nearly a hundred feet. On the opposite sides of the chasm the wall of rock is broken, and from the crevices are seen hanging in rich profusion such Ferns as Woodsias, Polypodiums, and more than the usual number of Aidiums, far beyond the reach of human hands. Here and there is some little dell, through which bubbles a miniature stream, its rocky banks covered with Mosses and Lichens. The largest of the falls has been named the Joe Howe Falls; it is about thirty or forty feet in height. On the bluff near by, it is proposed to erect a monument, or memorial, to the late reverend, Mr. Howe, after whom it is named; but it is to be hoped the projectors will change their minds and either erect the monument near the entrance to the park or in the city. Any work of ornamentation in such a picturesque place would certainly be a blot.

On the plateau, 200 feet above the ravine, a carriage-road extends, encircling the outer edge of the park, and numberless bypaths extend from this to points of vantage on the crags overlooking waterfalls, where on a bright October afternoon the visitor looks down on a scene of marvellous beauty, the gorgeous tints of maples, viburnums and heaths darkened now by the somber hue of evergreens, now lightened by the form of waterfalls.

Mount Pleasant Park, at St. John, New Brunswick, situated near the city, has not yet been formally opened. It consists of 750 acres of land, some of which has been given by liberal citizens, some acquired by purchase, and some will be acquired by donation. The members of the Horticultural Association have endeavored in every possible way to interest citizens in the park scheme by planting the squares of the city with trees and flowers, and by holding exhibitions. When they have secured enough land for the park and have paid for it, the association will go on hand to organize the city as a park. It is hoped that the liberty and public spirit of these citizens will meet with a generous response on the part of the city government. The park site is a broken and picturesque plateau overlooking the city, intersected with ravines. A lake lies at its western extremity, from the eastern end of which a small stream finds its way over a succession of perpendicular rocks to the meadow below—forming a series of beautiful cascades about eighty feet in height. The most of the park lands so far acquired consist mainly of rocky hills and mounds covered with a growth of small shrubs with stunted maples, firs, white birches, maples and cedars. The cedars are shapely and beautiful, and if carefully handled will become one of the most beautiful ornaments of the park, the limestone formation being well adapted for their symmetrical growth. A roadway has been constructed around the lake, and it is hoped that the societies of botanists in this group of small-flowered bog Lilies, L. parvum is nearly as various in its forms as is L. parvum, but L. maritimum is, as far as my observation goes, strictly monotypic. The type of L. parvum and L. maritimum have funnel-formed flowers.

Lilium parryi is the closest relative of the Pardalinum group, differing only in having trumpet-shaped flowers. In growth it can hardly be distinguished from L. pardalinum.

Of these eleven species, Lilium pardalinum is most widely distributed, being scattered from central California to British Columbia, and eastward to the shores of Lake Winnipig. L. Washingtonianum inhabits a long and narrow belt in the main Sierra Nevada range and in the Cascades to British America. L. Parryi is found in Arizona as well as in its original location in southern California, and L. Columbianum is found to extend far east of the Cascades in the Columbia River valley, but with these exceptions these Lilies belong to the mountainous regions of the Pacific Coast proper in the Sierra Nevada and Coast ranges. I have already written of L. Washingtonianum and its varieties (vol. i., p. 448), and of L. rubescens (vol. i., p. 493). In an early issue I hope to write of L. Humboldti and its allies.

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Notes on Cypripediums.

At no period of the year is a good collection of Cypripediums entirely flowerless, but during the winter months when the temperature of the greenhouse is congenial they flower bountifully and their prolonged period of bloom gives opportunities for study and close acquaintance. It has been urged by some that Orchids out of flower are the reverse of ornamental, and this is true of some genera. Cypripediums, however, are so rich in beauty of growth and flower that a few of them are worthy of cultivation for this feature alone, the deep green leaves being exquisitely marbled and variegated. Their growing popularity is attested by the fact that some of the more common species, like C. Insigne, furnish out flowers by the hundred thousand for the New York market. To the amateur a little house of Cypripediums will give hours of infinite pleasure in winter and hundreds of plants can be accommodated in the modest structure. The variety of species and sub-species from many lands would of themselves furnish a rich store, but the hybrids of the last decade alone have here given us additional forms and colors in almost infinite variety. In fact, the hybrids are the majority among Cypripediums, and there is an endless fund of delight in comparing them, observing traits so plainly inherited that the parentage of many plants can be absolutely vouched for.

Cypripedium insignis is the type of quite an extensive family.