

Beautiful Flower Beds All Ready to Blossom

Lovers of Plant Life Will Find
All Specimens at Glenwood
Park.

Miss Eloise Butler, High School
Botanist, Has Set Out Gar-
den Decorations.

The lover of spring flowers need not travel far from the botanical garden in Glenwood park to find all his sweet-hearts in the vegetable kingdom. Nearly every order is represented in the park, either by plants that have always grown there or by those which have been introduced. None are blossoming yet with the exception of a few pasque flowers, which were set out a few weeks ago by Miss Eloise Butler, teacher of botany in the South high school, who is practically the mother of the garden; but May will find scores of beautiful blooms, attractive not only to the botanist, but to every person.

The pasque flower is not indigenous to the garden, but was introduced by Miss Butler. All the buttercups, how-
ever, and nearly all the wind-flowers

grow naturally there. Larkspurs and hepaticas have been introduced. Three arums also have been introduced, the sweet flag, the skunk cabbage and beautiful calla, or water arum.

With the exception of the Solomon seals and false Solomon seals nearly all the lilies have been introduced, including the large white trillium and three species of adder's tongue or dog-tooth violet. The beautiful star grass and blue-eyed grass, with their cousin, the blueflag, grow naturally in the garden.

Interest in Orchids.

Special interest is taken by Minnesotans in the members of the orchid family, to which the moccasin flower, or lady slipper, the official state flower, belongs. One moccasin flower is indigenous to the garden, the *cypridium reginae*. All the rest but one of the lady slippers growing in Minnesota have been introduced. The one lacking is the quaint little ramshorn moccasin flower, which grows in the bogs in the northern part of the state. Coral root and the fringed orchid grow in the garden, but the Adam and Eve, grass pink and showy orchid have been introduced.

Two blackberries grow naturally in the garden and two hawthorns also. No attempt has been made to introduce hawthorns, because there are almost as many varieties as there are individual trees. This may be taken up by some hawthorn enthusiast later. Two mountain ashes have been planted and there is a good representation of wild cherry

trees. The leatherwood, which is already blossoming, has been introduced, as also three maples. Two maples grow naturally in the garden and the despised poison ivy is a native. The butter-nut and walnut and hickorynut have been introduced. There are plenty of birches.

Linnaeus' Own Flower.

Linnaeus' own flower, the twin flower, is a native, and its pretty little duplicate blossoms soon will be seen everywhere within its limits. Blood-root grows in the garden, but it was necessary to introduce Dutchman's breeches and squirrel corn. The violet lover will find 11 varieties, nine introduced and two native to the garden. Two carnivorous plants will be found, the little sundew and the pitcher-plant, with its purple flowers and urn-shaped leaves.

There are three varieties of wood-sorrel and Miss Butler has introduced a good many members of the heath family, notably Labrador tea, swamp laurel, moorwort, leatherleaf, trailing arbutus and bearberry. Four ashes grow in the garden and three elms.

There are numerous other spring flowers, many of which are as beautiful as those which have been mentioned and which the enthusiastic botanist will discover before many weeks have elapsed. In addition to the spring flowers, the leaves of many later blossomers may be found, and already a dozen species of evergreen ferns may be discerned among the dry leaves.

Glenwood Garden Spot Real Mirror of Nature

Plants, Trees and Shrubs of
Every Variety Grow in
Wild State.

Miss Eloise Butler Plans Unique
Tract for Benefit of
Botanists.

Glenwood garden—not an ordinary flower bed garden, as most persons would think before seeing it, but a wild botanical garden such as nature without artificial aid produces, has been instituted for the use of Minneapolis botanists, school pupils and teachers.

Nearly every species of a wild plant, tree and shrub that can be grown in this part of the United States can be found in it. The specimens have been collected and transplanted here from all parts of the country.

Miss Eloise Butler, teacher at the South High school, and a botany enthusiast, started the garden three years ago. It occurred to Miss Butler that on account of the rapid growth of the city and the consequent disappearance of wild lands, and their indigenous vegetation, a garden of this sort was necessary as students of botany would otherwise have to go far out into the country for specimens. The plot is located in Glenwood Park, is abundant with hills, pools and bogs, and has two ponds of fair extent. It covers an area of seven acres with a core of tamarack swamp, surrounded by untimbered bog land, merging into meadows and wooded slopes. A tiny tortuous brook falling through several levels in little musical cascades threads the meadow.

Conditions Are Ideal.

The abundance of water, protection from cold and drying winds and a rich and varied soil provide all the desiderata for plant life. A quantity of sand provides a home for sand plants. Stumps and fallen trees are cherished, the former for bird homes and the accommodations of vines and both for the sustenance of fungi. The place is a paradise for the student of mushrooms, innumerable agarics, geasters, pezizas, boleti, polypori and huge lycoperdons and lepiotas being found there in season. Mosses are also found in abundance. Twenty species of trees and 36 of shrubs are indigenous to the garden. It is proposed to utilize the fence surrounding it as a support for specimens of all the vines of the state.

Much difficulty in securing all these species of grasses, plants and trees has been experienced by Miss Butler and others who have assisted in collecting them. Many times they have scoured wooded sections of the country in vain, and looked for a plant all day without success only to stumble over it when on their way home. With each plant not a native of the garden there is a story of how it was found. At the present time many of the wild flowers are in bloom and furnish a beautiful sight. A record of each species is kept in a card catalogue. It is expected that soon an artificial botanic garden