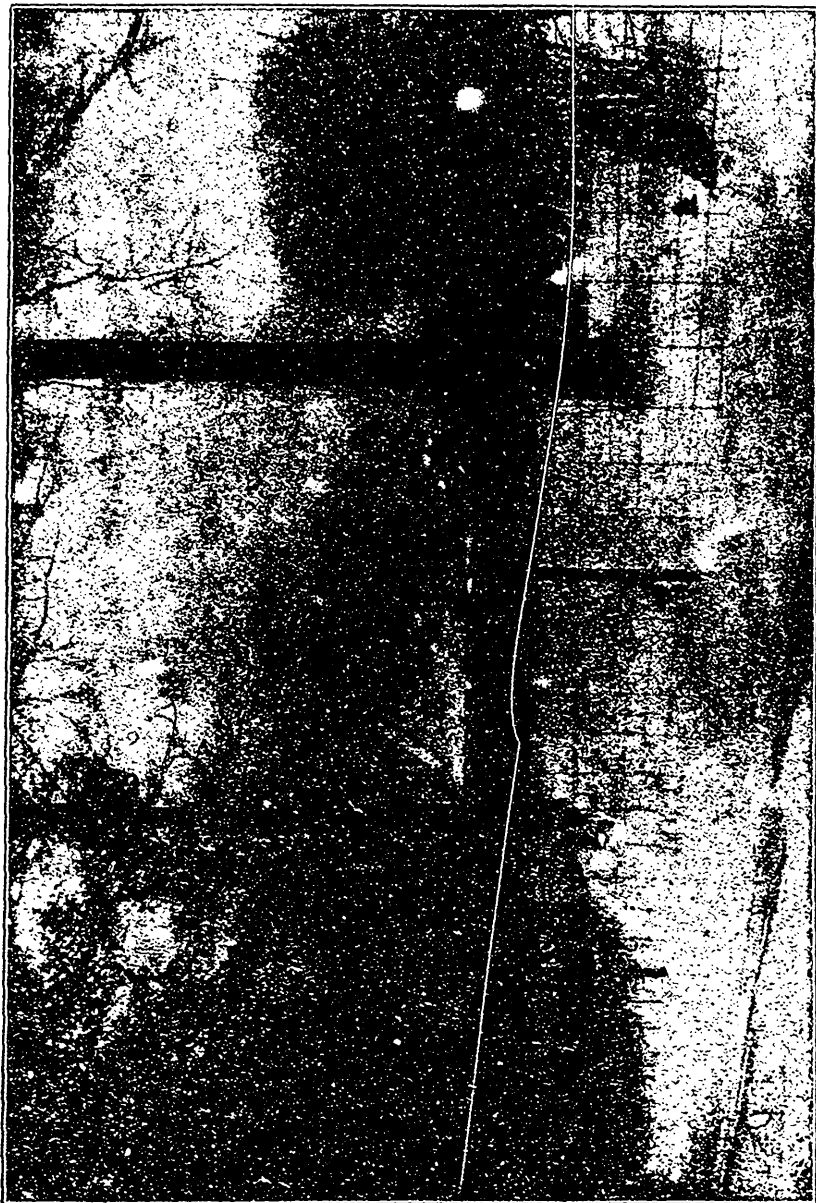


View of "Chestnut Grove," the property of Mr. John Molson, 1847-'57, of Mr. M. Ollendorff, 1857-'65, of Mr. Henry T. Lamplough, as "Terra Novn," 1865-'89, and now that of the Hon. G. A. Nautel.

Compain, who, about 1843-'44, purchased and used a cottage near it as a hotel, which has since disappeared, and laid out pleasure grounds, of which the remains are an avenue of fine elm trees and this large pond of beautifully clear water. The pond is situated back from the road in a field forming the most westerly part of the property of the Collège de Notre Dame and to the north of the manse lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Crombie, and is accessible by a gate on the premises.

On the opposite or south side of the Côte St. Luc Road, on another lot of the Gibraltar Farm, some thirteen acres in extent, first acquired by J. T. Badgley, Esq., in the *tirage*, and subsequently by John Molson, Esq., now of Belmont Hall, Sherbrooke Street, who built on it the substantial stone mansion in 1847, "Chestnut Grove," with a fine oval terraced lawn, shrubbery and trees, long since well grown, a lodge at the eastern corner, and with the frontage handsomely enclosed. To the rear are a large vinery, garden and orchard, the latter extending to the base of the wooded mountain slopes which also form part of the property. In 1857 it was purchased by Mr. Marcus Ollendorff, and later, in 1865, by Henry T. Lamplough, Esq., and known as "Terra Nova." It was his family residence for many years, and after being leased to various occupants in succession the property was disposed of by Mr. Lamplough, in 1889, to the Hon. G. A. Nantel, who has re-embellished it, and in whose possession it still remains, and is in all respects the most prominent and tasteful residence on that side of the smaller mountain.

On the most easterly portion of Gibraltar Farm, that bordering the Côte des Neiges Road, the Hon. Justice Charles Dewey Day built a beautiful stone cottage and in rear of it laid out a tasteful garden, under the steep wooded slopes of the mountain. The lower part of the grounds, that nearest the village, held a few large trees, but was mostly a willow growing swamp, bounded on the north side by a small stream. This he converted into an ornamental sheet of water reflecting the surrounding foliage. In his tasteful hands the property, "Snowdon," became very attractive, and was



Winter view of "Airlie," the property of Mr. John Ogilvy, 1815-'28, of Mr. Andrew Forteous, 1828-'42, the residence of Mr. David Davidsou, Banker, 1844-'55, and the property since 1890 of Mons. Antoine Robert, and renamed "Les Lilacs."

much admired, while up the heights, amid the trees, was perched a rustic summer house, a fine look-out over the extensive landscape to the north and west, embracing, amid fertile and partially wooded plains, the villages of Côte des Neiges, St. Laurent, St. Martin, with its glittering spires, on *Ile Jésus*, and river, lake and distant mountains, enriched at evening by the rays of the setting sun. Later the property was successively tenanted by Augustus Heward and William Gunn, Esquires, till at length it was acquired for an Athletic Club House, which has completely changed its character.

Following the Côte des Neiges Road toward the city, we pass, on our left, not far from the village, "Airlie," a tasteful stone mansion in the cottage style, with shrubbery, a brook running through the grounds, a tall belting of trees to the rear, and where, also, was a good fruit and flower garden, the property of John Ogilvy, Esq., 1815-'33, and which, like "Gibraltar," had previously been in the possession of Thomas Duffy, Esq. From 1828-'42 it was the residence of Andrew Porteous, Esq., Post Master of Montreal, and later, 1842-'44, that of his son-in-law, Mr. Peter Morgan, the gentleman farmer of Airlie, and, for a short period, of Mr. Thomas Porteous, son of Mr. Andrew Porteous, and from 1844-'55 of David Davidson, Esq., Manager of the Bank of British North America, during whose occupancy the garden abounded in choice fruits and the grounds were tasteful and picturesque. After Mr. Davidson the residence was acquired by Mr. McDuff Simpson of the Post Office Department. Airlie farm, an excellent one, had been purchased in 1847 from Mrs. Morgan, daughter of Mr. Andrew Porteous, by Mr. William Tait, Sen., who disposed of it in 1875 to the *Œuvre et Fabrique de Notre Dame de Montréal* for the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges.

The present proprietor of Airlie Cottage is Antoine Robert, Esq., Financial Agent, who acquired it in 1890, and who has tastefully restored the residence and grounds, which in latter years had been neglected, enclosing the wide frontage with neat ornamental iron and wire fencing. It is, however, no longer Airlie, Mons. Robert having given it another pretty name—*Les Lilacs*.

(To be continued.)

CHATS ABOUT FLOWERS.

BY MRS. G. W. SIMPSON, MONTREAL.

PART VIII.—STONE FRUITS.

Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, generally called Stone Fruits, are known in Botany as *Drupe*s, a word signifying that where fully ripe, the fruit will fall from the tree. The Drupe is formed from the flower in the course of the summer's growth. When ripe it shows three distinct parts:—a fleshy layer, a hard dry shell, and a coated seed. The outer fleshy layer, so beautiful to see, so good to taste, is the altered flesh of the ovary, or lower part of the pistil. The hard case, we call a stone, is the inner lining of the ovary, and the seed itself is the ovule fertilized and grown, ready at this stage to begin an independent existence, if separated from the parent tree. There are certain words in use for each part of the Drupes with which it is convenient to be acquainted. You will remember that Carpel stands for seed, *Pericarp* signifies round about the seed, and includes, the *epicarp* or skin, *mesocarp* or flesh, and *endocarp* or inner covering. *Eps* means *on* and stands for the skin; the yellow, green, or blue skin of the plum; the soft velvet skin of the peach; the bright red or dark crimson skin of the cherry. *Meso* signifies *middle*, and stands for the fleshy luscious part of the fruit; the Mesocarp is often called *Sarcocarp*, pointing out the *fleshy* nature of that part; *endo* signifies inner, and stands for the hard bony case containing the seed.

The seed, safely shut up in its hard case, makes no haste to grow even when it falls from the tree. The frost would kill the young plant; so it takes a long rest; it waits for the spring rains, and the hot sun to prepare the ground. When the right time comes, if a drupe be hidden in orchard grass, or garden bed, or wild hedge row, it will try to take advantage of the good time. The plantlet within will make every effort to get out of the close case, and send

down its tiny root into the soft warm earth, and thus make a home for itself, where it may do its life's work, according to its nature.

Let us examine a plum stone. It has two edges,—a sharp one, and a thick one. It is not unlike the soft green pod of the pea in shape. This is the more evident if we choose a short pod containing only one full grown pea. If we could open the plum stone on the sharp edge and spread it out flat, as easily as we can the pea, we should see that the broad edge of the stone was like the mid-rib of a leaf. Indeed it might dawn upon us that before it was a soft green ovary, it had begun life as a soft green leaf,—that it had altered and hardened in the process of growth. It is no easy thing to open a plum stone before its time, but when the mild days of spring arrive, it will open of its own accord, and the living plant within will be free. It will know quite well what to do, and which way to go, but it will not at first be able to find its food in the earth. It will plant itself as firmly on its root as it can; it will stretch its head up that it may breathe the open air; it will give its time and attention to the production of a few green leaves. Until these leaves begin to grow, it will not be able to provide a store of food on which to live from day to day. In the meantime, what has it to sustain the beginnings of its independent life? In the hard bony cradle in which it took its winter sleep, there were two thick leaves, looking as if they had been cut from ivory. These leaves were joined on to the central part of the plantlet,—between, that is, its head and its root. If you rub the yellow coat off a ripe plum seed, you may see the plantlet lying between its two seed-leaves,—for these are the cotylédous or seed leaves which divide the flowery world into two large classes, namely, that class which has one seed-leaf and that class which has two. In the two seed-leaves belonging to our seedling plum tree, there is laid up a rich store of food; enough to last it until it is well established in earth and air. When the botanist sees a plantlet with two seed-leaves, he knows a great deal about it, even if he should not know its name, nor where it had come from. He will know what kind of leaves it will have; he will know the nature of its full-grown stem; and he will be able to give a good

guess as to the number of its floral parts. How will he know? The answer to that question is contained in every elementary school book on Botany, and the reader is strongly advised to buy one, if he does not already possess it, and learn at least as much as this, as soon as possible. The business of the young plant, when it is big and strong enough to take care of itself, which will be as soon as it has outgrown its seed-leaves, is to take up water and mineral matter from the earth, through its roots. The water, with the mineral matter in solution, will circulate through the whole system of the living plant, and as it circulates, it will, by virtue of its own chemical power, change the mineral water into good and wholesome foods, needful for itself, and for many beyond itself. I have never met with anyone able to say *how* this is accomplished, but that it can be done, that *it is done*: everybody allows. How it is that the mineral water is turned into the flour of the wheat, the starch of the potato, the sugar of the sugar cane, and the beet, the rich fruits of summer, the oil and gums, and other useful and delicious foods is, for the present, one of Nature's secrets. Each plant has its own power, we call it chemical power, because, although its results are open to all, the efficient cause, below the first great cause, is hidden or secret. The word chemistry is a very old word and signifies that which is hidden or mysterious. Plants may be thought of as chemists whose business it is to prepare food, not only for themselves but for all animal life, whether on the earth, or in the water, or flying in the air.

But we must return to our plum seed which we left growing into a tree. In due time it will put forth flowers. What kind of flowers?

The flowers of all the drupes we have mentioned are nearly related to the Roses. The Roses and all their relations have a peculiar calyx. This stands at the top of the receptacle or flower stalk, is often cup-shaped and thick, and the corolla and stamens are generally inserted in the rim of the calyx cup—the stamens just below the leaves, or petals of the corolla. The plum has but one pistil, whereas the Rose has five. Inside the cap, below the stamens, there is a honey-ring, inviting the bees to call and leave some pollen behind them. The plum ripens the stigma of its one pistil before

the stamens are mature. It puts forth its flowers before its leaves, and does its best to attract the flying insects as they pass by. It is always in haste to get the work of pollination over and close its ovary before the spring rains or early frost can blight or kill the precious ovules. When the bees have done their part—when the stigma is pollinated, and the ovule fertilized, no great harm can come to the ovary. It stays there at the top of the flower stalk, even when the other parts of the flower have withered and fallen. Its little green bud-like hard ball is scarcely perceptible amidst the green leaves of the tree. But in autumn it is once more the chief pride of the orchard. It is amazing to reflect on trouble taken for the growth and preservation of the seed. The birds of the air, and the beasts of the field take their part in it whenever they get a chance. Men, women and children eat the fruit and cast away the seed—cast it back to the earth which is its natural abiding place. Bears in the forest, and pigs in the field, love the fruit and swallow it whole, allowing the stone to pass through their bodies unaltered and unhurt, again to find a resting-place in the moist ground. Thus the seeds travel as the animals run and rove, and get themselves planted in new places year by year. Thus fruits are distributed over the surface of the globe, and find lodgings miles away from the parent trees. What the birds and animals cannot carry the waves and winds take up. They roll the great Cocoa nuts to the Coral islands and waft myriads of smaller seeds over vast continents. You will call to mind the story of Columbus finding and pondering over fragments of wood, and strange unknown seeds, brought to his feet by the waves on the western shores of the Old World, and reading in them the existence of a New World. Nor should we overlook the like story of our own day, how Nansen, the Norwegian, on the Greenland Coast, found wood and vegetable fibre, recognized as fragments from Siberia, in northern Asia, and that it was from these small waifs and strays that he was led to think about ocean currents, and plan out a journey which unravelled the mystery of the unknown Pole. What a grand use these men made of their powers of observation. Having eyes they saw !

There is very little difference between plums and cherries. Their flowers as well as their drupes closely resemble each other. They differ chiefly in manner of growth, especially in the habit of the leaves and in flavour. The plum stone is flatter than the cherry stone, and the cherries have rather the longer stalk. Both fruits are much improved by cultivation, improved, that is, so far as their use for the food of civilized man is concerned.

LUCY SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)



USEFUL HARDY PLANTS FOR THE GARDEN.

BY MR. F. BRUNTON, HAMILTON, ONT.

There is such a long list of these effective plants suitable for borders and to yield supplies of flowers for cutting purposes that it is difficult to make a selection of the best. The following will, however, be found of special value for the particular situations and purposes named.

ACHILLEA.—MILFOIL OR YARROW.—(*Compositæ*).

There are two distinct forms of *Achillea millefolium roseum*, one of a rich rose tint, and the other of a dull shade of the same color, but, as compared with the former, might be more correctly called lilac. Those who happen to be in possession of the latter should lose no time in making a change. The deeper colored variety provides a charming show in the herbaceous border, where it continues to flower during a considerable period, commencing early in June. No plant is more easy of cultivation; in fact the difficulty will be to keep it within bounds, so freely do the creeping rhizome-like growths extend.

THE FALL ANEMONE.—WIND FLOWER.—(*Ranunculaceæ*).

Anemone Japonica—Honorine Jobert.—This is a noble plant, growing from two to three feet high, flowering pro-

fusely from early September, till cut down by severe frost. The flowers are of the purest white, with finely contrasted yellow centres, and borne well above a plant in itself possessed of beautiful foliage. It possesses the highest value for cut flowers, in this respect standing second to no other plant in cultivation. It is equally suitable for the flower border, for groups, or the wild garden. By having the plants in various situations—some in a north border, some in a warm one—the bloom may be greatly prolonged. This variety is never more charming than when it is grown in the shade of a wood. For the best results a rich soil is desirable; but they are not difficult to suit in this respect. We cannot but counsel every one of our readers of these notes to set out one or more of the varieties of these Anemones, if they now do not possess them.

Anemone Japonica.—This is another handsome variety, coming in bloom a little later than "Honorine Jobert," but a more robust grower in almost any soil, forming large bushes smothered with showy red colored flowers, downy on the inside, and shaded pink without; a good companion plant for the white variety.

PERENNIAL ASTER.—MICHAELMAS DAISY.—(*Compositæ*).

Perennial Asters are a charming family of plants, requiring but a minimum of labor to keep them in order, while they give a maximum of showy flowers in return. One of the best, if not absolutely so, is *A. amellus Bessarabicus*. The flower heads are large, of a rich deep purple blue, lasting an extremely long time when cut and placed in water. The habit of growth is compact, erect, and stiff, requiring but little if any assistance in the way of stakes. A very useful and effective pot plant for cool conservatories. *A. ericoides* has minute flower heads, but that is balanced by the large numbers that are borne on stems two to three feet long. The color is a dull white with yellow eye. *A. ptarmacoides* is another of the small-flowered varieties which expands its blossoms early in September—good soil, any position. There are a great number of European varieties which are hybrids, and I think are destined to fill a place amongst our most valued fall decorative plants. I hope the Editor will allow me space some other time to write about them.

RUDBECKIA.—"GOLDEN GLOW" (new).—(*Compositæ*).

Amongst hardy perennials for making a display during August and September there is hardly one which can be called superior to this grand acquisition to hardy border plants. It combines perfect hardiness, with a vigorous habit of growth, and a marvellous profusion of showy, very double, rich golden yellow flowers, borne for weeks in profusion on stout branching stems. The plant grows from six to seven, and sometimes eight feet high, forming a strong, and most times self-supporting bush; but with the immense quantity of flowers that it bears it is prudent to place several stakes around it for security, forming a girdle with strong string.

RUDBECKIA NEWMANII.—CONE FLOWER.—(*Compositæ*).

This is a striking plant. The deep orange yellow of its florets contrasts so well with the maroon centre that the Cone flower is admired by all who are acquainted with it. For cutting purposes it is excellent. A mass of it along with some light grasses is fit for any form of vase decoration. It is noticeable that this plant suffers from drought during the summer, being one of the first to lose its leaves under a hot sun. The showery weather experienced during August encouraged a free growth, resulting in a full crop of flower stems and ample foliage. One advantage of this plant in the border is that it is usually self-supporting, and therefore does not necessarily require staking.

FUNKIA.—PLANTAIN LILY.—(*Liliaceæ*).

Funkias are more interesting plants than many persons seem to think, not perhaps on account of the beauty of their flowers, but for the great variety of colour obtainable from their foliage, which is both bold and handsome. Take for instance, *F. Sieboldtiana*—what a charming effect is produced by the glaucous tint of the bold leaves when grown partly in the shade. All Funkias are particularly well adapted for growing under shade trees, where so many plants refuse to grow. The flowers have a peculiar shade of colour, which is rather pleasing—pale lilac or ashy grey, rather a strange combination. *F. Fortuneii variegata* has glossy green leaves edged with white, is very striking in appearance; and so also is *F. undulata*

variegata. The green-leaved variety, *F. subcordata grandiflora*, with pure white flowers, deserves a place in most gardens. Funkias make grand marginal lines to subtropical beds, provided they are not in a situation that is too hot and dry. They require abundant moisture to produce luxuriance of foliage, which is their main claim to favor.

F. BRUNTON.



HOUSE PLANTS FOR THE WINTER.



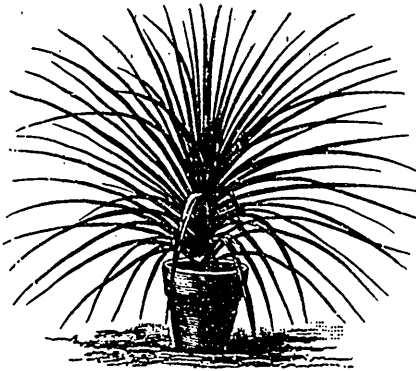
Asparagus Plumosus.

Among plants of a decorative character, and easy to manage in our homes, may be mentioned as extremely beautiful the *Asparagus Plumosus*. Its delicate fern-like growth commands the admiration of everyone. It is particularly well adapted for house culture, being

able to withstand the dry air of our dwelling houses.

Another pretty, and at the same time unique-looking plant, especially in contrast with the delicate *Asparagus*, is the Shell Plant, or *Echevaria Metalica*. This plant bears the dry atmosphere of our heated rooms well, and is not subject to disease or insects.

Ficus Elastica.—Indian Rubber Plant. With fair attention this plant does remarkably well in the house. Attentive watering, and occasional sponging of the leaves, are all that is necessary to succeed with this effective plant. Few plants, if any, look better than a well developed Rubber.



Dracæna Indivisa.

Dracæna Indivisa is another beautiful and easily managed plant, succeeding well in the house. Its graceful foliage makes it much admired and sought after for vases.



Grevillea Robusta.

Grevillea Robusta. This graceful foliage plant is of the easiest culture. Its growth is rapid and continuous, making a beautiful plant, with fern-like foliage, that is well adapted for house decoration.



Kentia Belmoreana Palm.

PALMS.

Par excellence among decorative plants are the Palms. Of the varieties most suitable for house decoration the *Kentias* stand at the head of the list. Their graceful, bright green foliage, of excellent texture, fits them to withstand for a time with good treatment the dry, parching atmosphere of our rooms better than most other plants.

We might be kinder to them if we only thought a little, by making a sort of skeleton frame of laths to go round the plant, strong enough to bear the weight of a wet cloth spread over and around them during the night. A part of a sheet, or blanket would do for this purpose; and to allow the full benefit to the plant a dry cover should be spread over the wet one. This would prevent the dry air of the room from absorbing the moisture, and would continue the supply during the whole night. To so treat our other house plants during the nights, with a healthy moist atmosphere, would in many instances provide what is wanting—atmospheric moisture, and enhance their health and appearance; and thus one good use has been discovered for a wet blanket.

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Society was held in the Fraser Institute on the 7th December, 1897, with a fair average attendance of members.

The President, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, occupied the chair.

A most satisfactory statement of the financial affairs of the Society was submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer. On 30th November last the Society had no debts, and a balance on hand of \$71.99; assets, \$33.77; total, \$105.76.

The President in his address gave a very interesting and comprehensive review of the year's work. Referring to the financial statement, he pointed out how carefully and economically the business of the Society had been conducted by the Directors, but without in any way limiting the scope of the work undertaken. A far more substantial balance could have been carried forward, he said, "if the only aim of the Directors had been to make money for the Society, by assuming fewer duties and a narrower range of educational work."

CONSERVATORY OPENINGS.

Attention was called to the valuable privilege enjoyed by the Society and its friends of visiting, during the winter season, the fine conservatories and greenhouses belonging to the following ladies and gentlemen :

Mrs. Burnett,	Andrew Allan, Esq.,
Mrs. James Ross,	H. Montague Allan, Esq.,
Lord Strathcona,	R. G. Reid, Esq.,
Sir Wm. Van Horne,	Logan's Park,
R. B. Angus, Esq.,	Mount Royal Park,
W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.,	Mount Royal Cemetery.
Robert Meighen, Esq.,	

and a vote of thanks was subsequently accorded these ladies and gentlemen for their kindness.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition in August was next passed in review. Owing to the early date of the exhibition there was necessarily

a falling off in the fruit exhibit; but the entres in all the other classes showed large increases; notably in cut bloom and vegetables. The quality of the exhibits, too, were being brought to a higher standard; and the increased enthusiasm of amateur exhibitors was favourably commented on as a good sign.

JUVENILE SECTION.

The work in connection with the Juvenile section of the Society deserves special mention. The Directors feel this to be the most important work they have in hand at present and they are very gratified at its success. Begun in 1895 with a membership from all the Protestant schools of about 500, it increased in 1896 to 1,013, and in 1897 to 1,879. This is undoubtedly due to the great interest taken in the work by most of the Principals of the various schools, without whose hearty co-operation such success could not have been attained. The Principals recognize the work to be a valuable one, both because of its educational effects and of its refining and elevating tendencies, and they have given it much of their valuable time and attention.

Of the plants distributed by the Society in the spring among the children of the various schools, to be grown on by them for exhibition in the fall, 1,161 were placed on the exhibition tables; and this exhibit, surrounded as it was by the eager faces of the children themselves, was one of the most interesting features of the show.

In calling attention to the reduction in the children's subscription to the Society, the President said, "The experience of the preceding two years indicated that a large proportion of the membership had originated in the schools situated in the richer districts of the city and this suggested to your Directors the possibility that the membership fee of 25 cents was an influence in preventing some of the children attending schools in the poorer sections of the city from participating. This, if the case, was certainly not the intention of the Society; the Society's intention being rather to foster the cultivation of

flowers where flowers are rarest," and in order that there should be no hindrance of this kind the children's fee was reduced to 10 cents.

The Juvenile prizes this year were given in the form of plants and bulbs (Palms, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc.), instead of money; and in addition to these between 3,000 and 4,000 Tulip bulbs were distributed among the children, each child receiving two bulbs.

Though the income does not begin to meet the expenses in this department, the Directors feel that there are few better ways of spending part of the funds of the Society than by fostering in the school children a taste for the cultivation and care of flowers.

COTTAGE GARDEN COMPETITION.

Considerable increased interest was manifested in this competition, and the judges reported most favourably upon the gardens visited. The following are the prize winners:

City Gardens.—First prize, gold medal, Mrs. Dion, 1040 Amherst street; second prize, silver medal, Mr. J. L. Smith, 49 St. Mark street; third prize.

Suburban Gardens.—First prize, gold medal; Mr. W. McCaw, Strathmore; second prize, silver medal, Mr. E. K. Watson, Westmount; silver fern pot, Mr. James Currie, 34 Seymour avenue.

In this connection the President recommended still further subdivision of the competition, making rentals the governing basis of the subdivision, for, as he truly said, the object the Society had in view was "to influence the making of gardens where gardens are not, and where their refining effect is most needed."

MONTHLY PARLOR EXHIBITIONS.

The advantages of these in addition to the annual exhibition in September was discussed and fully admitted by all present, especially if they were held alternately in different sections of the city.

THE MAGAZINE.

The President next referred to the publication of this magazine. By this means the Society hopes to place before every fruit grower in the Province the latest and best information for his guidance in the cultivation of all kinds of fruit and the marketing of same to the best advantage; and to do the same for the lovers of plants and flowers. "This venture," Mr. Ramsay said, "was not undertaken without much thought and some misgivings. The expenses were obviously serious and the revenue a very indefinite quantity;" but loss to the Society was put beyond possibility by a guarantee fund raised by the Directors and their friends; "and the result so far sufficiently proves that it is practicable for the Society to publish such a magazine without financial disaster, and that, too, without exercising all the cheese paring prudence which had been observed during these months of its infancy."

JUBILEE DECORATION.

Amid all the festivities of the Jubilee Year of our Gracious Queen, a happy thought occurred to the Society to decorate the statue of Her Majesty on Victoria Square during the week of festivities in June, and with the sanction of the civic authorities, this work was ably done by Mr. Frank Roy.

The President, in concluding his remarks, said, "The Society has been in the past criticised because of being merely a local concern. At one time it held an annual exhibition in Montreal and, that done, it rested till next autumn. In recent years ample evidence has been given that the Society did not consider its whole duty fulfilled by simply holding this exhibition." Ample evidence is given in this brief summary of the past year's work that this is not now the case. "And if the Society continues to be directed on the broad lines of education in the various directions which lie before it, it is worthy of all unselfish support."

The Montreal Horticultural Society

and FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

DR. of the Province of Quebec.

Cash on hand December 1, 1896.....	\$ 18 05	
Directors' Prize and other Assets of 1896.....	56 00	
		\$ 74 05
MEMBERSHIP :—		
442 Members @ \$2.00.....	884 00	
1879 Juvenile Members @ 10c.....	187 90	
		\$1071 90
Grant, Provincial Government.....		500 00
Montreal Exposition Co. on account 2-3 prizes, etc.....		1400 00
Entries at Exhibition.....		8 50
MAGAZINE :—		
Advertisements and subscriptions..		211 00
SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS :—		
Mrs. John McDougall.....	\$ 20 00	
Lord Strathcona.....	50 00	
W. W. Ogilvie.....	25 00	
Robert Mackay.....	25 00	
W. C. McDonald.....	25 00	
W. M. Ramsay, Westmount.....	25 00	
F. Roy.....	20 00	
Robert Reid.....	10 00	
James C. King.....	10 00	
Jas. Morgan.....	10 00	
Geo. Hague.....	10 00	
Robert Meighen.....	10 00	
J. S. Meredith.....	5 00	
Directors.....	35 00	
T. Hall.....	5 00	
David Morrice.....	5 00	
James Currie.....	3 00	
		\$293 00
ASSETS :—		
Balance of 2-3 advertisements for year.....		\$3558 45
Balance Montreal Exposition Co.....	17 00	
	16 77	
		33 77
		<u>\$3592 22</u>

IN ACCOUNT WITH
W. ORMISTON ROY, SECRETARY-TREASURER.
 Year Ending 30th November, 1897.

Cr.

 Bank account overdrawn Dec. 1st, 1896\$12 94

EXHIBITION :—

Prizes.....	\$1633 25
Judges Expenses.....	136 80
Rent of Bottles, Vases, etc.....	28 48
Extra Clerical Work.....	15 00
Carting.....	13 00
Prize Cards, Sec. Cards, etc.....	53 70

\$1880 23

MAGAZINE :—

Printing and Mailing.....	\$ 289 64
Illustrations.....	92 61
Paper.....	65 88

\$ 448 13

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT :—

Plants	\$ 190 00
Cartage	33 00
Sec. Cards, Folders, etc.....	27 45
Teachers' Trophies	50 00

\$ 300 45

Advertising.....	\$ 110 37
Commission.....	98 25
Rent, Fraser Institute.....	87 50
Medals, Cups and Prizes	83 03
Postage	44 83
Decorating and Guarding Queen's Statue	42 90
Printing Report and List of Members.....	41 10
Stationery and Receipt Books.....	28 53
Judges Expenses, Cottage Gardens, 1896,	26 60
Typewriting.....	15 60
Insurance.....	6 25
Conservatory Openings, Printing Folders for	4 50
Post Office Box	4 00
Sundry Carting, etc.....	1 25
Secretary's Salary for year	250 00

\$3486 46

BALANCE :—

Unpaid Assets.....	33 77
Cash on Hand.....	71 99

\$ 105 76

\$3592 22

Audited and found correct,

RIDDELL & COMMON,

Chartered Accountants,

per JOHN A. MCGREGOR.

Montreal, 7th January, 1898.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

PANSIES FROM SEED.

To successfully raise and cultivate pansies the seed requires to be early started. This may be done in a window of the dwelling, choosing one where the temperature will not be too high at any time. Even if the thermometer showed a few degrees now and again below the freezing point injurious effects will follow, but on the contrary a sturdy healthy growth will be the result, with the absence of insect pests. Start the seeds early and give them plenty of time to slowly develop into good plants which will give an excellent account of themselves after being planted out, which should take place after they are gradually hardened off as early in May as the weather will permit. No one need be without this favorite flower, as a package of the best seed and a small pan or a six-inch pot will raise enough plants, with due care and attention, to furnish a good sized flower bed. The early raising of pansies from seed is one of the principal factors of success.

MARGUERITE CARNATIONS also require to be sown early in the season, and the same treatment as recommended for the raising of pansies will suit them in every respect. It will be necessary to transplant them once or twice before they are finally planted out of doors



THE SUNFLOWER.

We might give more attention to the possibilities of the Sun flower. A gentleman in Brooklyn, N.Y., who owns a suburban tract planted it in Sunflowers last year, and obtained 100 bushels of seed to the acre. He expects to get from each bushel two and one-half gallons of oil worth \$1.25 per gallon, or over \$300 an acre. The pressed seeds and fibre have also a considerable value.

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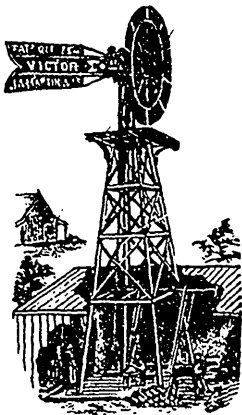
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" " Pleasure " " "	2.00	How to make the Garden Pay, by T. Greiner	2.00
Hand Book of Plants " " "	4.00	Mushrooms. How to Grow them, by Mr Falconer	1.50
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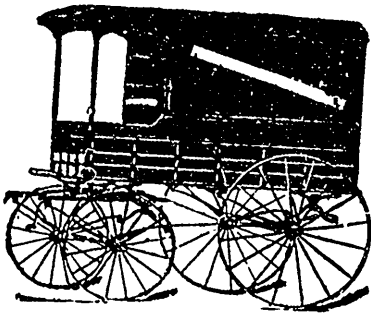
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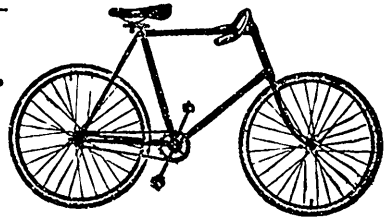
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