

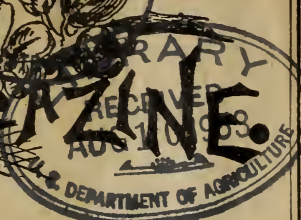
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Entirely Floral.

# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE



VOL. XXX. No. 8.

LIBONIA, FRANK. CO., PA., AUGUST, 1894.

## All for 90 Cents.

**PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE** is the favorite monthly among amateurs. As you will observe, it teems with practical floral items and appropriate illustrations, answers questions and proposes exchanges. If you love flowers you will find this MAGAZINE just what you want, and here is an offer that should secure your subscription: For 90 cents sent me before October 1st, 1894, I will send this MAGAZINE one year and 25 choice winter-blooming plants as a premium, as follows:

**Elegant Fringed Chinese Primrose.** 3 fine plants, in three different colors. These are just in fine condition for winter-blooming, and if given but half a chance will delight you with lovely clusters of flowers throughout winter. I know of no plant that surpasses the Chinese Primrose for winter-blooming. It is indispensable in every collection.

**Peristrophe variegata**, one of the most beautiful of foliage plants, each leaf having a gold stripe through the centre, and often having yellow stems. A first-class continuous winter-bloomer; curious, delicate, carmine flowers, spotted.

**Begonia Sandersonii**, rich foliage, constant scarlet bloom.

**Begonia robusta**, much like the preceding, but lighter in foliage. A fine variety.

**Lopesia rosea**, spider-like rosy flowers in great profusion throughout the winter. Sure to bloom.

**Cuscuta cordata**, a succulent bearing large, long-stemmed panicles of rosy-white bloom. Never fails to bloom.

**Zanzibar Balsam**, large, rosy carmine flowers throughout winter; very showy and beautiful. A fine window plant.

**Coleus**, spotted, leaves richly marked crimson, gold and green; as handsome as a fancy Caladium.

**Cuphea tricolor**, new; far surpasses any other Cuphea; flowers dazzling scarlet, large and beautiful; ceaseless bloomer.

**Petunia**, Double Fringed, immense fluffy bloom, very full and fragrant. A superb flower. Fine winter-bloomer.



FRINGED CHINESE PRIMROSE.



SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA.

**Eupatorium riparium**, a white flowered, never-falling winter-bloomer; blooms in large clusters.

**Selaginella**, an elegant moss-like plant, always greatly admired. Rare, but easily grown.

**Othonna crassifolia**, a lovely basket plant; foliage succulent, light green; flowers golden yellow, very showy.

**Streptosolen Jamesonii**, showy buff bells in clusters; winter-bloomer; easily grown.

**Saxifraga sarmentosa**, variegated-leaved, showy white flowers in panicles; fine for large pots or baskets.

**Vinca rosea**, evergreen, everblooming plant; fine winter-bloomer; elegant for bedding; handsome flowers.

**Water Hyacinth**, the finest of all aquatics, beautiful as an orchid; fine for globes; rich spikes of lavender bloom.

**Mesembryanthemum spiosum**, a first-class winter-bloomer; foliage succulent; flowers white, large and showy.

**Linum trigynum**, superb, showy, golden flowers. Can be depended upon for winter-blooming.

**Abutilon Mesopotamicum**, a sure winter-bloomer; flowers scarlet, yellow and chocolate; beautiful.

**Rose Geranium**, prized for its deliciously-scented foliage.

**Artillery Plant**, fine for pots; dense, delicate mossy foliage.

**Boston Smilax**, the most elegant and graceful of window vines. A superb trellis plant.

**SUBSTITUTES.**—Canna flaccida, Leonotus, Glechoma, Heliotrope, Begonia compta, Begonia guttata, Sedum, Manettia, Lantana, Lobelia, Ivy, Carnation, Rose, Hoya, Honeysuckle.

These plants are in fine condition, and will be carefully packed and mailed, post-paid on receipt of subscription. If any are received in bad condition I will replace them, the complaining subscriber remitting sufficient with the complaint to cover postage on plants to be replaced. If you do not wish the MAGAZINE I will add instead that most beautiful and enduring of all hardy deciduous trees, the Weeping Willow, to your collection, unless you may prefer some other plant, which you may select from the list on next page. If you are a friend to send with you, remitting \$1.20, I will send you an elegant Bermuda Easter Lily and 5 Giant Freesias in addition to the above Plant Premium. Order now. You will find the plants first-class for winter-blooming or window decoration, and August and September are the months in which to get them and start them in pots before cold weather comes. Address,

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

Renew this month if your Subscription has expired. See grand offers for August.

# 25 PLANTS, YOUR SELECTION, \$1.00.

PICK them out from the following list. They are strong and healthy, well-rooted, and will be carefully packed and mailed postpaid and safe arrival guaranteed. If more than you want get a friend to club with you and divide the lot. This is a closing-out bargain sale. good only for 30 days. You may not have such an opportunity again. Order at once. 12 plants, 50c.

- Abutilon, Eclipse, n. w.  
 Golden Bells, yellow bloom.  
 Golden Pleece, yellow, fine.  
 Robert George, salmon.  
 Santana, crimson.  
 Thompsonii, blotched foliage.  
 Mesopotamicum, twining, c'let.  
 Variegatum, blotched foliage.  
 Everblooming, easily grown plants for bedding in winter.  
 Acacia lophantha, fern-like.  
 Acalypha macroseana.  
 Achillea, the Pearl, hardy perenn.  
 Achyranthus Lindenii, red fol.  
 Gibsonii, crimson, cordate fol.  
 Reticulata, gold and crimson.  
 Achania, m. viscosus, upright  
 Fuchsia; scarlet, showy.  
 Agathaea coelestis, blue Daisy.  
 Ageratum, new dark blue.  
 White Cap, pure white.  
 Alternanthera, yellow and green.  
 Versicolor, chocolate and crim' n.  
 Alyssum, double white, fragrant.  
 Amaryllis sequestre, a fine "Lily."  
 Ampelopsis Veitchii, Boston Ivy.  
 Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.  
 Anemone coronaria, rich blue  
 White, very fine.  
 Antigonon leptopus, a lovely vine.  
 Arabis alpina, superb hardy perennia.  
 Alyssum, double white; white flowers in masses in spring.  
 Artillery Plant, dense, delicate foliage; a lovely pot plant.  
 Asclepias tuberosa, orange bloom.  
 Aubrietia Eyrii, hardy perennial.  
 Balsam Zanzibar, a splendid everblooming plant; for partial shade out-door; indoors; rich carmine flowers; blooms winter or summer.  
 Begonia albica, spotted fol.  
 Argentea guttata, spotted fol.  
 Compta alba, green and white.  
 Evansiana, red veined.  
 Fofiosa, elegant foliage.  
 Fuchsoides, scarlet bloom.  
 Hybrida multiflora, rosy pink.  
 Metalica, steel-green foliage.  
 Carrier, white, free-blooming.  
 President Carnot, spotted leaves.  
 Robusta, strong, handsome.  
 Tex, fine variegated foliage.  
 Weltonensis rubra, pink.  
 "Beefsteak" round fleshy leaves.  
 Bergamot, fragrant hardy perennial; rich scarlet flowers.  
 White-flowered, hardy.  
 Bletia, Mexican Orchid.  
 Browallia, white and blue.  
 Brugmansia (Datura), Horn of Plenty, a grand summer-blooming, tropical shrub.  
 Cactus, Epiphyllum.  
 Cereus grand., night blooming.  
 Flagelliformis, Rat-tail Cactus.  
 Calia, common white.  
 Spotted-leaved foliage.  
 Canary-bird vine, lovely climber.  
 Cannafaccida, an elegant Cannaf with superb yellow flowers.  
 Robusta, scarlet; bronze foliage.  
 Capsicum Golden J. awn, Pepper.  
 Little Gem, fine window plant.  
 Prince of Wales, pots.  
 Carnation, Marguerite, mixed.  
 Early-flowering Vienna, fine.  
 Calystegia sepium, hardy vine.  
 Cestrum parqui, night-blooming.  
 Laurifolium, night-blooming.  
 Coleus, Conquest, red and green.  
 Fantasy, green, white centre.  
 Greenmont, a green and gold.  
 Red Cloud, bronze-red.  
 Oriole, yellow with red spots.  
 Variabilis, green, red and gold.  
 Verschaffelti, brown and green.  
 Conoclinium, hardy, blue flowers.  
 Cineraria hybrida, winter-bloomer.  
 Cissus discolor, a tree vine.  
 Chelone barbata, hardy perennial.  
 Illustrated Surprise List free. Stock now large and complete, but name a few extras for substitutes. Remit by Draft, Registered Letters or Money Order. Be prompt. This offer is only good for 30 days. Address,  
**GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.**

**NOTICE.**—This offer is continued another month to favor many patrons. 100 plants, your choice, by express \$2.50; by mail \$3.00. The entire collection, 233 plants, by express \$5.00, by mail, postpaid, \$6.00. Buyer pays expressage. Order before October 1, 1894. This offer will positively be void after that date.

# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXX.

Libonia, Pa., August, 1894.

No. 8.

## PINKS.

Pinks of rare crimson and snowy white,  
Pinks that are born in a sweet June night,  
Pinks that censors of fragrance uphold,  
Distilled in some fairy's chalice of gold;  
The stately Carnation's wreath-laden head,  
The spicy Clove Pink from the old garden  
All are so rich and odoriferous, too,  
Fresh as the morning all dripping with dew.  
Pinks all dressed in their Sunday best,  
Pinks without any family crest,  
The mottled Pink of the "Heathen Chinese,"  
Side by side with the sweet Picotee,  
Says not a word of "restriction" and things,  
But only her drowsy perfumery swings.  
Pinks with ruffles of feathery white,  
Pinks with their plumes of rose hues bedight,  
Pinks of lofty and lowly degree,  
A beautiful lesson can teach to me:  
"Tis better to cultivate flowers than weeds.  
We all can do this by our kindly deeds.  
And if we but scatter mere sweetness around  
So much of heaven on earth can be found.

E. A. B.

Van Buren Co., Mich., June 18, 1894.

## EXPERIENCE WITH AGAPANTHUS.—

I would like to tell Mrs. H. F. King my experience with the Agapanthus. Early last fall a friend repotted hers and gave me a strong bulb. I put it in a four-gallon tub of rich earth, kept it in a room with my other tender plants all winter and watered it well and often. It does not need as strong sunlight as Geraniums. It grew finely and the foliage of itself was handsome if grown for that alone. In early spring I noticed the scape filled with buds making its appearance, and at this date, June 1st, it has a stem over two feet in height, crowned with lovely blue lilies. It needs the same treatment as the Calla, as both plants are natives of Africa.

Mrs. John F. Allen.

Barnstable Co., Mass., June 1, 1894.

## MADAME SALLEROI GERANIUM.

ONE of the very best silver-leaf Geraniums either for pots or beds is Madame Salleroi. Unlike Mountain of Snow the leaves retain their beauty and do not curl at the margin, turn brown and drop off, while the plant is dwarf and produces a dense mass of foliage, as represented in the illustration. This Geranium is of the easiest culture, and will thrive where other silver-leaved sorts will grow weak and unsightly. It is a variety that can be recommended with confidence, and should be in cultivation by everyone who admires this class of beautiful foliage Geraniums. Give it a sunny situation and rich, rather tenaceous, but well-drained soil, and never let it suffer for want of water during the growing season. In winter water moderately and give less direct sunlight. Repot in the spring, at which time divide the plant if you wish to increase your stock. Treated in this way this plant is more satisfactory in growth, and assumes a form not unlike that shown in the engraving. The foliage will be almost perfect in form, and its variegation all that could be desired in a Silver-leaf Geranium.



GERANIUM MADAME SALLEROI.

SWEET WILLIAMS.—I have Sweet Williams, the largest and finest blossoms I ever saw. The seeds were not planted till March. J. H. Rogers.  
Louisville, Ky, July 6, 1894.

## AGAVE VIRGINICA.

**T**HIS plant is found growing in Virginia and southward, where it is called by several names, as Virginian Agave, Thick-leaved Snake-root and Rattlesnake Master. This last name is because from its very bitter roots a tincture is made that is used on the bites of serpents. It is closely related to the Century Plant of Mexico, and resembles it somewhat, though the leaves are not so thick and rigid. It grows on rocks with so little soil that one wonders how it lives. The largest plant I ever saw grew in a small crevice in the rocks. The whip-like flower-stalk was six feet high, with numerous greenish-yellow flowers about an inch long. They had no beauty, but made up for the lack of it by a delightful Carnation-like fragrance. Early in April this year the children found some plants growing on a dry hillside. They dug up some, though not very carefully and brought them home. They remained in water a week before I could find time to pot. They seem well contented, and have grown nicely, throwing up flower-stalks now some three feet tall, with many buds which have not opened yet. It is a perennial and blooms year after year. Mrs. M. E. Satchwell.

Montgomery Co., Ala., June 20, 1894.

NOTE.—In Mexico many fields are fenced with Agave Americana, and it is from these plants that the famous Mexican drink, pulque, is obtained. To get it the central leaf is cut out and a cavity formed in which the juice collects, and from which it is baled out. The operation is death to the plant.—ED.]

**CLEMATIS PANICULATA.**—Do you know what a lovely Clematis this is? It is a very rapid grower, and so graceful. I have no idea how many feet long mine is, for it is planted at the foot of a small pear tree, and it has run out on the branches and hangs in festoons; then it has attached itself to another pear tree, clambering up and branching out here and there. In August it is laden with clusters of starry white flowers all along the vines, a beautiful sight among the foliage of the trees, and drooping almost to the ground. It is as hardy as the tree over which it climbs. M. D. W.

Yarmouth, Maine.

## ANTS AND PÆONIES.

**I**HAD fifty large clumps of Pæonies, mostly white and pink varieties. As soon as they were budded I noticed large ants were coming and were really devouring the buds. I brushed them off into a pan of water all of one forenoon, but they came by thousands, and it injures the buds to handle them. I went in and sweetened some water, sprinkled some bread, and put pieces under all the Pæony plants, then took an old pan of burning coals out, and lo! the ants had assembled, and, like office seekers around Cleveland, were fighting for the best places on the bread. You may be sure my two mocking birds had roasted ants the next few days, and I had baskets of lovely blossoms, and so had the city hospitals. Some ants like meats and buttered bread in preference to sweets. The same pieces of bread can be used several days if it is not wet. In this mild climate ants are very troublesome. So are moles. I cannot conquer moles.

Mrs. S. J. Snyder.

Jefferson Co., Ill.

**TULIPS IN THE WINDOW.**—My Tulip bulbs bloomed nicely in the parlor window where they did not get a bit of sunshine all winter. I kept them in the cellar, a light cellar at that, until the tops were well grown, and then brought them up and put them in the window. The blooms were beautiful and lasted for more than a week. I tried Tulips before, placing them in a sunny window, but they only opened for a day, then closed and died off.

Mrs. N. C. Megill.

Bergen Co., N. J., May 31, 1894.

**TO AVOID CUT-WORMS.**—Get small tin cans, such as are used for fish, oysters and fruit, and melt off the ends. Every evening after sun-down put these tins over your newly-set plants, and press them an inch or two into the soil, removing them in the morning, as the pest only works at night. After the plants become hardened they will not be troubled, and the tin cans can be stored away, and will do service for many years.

Mrs. A. Fisher.

Robertson Co., Texas.

## THE WINTER-BLOOMING ABUTILONS.

AMONG the most desirable of a greenhouse shrubs for the window in winter are the Abutilons. The flowers are large and attractive, graceful in form and pleasing in color, while they are continuously produced if properly treated and prepared during summer. Get young plants in July or August, pot them in three-inch pots, and as soon as the roots begin to crowd shift into four-inch pots, in which the plants may be allowed to come into bloom. Cut the branches back occasionally to make the plants grow



bushy in form, and pinch the buds off as they appear. Buds are not likely to form, however, if the plants are shifted as recommended, as the energy of the plants will be expended in the development of new and extended branches. The bell-flowered sorts shown in the illustration are generally cultivated for winter-blooming, but the exquisite variety known as Mesopotamicum, having green leaves and showy yellow flowers with scarlet calyx is perhaps the best of the family. Its branches are slender and need support, but it can be depended upon for flowers in winter in any sitting-room window where it will get sun a portion of the day. It is as easily grown as a Geranium. Abutilons are sometimes troubled with aphid and scale. Syringing with soap-suds or fumigating with tobacco will rid the plants of the former, while the latter can be eradicated by scraping the scales loose, then sponging the trunk and leaves and syringing.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.—Dear Sisters: I wish you could see my *Nicotiana affinis* just now. It is lovely and so fragrant. I have just counted 16 open flowers, besides such a quantity of buds.

Mrs. Jos. R. Lewis.

Choteau Co., Mont., May 5, 1894.

## SOME ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

CYPERUS *Alternifolius* or Umbrella Plant, at present quite a fashionable plant, is also a very satisfactory one to grow. It is an ornamental grass, throwing up stems about two feet in height, surmounted by a whorl of leaves diverging horizontally, giving it a curious appearance, while the foliage is quite graceful looking. As it thrives in almost any situation it makes a fine plant for the center of vases. It is also fine as a pot plant for the sitting or dining room, or as a water plant.

*Eulalia gracillima univittata* is perhaps the most beautiful of all hardy grasses. The blades are long and green with silvery white mid-rib. It makes a very attractive lawn plant, and increases in size and vigor every year.

*Eulalia Japonica zebrina* differs from *E. gracillima univittata* in the stripes running across the leaves instead of lengthwise. This grows to a height of six feet.

J. L.

[NOTE.—All the above plants can be highly recommended. Any person will succeed with them. As a hardy grass *Eulalia zebrina* can hardly be surpassed, as it forms grand clumps, and the showy plumes produced in autumn are exceedingly ornamental and graceful.—ED.]

THE PÆONY.—The Chinese Pæonies deserve especial attention, for when in full bloom they are the Queen of the Garden. All other flowers must give way to their beauty and grandeur. They reign supreme. Fifty years ago the Pæony was a popular flower, and as time has passed on they have lost none of their prestige, but new varieties, Hybrids from China and Japan, are being continually introduced.

D. M. Moody.

Aroostook Co., Me., May 16, 1894.

AGERATUM.—It is true that blue is considered a rare color in flowers, yet there are numbers with this pretty contrasting color, the *Ageratum* being, in my judgment one of the most desirable, not for its color alone, but for its fragrance and long period of blooming at all seasons. It has proven to be a reliable winter-bloomer in my hands.

Ohio Sister.

Franklin Co., O., May 23, 1894.

## ACHANIA MALVAVICUS.

## MY WILD CORNER.

**T**HIS plant, sometimes known as upright Fuchsia, is nearly related to the Abutilon, and by some persons is highly recommended as a winter-blooming plant, as well as a useful



ACHANIA MALVAVICUS.

out-door flowering plant in summer. The flowers are rich, vermillion-scarlet with short sepals and bracts, and a long, showy pistil, as indicated in the engraving. The leaves are broad, light green, soft to the touch, and at times exude a white substance which lies upon the surface in the form of grains of white sand. The plant is of easy culture and requires the same treatment as the Abutilon.

IN FAVOR OF PERENNIALS.—Mr. Editor: If all flower-lovers knew how easy it is to grow hardy perennials and what lovely flowers are produced I am sure they would buy some perennial seeds and fewer annuals. I have bought seeds for several years, and they always give me satisfaction. I now have one hundred and fifty hardy perennial plants, and they are lovely.

Mrs. Mary Powell.  
Pierce Co., Wash., June 27, 1894.

SNOWDROPS.—Snowdrops grow profusely in the yard, and under the Grape arbor in the garden, and in the spring are a constant source of delight. Often we spend time and money for plants that will not pay us as this hardy perennial. I appreciate its beauty and its ease of culture, and think it deserves a place in the yard and garden of every flower-lover.

Mrs. J. O. O'Hari.  
Edgar Co., Ill.

**O**UT in the corner of the yard the shade of the Mulberries and the projecting "L" of the house make a shady corner all day, except about an hour at high noon. Only a small space, but I wanted no shrubbery there, nor flower bed, and the grass would not grow well. So I resolved to turn that corner into a wild garden. The boys were my willing assistants with spade, trowel and knife. After we had spaded the bed, we piled old rocks, bricks, old tin ware and iron ware upon it and covered the pile with earth, and—"Hold on; what is that for?" Why, to set plants in, for, of course, the old affairs would hold earth and confine the limits of each variety. We then went to the woods and secured wild Ageratum, "Johnny-jump-up," clusters of "Indian Paint Brush," "Twelve O'clock" or "Rattlesnake Master," Pleurisy plant, another variety of Milk-weed, wild Sweet Williams, hardy Verbena, and a lovely bunch of white flower resembling Elder-berry blossoms, so pretty for bouquets. Of course, we have just commenced our garden. It can, if needful, run out into sunshine, and take in heat-loving plants, but it has as a back-ground a wire fence so covered with Ampelopsis and Trumpet Vines that it shuts out all views beyond. We have taken great pleasure in arranging this wild corner, but it now remains to be seen how a Texas summer's heat will affect it.

Lizzie Gardner Bowman.  
Lamar Co., Texas, July 19, 1894.

[NOTE.—Many an enjoyable hour has been gained by just such a bed as the Texas sister describes. While we cultivate the exotics let us not forget our beautiful wildlings.—ED.]

LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.—We have a plant called Rose of Sharon, which bears bright, delicate flowers about the size of a dwarf Morning Glory. Everyone who sees it exclaims "How lovely!" "Where did you get that?" "What is the name of this!" and so on. It is unequalled for bouquets, as the blossoms are on long stems and last well. Many years ago everybody had it in their gardens, but I have not seen it till lately.

Mrs. J. S. York  
Warren Co., N. J., Apr. 23, 1894.

## SOME FRONT YARDS AND WHAT THEY CONTAINED.

LAST spring in front of a porch covered with Clematis Virginica and Cinnamon Vine a half-circle was made to fill the space between the steps and a path. This was filled with Geraniums, Fancy-leaved, which had been kept in pots in the house and cellar during the winter. The pots were sunk so as not to be seen. The edge was a row of Mad. Salleroi Geraniums. All had been started from cuttings of one plant. This Geranium will not keep in the cellar. It must have light and heat. A circular bed not far from this was filled with Coleus of different colors and edged with Alternantheras. A bed of Cannas near the corner of the fence was edged with Arabis Alpinus, while a row of Amaryllis Atamasco, known as Rose Lilies, was put inside the edge. This yard had two or three large old trees in it. A long bed near the fence held a general mass of Geraniums in the center, and back near the fence were Double Hollyhocks, Daturas, Helianthus cucumerifolius and other tall plants, while the edge was old-fashioned Clove Pinks.

Another yard which was much admired was on the north side of the house. The porch was covered with vines. The bed on the west side of this porch was filled with house plants in pots. The edge was blue Ageratum, the plants of which had been started from cuttings taken from a plant which had done duty in the house all winter. Oh, what a mass of flowers, and they were unusually fine, always being cut and yet always ready. The bed on the other side of this porch had pots of Fuchsias and Asparagus plumosa sunk in it. Back of these were Ferns and Cosmos, while the edge was of magnificent Pansies, and however many were given away it always seemed full.

Beaver Co., Pa. Aunt Susie.

[NOTE.—Luxuriant vines about the porch, and a few groups of choice plants and shrubs tastefully arranged in the grass plot always make a home attractive and add to the happiness of the inmates. It's a very simple matter, home adornment, but it means much to the refined taste.—ED.]

## EVERBLOOMING PERENNIALS.

THERE are almost no perennials (if we except the white Feverfew, and the perennial members of the Dianthus family) that will bloom continuously from early spring until late fall. A perennial that will furnish flowers half of the whole summer or more, and continue the good work year after year is certainly worth growing. The following is a list of the leading long-blooming perennials, those in italics having the longest flowering period: Various Achilleas or Yarrow, particularly Ptarmica fl. pl., Alyssum argenteum, Armeria maritima (Thrift), Asclepias tuberosa, Campanulas, Canterbury Bells, Callirhoe involucrata, Coreopsis lanceolata, hardy Carnation, Delphiniums, Digitalis, Euphorbia corollata, *Feverfew*, Funkia or Day Lily, *Gaillardia grandiflora*, Dicentra eximia, Malva moschata, Rocket, *perennial Pinks*, *Picotees* and *Phlox*, Potentilla, Pyrethrum, Platycodon, and Scabiosa Caucasica. Of these Achilla ptarmica is a prostrate plant good to carpet the ground under taller plants. Alyssum argenteum and Armeria maritima make pretty edgings or borders. Carnations, Pinks and Picotees are only about a foot high, while Hollyhocks, hardy Hibiscus, Digitalis and Delphinium are from three and one-half to five feet high. The others are medium in height.

A perennial will grow and bloom, no matter how much neglected, but to bloom long and show the largest-sized flowers they require three things: A rich and mellow soil, freedom from encroachment of grass or weeds, and all faded flowers removed at once. The most magnificent garden flowers we have are classed among perennials?

Lora S. LaMance.

McDonald Co., Mo.

NOTE.—True! and most of them are so easily and quickly raised from seeds that it seems strange they are not generally cultivated. Many varieties may yet be sown if the work is attended to at once, and the plants left in the seed-bed till spring. So give this your prompt attention if you wish a display of perennials next season. You will never regret it.—ED.]

PERENNIAL PHLOX.—I count Perennial Phlox among the finest of hardy plants. The plants show a great variety of colors, and make up nicely for all the other kinds of decorations.

D. M. Moody.

Arroostook Co., Me., May 16, 1894.

## DASYLIRION.

**T**HIS plant, which is a native of Arizona, has saw-toothed leaves, which at a distance look as if they were plain green. On closer examination you will find the leaves have markings of a darker shade. I see in a catalogue this spring that good specimens of these plants sell for \$25. I find it of the easiest culture possible. It is hardy here, and every spring I work in around it some well-decayed manure, and when the garden is watered in the summer the hose is turned on this plant and it gets a good soaking, and that's all the attention it has. Can anyone tell me how old it must be to bloom?

Sophia E. Wilson.

Fresno Co., Cal., Mar. 10, 1894.

**SWEET PEAS.**—My Sweet Peas began blooming about June 10th, and have been loaded with blooms ever since. Every morning I cut off every flower, and by evening I can hardly miss them. I was troubled for awhile with a worm about three-fourths of an inch long, striped green and brown, which ate the leaves, but I sprinkled them thoroughly with tobacco tea, and haven't seen any more of them. Then, some of my Peas have the appearance of having been scalded. The leaves just dry up as though they were scorched. I can find no bugs on them. My Peas are next to a fence, and run north and south, one row getting the morning sun, and the other the evening sun.

J. H. Rogers.

**IN OREGON.**—Many plants some consider choice in the East are like weeds in this climate—hard to eradicate once they get a foothold. Of that sort *Nicotiana affinis* is one. I have been trying for three years to get it out of my grounds. It self-sows, and every little root when dug up will root itself again and send up strong plants. It is very troublesome. Mexican Primrose is the same, though I took that in time and saved much trouble.

Frank Sutter.

Jackson Co., Ore., June 10, 1894.

## FOUR O'CLOCKS.

**M**IRABILIS Jalapa, known as Four O'clocks and Marvel of Peru, are as easily grown as a weed, and the improved sorts are much nicer



than the old ones our grandmothers used to cultivate. They may be used for the center of beds, but are prettier grown in beds by themselves. They are of compact growth and are profuse bloomers. Plant the tall sorts in the center

of a large bed, and the dwarf or Tom Thumb varieties around the edge, and you will have something exceedingly pretty, with a small amount of labor.

Jessie Lynch.

Tallamook Co., Ore., Apr. 21, 1894.

**FOLIAGE PLANTS.**—I have a very nice collection of foliage plants—fifteen different kinds. I keep them on the top shelf in my window next to the glass, and it brings out the colors so bright. I took them to our Chrysanthemum show, and they were much admired. If you do not have good luck with your plants blooming I would advise you to get some foliage plants. They are as pretty as flowers and nice to decorate with.

Mrs. Chas. Stephens.

Washington Co., Iowa.

[NOTE.—This is good advice, and just here the Editor would ask special attention to *Peristrophe variegata*, *Coleus* Mrs. Harrison, *Tradescantia multicolor*, *Begonia argyrostigma* picta, *B. compta* alba, *B. argentea guttata* and *Saxifraga sarmentosa*. These are not all new plants, but they are easily cultivated, and are beautiful in foliage. They are nearly always satisfactory.—Ed.]

**A ZINNIA FREAK.**—I have a yellow Zinnia that has one branch that bears pure white flowers.

F. B. Nevins.

Lorain Co., O., June 2, 1894.

**WINTER-BLOOMING BULBS.**—Those who have not been successful with Bermuda Easter Lilies and Freesias should try potting these bulbs now.



## TREATMENT OF AMARYLLIS AULICA.

PLANT the bulbs out about the middle of May in a deep, well-enriched border, in a partially shaded situation, and about the end of September, on the approach of cool weather, take up and pot, using porous or soft-baked pots, proportioned to the size of the plants or bulbs. If the pots are one-third filled with drainage it will be none too much. A five-inch pot will be large enough for a flowering bulb. After potting water thoroughly to settle the soil around the roots, after which bring inside and give only enough water to preserve their foliage until the new leaf-growth and the flower scape begin to push, then increase the supply. As soon as the flower buds are fully developed a little liquid manure can be given occasionally. After flowering encourage the growth of the foliage as much as possible, or until the time arrives for planting them outside. Until the new growth commences be careful in watering, as too much water at this time will cause decay of the roots. Also, avoid pouring water over the bulbs, for moisture in the neck might lead to centre-rot and destroy the flower-scape.

In potting remove the offsets and place about one-half of the bulb below the surface of the soil. The offsets plant out in May, and treat as advised for flowering bulbs.

Chas. E. Parnell.

Floral Park, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1894.

[NOTE.—The same treatment will also answer for *Amaryllis Johnsonii*, although it is not customary to bed the plants out as above recommended.—Ed.]

NASTURTIIONS FOR WINTER.—One of the very finest window plants I had last winter was a handful of selected Nasturtions, cut just before frost and placed in a low, wide-mouthed vase of water and stood in a south window. They never slackened blooming, but kept right on as well as if in the original flower border. Their bright faces crowded up to the light against the very glass, and with their different colors and stripes were very handsome. They gave us no trouble. S. A. P.

Dunreith, Ind.

## BEGONIA GIGANTEA ROSEA.

ONE of the very best winter-bloomers I have is *Begonia gigantea rosea*. I procured a young plant three or four years ago, and for two or three winters it rewarded me by unfolding panicle after panicle of splendid large waxy light scarlet blossoms. Last winter it began early in the fall and continued all winter long. The flowers are lovely on the plant and lovely in bouquets, as they have long stems for that purpose. It occupied a northeast corner in the bay window near the top of the sash where the temperature was not much above 60 degrees by day. When it did the best it was in a five-inch pot. Last fall I changed it to a larger pot. It has not done so well the past winter. Whether it was its age or whether it is insulted at more foot room, I do not know. It did not begin to bloom till February. I presume its soil was about one part good garden soil, one of leaf-mould and one of sand, as that is about what I generally use for common plants, and I find it to be the very best I have tried for *Geraniums*. *Begonia gigantea rosea* has pleased me more than *B. rubra*, which the catalogues say more about. I would be glad to find a light pink or white as good as *B. gigantea rosea*.

Williams Co., Ohio.

Laurel.

[NOTE.—*Begonia Carrieri* is much like *B. gigantea rosea* in appearance, and produces white flowers freely in winter. It is, perhaps, the best of the white-flowered winter-blooming *Begonias*.—Ed.]

PROPAGATING YUCCA.—Last spring I transplanted a *Yucca filamentosa*, and in lifting the plants some of the roots were broken and remained in the soil. The hole was filled up with sods and nothing more was thought of the matter till summer. One day the men were mowing the grass on the plot where the *Yucca* stood, and one came to me with the enquiry "Shall we mow off those plants with the dark green leaves?" I went out to see, and found a whole clump of *Yucca* plants, seven in all, one developing its eighth leaf. They sprang from the broken roots of the large plant which had been transplanted. You may be sure I said "No." The circumstance taught me a lesson in *Yucca* propagation, and I relate it for the benefit of others.

Linn Co., Iowa.

Joan.

## WINTER-BLOOMING OF CALLAS.

**S**ECURE good, strong tubers, as early in summer as they can be obtained. Pot them not later than August in a six-inch to nine-inch pot, using a compost of two-thirds garden loam and one-third cow manure, with



enough sand to make the material porous. Put a piece of broken crock over the hole at the bottom of the pot to secure drainage. The Calla likes an open, porous soil and good drainage. After potting water thoroughly, but after that sparingly until growth begins,

which will be in about three weeks, then water more freely. Three months later, when the growth becomes larger, stir some bone-meal into the soil, or apply manure water about once a fortnight. Avoid too much fertilizer, as a surplus is injurious. Do not undertake to grow your plant the year round. Rest it in July and August by keeping the water from it. After that shake off all the old soil and repot in fresh compost, and it will bloom again, and improve from year to year.

Wm. F. Schmeiske.

Franklin Co., Pa., July 18, 1894.

**IVY GERANIUM.**—My favorite plants are Ivy Geraniums. I have one double pink Souv. Chas. Turner, that excites the admiration of all visitors, as it is a beauty in foliage, and is a profuse bloomer. It is in a ten-inch pot. It droops all around for fully 18 inches or more, and has 10 large clusters of bloom, and such beautiful foliage, some leaves five inches across. It is in an east window, has plenty of water, and an occasional drink of liquid manure. I have also three others; a double white Jeanne d'Arc with green foliage, and a single pink, and one with variegated foliage. All are beauties.

Lerain Co. O.

M. A. C.

## A LIBERTY TREE.

**T**HREE ladies each sent me a packet of Morning Glory seed, and one was red, and one was white, and one was blue. In the yard near the fence a tall Lombardy tree grew and lived and had its being, and died, and there it stood, a tall unsightly object, which no one could find time to remove. Around the base of this tall, dead tree I had a border dug, deep and rich, and therein I planted the seeds from each packet, and, oh, how the plants grew and clambered and raced and reveled and climbed, until every dead branch was clothed with verdure, and long, slender vinelets waved in the air. And lo! one glorious morning—'twas the Fourth of July, my banner unfurled its radiant colors to the light, and oh, what a dazzling gleam of silken flowers, of vivid scarlet, of pure blue, of gleaming white. In the dewy freshness of the early morning thou art unrivalled, and thou shalt dwell in my heart forever, oh, Tree of Liberty!

Uhima.

Riverside, W. Va., July, 1894.

**CHANGING HYDRANGEAS.**—To have Hydrangeas of a deep pink color pot them in common garden soil with which has been mixed a liberal supply of charcoal. For a blue color use soil from near a spring of water where iron abounds. The first year they may be only partly blue, but the second year they will be quite blue and remain so until different soil is used.

Mrs. J. B. C.

Hartford, Ct., May 25, 1894.

[NOTE.—The application of iron filings or the sweepings from a blacksmith's shop will change the pink color of Hydrangea flowers to a fine blue.—Ed.]

**TORENIA FOURNIERII.**—I can say a word for the modest Torenia. Any sister who loves the Pansy will also love Torenia Fournierii. It makes a bedding plant in shade or sun. One plant will spread and root at the joints and continue to bloom till frost. It makes a pretty pot plant, is as easily grown from seed as a Petunia, and the foliage is much prettier than the Petunia, while it grows mere dwarf.

Mrs. S. J. Snyder.

Jefferson Co., Ill.

# Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,  
LIBONIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

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THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

AUGUST, 1894.

NOTICE.—Does your subscription expire this month? If so, kindly renew. This MAGAZINE is not continued indefinitely. The publisher does not mail it and then attempt to collect arrears, as some do. If the MAGAZINE reaches you regularly your time has not expired or else some floral friend has ordered it to be mailed to you, and paid your subscription. Please remit and send a few new or trial subscriptions. See Title Page and the page headed "Sow Them Now" in this issue. Such an opportunity may not come again. Renew this month.

ACACIA LOPHANTHA.—This fern-like plant is usually grown from seeds annually, the plants being allowed to perish in autumn or when they become unsightly. It grows without branching, unless pinched back. As the plants increase in age the lower leaves turn brown and drop off. There is no remedy for this except to start new plants to take the place of the older ones.



ACACIA LOPHANTHA

WATER HYACINTH.—The best place for the Water Hyacinth is a shallow pond, where the roots can get well imbedded in rich soil. If slightly sheltered from the hot mid-day sun the plants usually thrive better than when fully exposed. They do well and are short and stocky in growth if potted in rich compost and kept moistened. This is really the better way to grow them in the window, and if they are given a sunny place elegant spikes of bloom will be produced.

## REX BEGONIA.

HERE is a sister who wants a whole lesson on the culture of Begonias. A friend tells her they cannot be grown outside of a greenhouse, but she has purchased three plants, and wishes to convince her friend that



they can be grown in the window. A long lesson is not necessary. Simply pot your plants in rich, porous soil, with

a layer of gravel or charcoal at the bottom for drainage. Give them a well-lighted but shady window, and water freely. As the plants grow and the roots begin to crowd shift into larger pots. This simple treatment will produce elegant specimens. In autumn, when growth ceases, water sparingly—only enough to keep the plants from suffering. They will lose most of their leaves before spring, but the roots and stem will remain and will soon develop handsome foliage when the weather becomes favorable.

MEXICAN BANANA.—Dr. Philip Reichert, of Robertson county, Texas, sends the Editor seeds of a large Yucca locally known as Mexican Banana, with the following note:

Mr. Park:—Someone writing in your Magazine doubts the existence of a Tree Yucca. If the incredulous will come to Texas I can soon convince them that they are in error. There are plenty of 10-year-old Yucca plants here that have a trunk 10 inches in diameter and are from 15 to 20 feet high, with many branches. Nearly every year each branch bears a large panicle of creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. It is curious that the roots do not support the tree, and it has to be propped. The needles are very sharp, 12 to 15 inches long and an inch wide. The bloom is succeeded by fruits the size of an egg, white taste like Pawpaws, and are known here as Mexican Bananas.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII.—Water this plant sparingly from November till February, at which time the flower scape should appear, and the full supply of water be given. As soon as the flowers fade remove the scape and re-pot the bulb in fresh compost, and if necessary give it a larger vessel than it previously occupied.

## TREATMENT OF CRINUM KIRKII.

MANY persons enquire about the treatment of *Crinum Kirkii*. With some the bulbs will not grow, but remain dormant. With others the tops rot off, and when leaves appear they are weak in form and sickly in color. Still others say the bulb grows well but does not bloom. All these complainants ask for treatment. Some ask about the soil, some how deep the bulb should be set, whether it requires rest, a large pot and an abundance of water.

Now nearly all these enquiries are briefly but plainly answered in the following hints from an experienced sister in Florida:

"Trim off the old roots and old shank, and set the bulb about two inches deep in a large tub filled with a compost of cow and chip muck and garden soil. Give plenty of water, but not too much. Set the tub in the sun and let it stand. Do not transplant. Keep from cold, and in two years it will reward the cultivator with bloom. It is a plant that wants water, heat, and to be let alone."

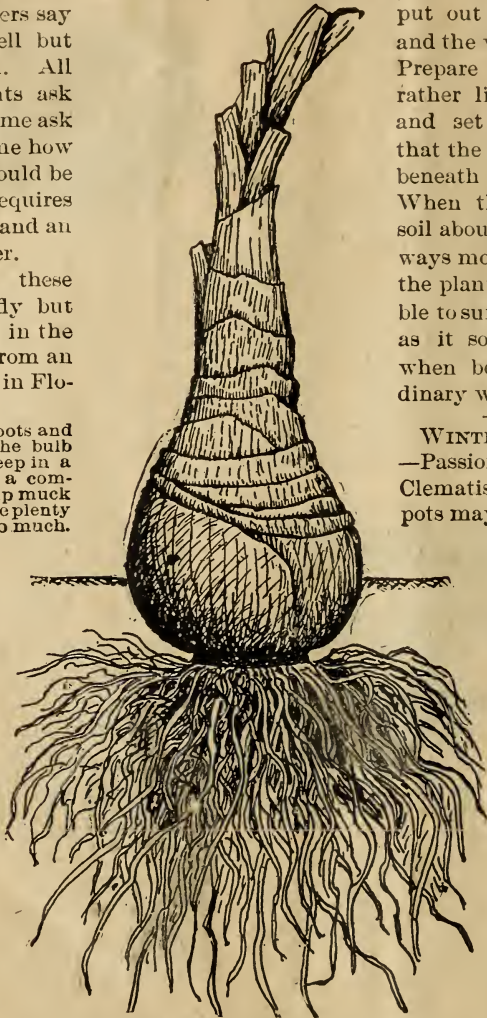
Mrs. Luther,  
Lake Co., Fla.

To show those unacquainted what the bulb is like, and make plain what is required in pruning the accompanying sketch was made from a potted bulb. The line at the bulge indicates the depth of planting, while the shank is simply the base of the old leaves, the new ones always pushing up from the centre of the bulb. The roots are fleshy and perennial in character, that is, the roots formed one season sustain the plant until after the next blooming

season. On this account the bulb must not be entirely dried off, though it requires but little water during its dormant state—simply enough to keep the moisture in the bulb and roots. Planted out in summer time it does well and blooms abundantly. In this case, however, the bulb should be put out till well started and the weather is warm. Prepare a deep bed of rather light, porous soil, and set to such depth that the shank is entirely beneath the surface. When thus planted the soil about the roots is always moist and cool, and the plant will not be liable to suffer from neglect, as it sometimes suffers when bedded in the ordinary way.

—o—  
WINTER PROTECTION  
—Passion Vine and Clematis grown in large pots may be protected in

winter by placing them in a cellar and watering sparingly till spring; then bring them out, cut the tops back, renew the top soil or repot in larger vessels of fresh soil. Cannas grown in pots are also safely wintered in some cellars, but many persons meet with better success keeping these



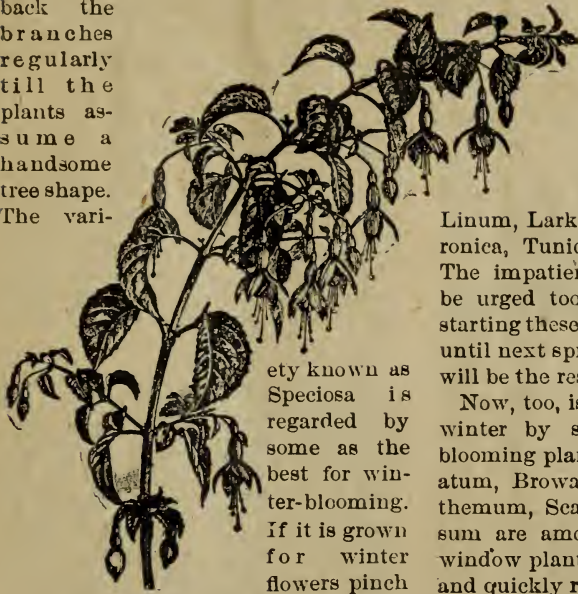
BULB OF CRINUM KIRKII.

Illustrating shank, depth of planting, and fleshy roots.

in the sitting room. They need not be given a conspicuous or sunny place, though they often retain their foliage in good condition and sometimes bloom when so kept. As a class the Cannas can hardly be recommended for winter-blooming.

## CARE OF FUCHSIAS.

FUCHSIAS should have a partial shade in summer, and a place free from cold or drying winds. Use rich, porous soil, and see that it is well drained, then water freely during their period of active growth and bloom. When the roots begin to crowd shift the plants into larger pots. Pinch back the branches regularly till the plants assume a handsome tree shape. The vari-



BLOOMING BRANCH OF  
FUCHSIA.

ety known as *Speciosa* is regarded by some as the best for winter-blooming. If it is grown for winter flowers pinch out the buds as they appear and shift frequently to keep the plant growing and retard blooming. An occasional application of a liquid fertilizer is beneficial to growing or blooming plants. In winter water more sparingly and set in the cellar or a frost-proof place till spring, then repot and cut back severely. The new growth will be vigorous, and the bloom from old plants so treated is usually very satisfactory.

**KEEPING TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.**—Tuberous Begonias may be allowed to remain in the pots in which they grew during winter. Withhold water in autumn and allow the soil to dry out, then place the pots in a frost-proof cellar. Unlike Fancy Caladiums and other tender bulbs these Begonias will winter if the temperature is slightly above the freezing point, say 40°.

## AUTUMN SEED-SOWING.

MANY of our choice hardy perennials may be advantageously sown during this month and the early part of September. Pansies are especially fine from plants started at this period. They bloom early in spring, and become masses of color, each plant a bouquet in itself. Pinks, Picotees, Margaret Carnations and Sweet Williams can also be sown now, and if properly treated will bloom next season. The same is true of Arabis, Aubrietia, Rocket, Verbascum, Pentstemon,

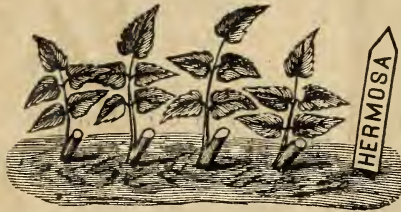
Linum, Larkspur, Silene, Lychnis, Veronica, Tunica and a host of others. The impatient flower-grower cannot be urged too strongly to save time by starting these flowers now. If deferred until next spring a whole year of wait will be the result.

Now, too, is the time to prepare for winter by sowing seeds of winter-blooming plants. Double Daisy, Ageratum, Browallia, Calendula, Chrysanthemum, Scabiosa, Petunia and Alyssum are among the most reliable of window plants, and they are all easily and quickly raised from seeds. A few cents expended now in choice seeds will be sufficient for a large bed of hardy perennials and a windowful of winter-blooming plants, with some for your friends. But don't delay. The work ought to be done as early in September as possible, if not in August.

**GLOXINIAS.**—Gloxinias require the same treatment as Tuberous Begonias, which is good, porous soil, plenty of moisture in the growing season, and partial shade. In the fall withhold water and let the earth dry out, then set the pots in a frost-proof cellar. In February or early March repot, water sparingly at first, but increase the supply as the plants become more active. In potting the tubers may be slightly covered, though many persons prefer to let the crown protrude above the surface.

## STARTING ROSES

**M**OST of the everblooming Roses are easily raised from cuttings taken in August. Cut them three or four inches in length, using a sharp knife, and making a slanting cut. Remove all the leaves except the last one, and sink the cutting in moist sand just so the last eye with the leaf will be above the surface (see eng.). Press the sand, water thoroughly and set the box in a north window, or where sun and wind will not have access to it. Treated in this way this month most



Rose cuttings will root in about four weeks. The wood should be about half hardened. Blooming branches are usually of the proper character for cuttings. Wood that is too hard does not root well in this way.

The Hybrid Perpetual and Moss Roses will start from cuttings in this way, but it is better to wait till October, or until the plants lose their foliage, then make cuttings about six inches long and sink them in a box of porous soil, packing it firmly about them. Water thoroughly and place the box in a well-rooted cellar, in a pit, or some place where damp and frost will not have free access to it. Keep moderately watered, and when spring comes most of the cuttings will be calloused and ready to start roots. Now give them light and warmth, but do not disturb them till roots are formed, when they may be set where they are to grow and bloom, if desired.

**SPOTTED CALLA.**—This is a summer-blooming plant, and should be kept dormant during winter. It is hardy south of Washington, but at the North requires to be kept in a frost-proof place just as the *Gladiolus* or *Dahlia* is kept. The plant likes a moist and partially shaded place and rich soil, and should be planted out as early in the spring as possible. They are as easily kept over winter as Irish Potatoes.

## HABENARIA PSYCODES.

**M**RS. LYDIA McMANN, of Ontario county, New York, sends the Editor a box containing rooted blooming plants of *Habenaria psychodes*. The box was received July 10th in fine condition. A description of this plant, together with an illustration of a flower and leaf, will be found on page 33 of this volume. It is described in some botanies under the generic name of *Orchis* and in others under *Platanthera*.

**PROTECTING PANSIES.**—Excavate a foot of soil, and prepare a bed for your Pansies in August. Place a board frame around this and bank outside to turn the water off. The protection thus afforded will keep the plants blooming till nearly Christmas. Then place a glass sash over the frame, and on bitter-cold nights cover with mats, and your Pansies will be everblooming.

## GOSSIP.

I am thankful our worthy Editor goes right on in the even tenor of his way, regardless of what this or that one says, and yet mindful of the needs of all. When a sister expressed herself so plainly in regard to "weeding out" of the exchange column all that she was not personally interested in I feared some one who longed for beautiful flowers or other precious coveted treasures, such as those the ocean carries from its secret depths and deposits on the coast, would be restricted in the use of this column, but I find it as useful as ever. Each day I spent at the World's Fair I walked through the Horticultural Building. The very air was so invigorating, and health-giving and restful. I never tired of looking at the rare plants. The miniature reproduction of our Capitol buildings and grounds was very pretty, but we selfish critics, are a little given to fault-finding, and I am not a model of exception in this instance, for I wished that our own dear country, whose birth into independent civilization we were honoring with a World's Fair, could have been honored by furnishing the material of which the White House and grounds in this diminutive form were made, instead of gathering it from way off in South Africa.

I enjoyed the sight of those beautiful Orchids. Could flowers be more curious and beautiful? I was much interested in the several exhibits of Cacti, which were grand to one who, like myself, sees much to study in their curious forms and habits. I had the pleasure of conversing with Mrs. Anna B. Nickles of Texas, and admiring her many curious Cacti, also received from her a beautiful Catalogue with her card. I would like to visit her, as did our Editor, but I would like to stay long enough to drink in the beauties of those huge specimens of Cactus when in bloom and growing in their native climate.

The first thirty years of my life was spent in the northwest corner of Pennsylvania. I will say I was proud of our State building at the World's Fair. I was visiting in Pennsylvania when the Liberty Bell was exhibited and took its leave of some of the leading towns of the State before it started for the World's Fair. It was received and parted from with much ado. At one town where it stopped a few minutes it was saluted by the ringing of all bells in town, and while men and women were crowding close that they might see it as perfectly as possible, a little colored boy made his way through the dense crowd, and springing to the platform kissed the grand old Liberty Bell, whose tongue had been silent for fifty years. Martha E. Rogers.

Sedgewick Co., Kas., Mar. 3, 1894.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—Allow me a few lines to express my appreciation of your valuable Magazine. I am now taking three, but like yours the best of all. One reason in particular is that it is devoted entirely to floral items. The article in regard to starting Canna seed in April number by Mrs. E. A. Sharp was worth the price of the Magazine many times over what I paid for subscription. I have tried scalding the seed and planting at once, but with very poor success. By trying her plan every seed has come up and made a strong, thrifty plant. My Tuberosa Begonias are coming up nicely, and all the seeds and bulbs are growing, many of them being entirely new to me. I have never had Cosmos, Dwarf Morning Glory, Acacia, Clarkia or Salpiglossis. I saw several plants of Salpiglossis on the Wooded Island at the World's Fair and could not be content until I tried it. I have about thirty thrifty plants out of the package of seed. I am trying some new plants this year: Clerodendron fragrans, Rhynchospermum, Lantana borbonica, scarlet Crape Myrtle and several others.

I am glad to see the name of Mrs. M. A. Bucknell as a contributor to your Magazine. We used to enjoy her letters in *Colman's Rural World* several years ago. Also several others that I enjoy from seeing their letters in other Magazines. Will send you a club this fall. Ruthven.

Macoupin Co., Ill., May 19, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I wrote you again, fearing my money was lost, but to my great surprise a box came this morning that was well worth receiving—and filled with such a variety of plants. You cannot imagine my pleasure while examining them and knowing they were all mine. I busily worked six hours in preparing soil and getting them nicely potted. They do not show that they have met with such a change, excepting Selaginella. I once had that, but lost it and could not come across it. I cannot express thanks enough for your generosity, and for your kindness and thoughtfulness in sending directions for their culture. It seems your nature to wish all success, and I am sure all your patrons wish you the same. The Magazine is the most useful and instructive of any I have seen. I have received much benefit from it. With good wishes for your health and prosperity. A. A. Lyon.

Windham Co., Ct., June 30, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I get discouraged giving seeds to people who never read or try to learn how to make things grow. So many do not know whether to plant in sunny or shady places, and never water, be the seeds ever so small and shallow planted, as small seeds have to be. I sometimes cover with boards a few days; sometimes keep wet brown paper on boxes or cans in the house. Then, when the little plants appear they need protection from sun and wind and rain. I often place boards around them, or even stones or brick. If my plants are in barrels or boxes I do not have the vessels full, consequently the plants get shade and moisture and are easily wet and keep fresh. Mrs. H. Hinkley.

Montcalm Co., Mich., June 20, 1894.

Mr. Park:—We had such a warm spring here that everything was making a rapid growth until the 26th of April, when we had a very hard frost, in fact things just froze. Roses were just beginning to bloom, and they suffered the most. The Moss rose buds were all killed, and the rest all injured, so I thought I would not have a perfect Rose this spring, and didn't have from those that opened first. But lately some lovely ones have opened and I am so glad of it, for the Rose is my favorite flower. I wish some one could tell me why the Giant of Battles Rose is so much lighter in color here than it is in

the valley, while Black Prince is darker here than there. I guess it must be mountain climate. A friend sent me a pure white Rose and when it bloomed it was the largest, most perfect red Rose I had. Now, I don't think climate changed that—just a mistake of the sender. A wild Rose was planted in the yard four years ago, and it is six feet high and as far across, and has thousands of buds and blossoms. Just try one and see how lovely they are. A sweet briar from Uhlma's garden stands near it. The Roses are not nearly so large as my native Roses, but all are perfect in their way. This spring a Rosa Rugosa came to me from Mrs. W. of Ct., and how it is growing! I hope to see it blossom another year. Sophia E. Wilson.

Fresno Co., Cal., May 24, 1894.

In Nebraska.—Mr. Park: My Premium Begonias came in perfect condition, and all are growing nicely. One is budded to bloom. My Roses did well till May 19th, when we had an unexpected freeze, and ice was formed one-eighth of an inch thick. It is difficult to grow anything out-doors this spring—the weather is so dry and the wind blows in a gale almost all the time. The small grain is about all killed, and the corn is not promising a half crop. The Nebraska folks will have a hard time the coming winter.

Mrs. Rebecca J. Allen.

Dawson Co., Neb., June 16, 1894.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have always loved flowers, but since our little girl, our only child, died, they are more of a comfort to me than ever. There was nothing she loved so well as flowers, and now she sleeps in a flower garden, as our cemetery lot is called.

Mrs. Nath.

Ashtabula Co., O., June 18, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I think decidedly that the exchange column is not a failure. I have made over 50 exchanges the past year, and was much pleased with all of them. I have found many warm friends by this means.

Madison Co., Ill.

Mrs. M. A. Bucknell.

Mr. Park:—My Azalea Pennsylvania is growing nicely. I have it in a rather shady place. I watched it with anxiety till it budded, as I desired it so much. Like rare flowers. My Cypripedium has not come up. I hope it will still come, as I had a red Trillium which did not grow till the third year after planting, then it came up and bloomed. My Anthericum liliastrum from seeds got of you in 1889 bloomed for the first time in the spring of 1893. I felt well rewarded for waiting when I saw the pure white spikes of Lily-like flowers. My Premium Begonias are growing nicely and budding. S. Bramhall.

Stephenson Co., Ill., June 12, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I have a natural flower garden around me. Three kinds of Sensitive Plant grow at my door, and handsome pink star flowers they call Texas Star Poppies; also wild Roses, Buffalo Clover and Red Bud. Dandelion is so different here, being a pale yellow, semi-double. I have found three varieties of Milk-weed. This is our first year here, and I just live out among the flowers and inhale their sweet fragrance. I think central Texas is a lovely place. We have splendid vegetable gardens as well as flower gardens, and we haven't had a cloudy day for a long while. We do not live on the Prairie, but in the timber. The great post-oak shade our house and make it so cool and nice. A flower-loving subscriber,

Mrs. E. M. Briggs.

Corsicana, Texas, May 25, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I received the bulbs and seeds, a most generous and astounding premium. No wonder some of your bulbs give out. I am glad they do. It shows you are disposing of them faster than you anticipated.

Mrs. Frances Bright.

Bexar Co., Texas, June 3, 1894.

## THEY ENJOY THE MAGAZINE.

## GOSSIP.

Mr. Park:—I have only had your Magazine a short time, but I enjoy it very much. It is just what everyone needs who is a lover of flowers. I have had quite a good deal of helpful information from it already. I wish you success. The flowers I got as a premium are doing nicely and from the present outlook will be a great attraction to my garden.

Mrs. John O. Douglas.

Hillsboro Co., Fla., July 2, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I like your Floral Magazine better every month, and will take it as long as I can tend flowers.

Mrs. Ida J. Jones.

Cheyenne Co., Kas., June 28, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I am well pleased with your Magazine, and shall continue my subscription right along.

Mrs. F. E. Duke.

Douglas Co., Oregon.

Mr. Park:—I have just received my second number of your Floral Magazine, and I like it better than any other, although I take three others. I never received finer or nicer bulbs than I have as premium from you.

Roseville, Ill. Mrs. Mattie Babcock.

Mr. Park:—Your little Magazine is joy to me. Every number is read and then laid away for future reference.

Mrs. M. J. Cheser.

Llano Co., Texas, May 6, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I love your Magazine. It gives such valuable information I only wish it came once a week instead of once a month. It is a flower-lover's friend.

Mrs. Chas. Cotrell.

Pike Co., Ohio, July 10, 1894.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Palm and Lily.—How shall I treat my Filifera Palm and my Black Calla Lily.—L. M.

Ans.—Give the Palm rich, porous, well-drained soil, and shift it into a pot a size larger every year. Water freely in summer, and do not let the sun shine upon the sides of the pot. Turn the ball of earth out occasionally, and wash the pot thoroughly both inside and outside. Water sparingly in winter. The Black Calla is a species of Arum, and does well in a wet soil and shaded situation. It will grow well where the Indian Turnip will grow, but the bulb should be taken up and kept in a frost-proof place in winter if bedded out. Grown in a pot they may be wintered in the cellar.

Tuberous Begonias.—Mr. Park:—I am well pleased with my premium Tuberous Begonias. One of them has bloomed and the flowers are beautiful. I have the plants in boxes. Do they require a good deal of sun and water, and ought they to be in boxes a foot by nine inches? I have mine in boxes that size. They are on the north side of the colonnade, and get the sun till nearly 10 o'clock.—Mrs. T.

Ans.—Tuberous Begonias ought to do well under the treatment described. The drainage should be good, but water freely. They should not be allowed to suffer for want of moisture about the roots. The partial shade referred to suits them well, and shelter from drying or chilling winds.

Primrose.—How shall I care for my Chinese Primrose in summer?—Mrs. Worden, N. Y.

Ans.—If the pot is large enough to accommodate the roots, and the soil is porous and well drained do not disturb the plant, but set the pot in a shady place and water it as the earth becomes dry. If the plant is leggy place some packing moss about it, and let it remain on till autumn, then repot, using fresh, rich, porous soil. Divide if necessary.

Achania.—How should I treat my Achania to make it branch. It is three feet high, but does not seem inclined to branch. It has been in constant bloom since Christmas.—Mrs. L. L. K., Col.

Ans.—Cut the plant back severely and repeatedly.

Dear Sisters:—Does wealth take away the love of flowers or the knack of taking care of them? In front of a mansion in our town is a costly vase in which grows a sickly-looking lot of plants, such as I would be ashamed to have by the side of the fence in our backyard. Then, I know of bay windows that are—well, I will only say how I would enjoy putting enough good plants in one of them 'o make me happy and everyone who saw them also. A bay window has been the ambition of my life for years although I can enjoy my plants in tin cans in a kitchen window, as well as anyone can, I think. There is one thing I have learned, too, that is, you can raise the best house plants of many kinds from seeds as well as florists if you will exercise care and patience. Cousin Lucy.

Otsego Co., N. Y.

Dear Floral Friends:—We have a wild Zinnia here that is very pretty. It is a very dark reddish-brown color in the center, with yellow on the edge of the petals. The prairies are resplendent with their mass of bloom at the present time. Then there are lovely beds of blue flowers resembling *Verbenas* very much. Also great patches of flowers called here the "Buffalo Rose." It is a trailing plant with dark red flowers resembling a single Rose. Sweet *Alyssum* grows wild here, quite as sweet and pretty as the tame, but not such a deep yellow as *A. saxatile*. In plowed fields there is a vine similar to *Ipomoea*. It is covered all the season with small white flowers tinged with pink. The seed pods and seeds are like the Morning Glory. There is another plant, called by some "Skeleton Plant." It has not the least sign of a leaf, but many branches of a bluish color. On the end of each branch it has a small lilac-colored flower. Mrs. L. L. Knox.

Baca Co., Col., June 29, 1894.

Dear Sisters:—I think it more blessed to give than to receive, yet I am not in sympathy with the cat and dog nurse. I know from my own experience that out of doors air and sunshine have done more for my health and happiness than all the cats and dogs and pills and powders in Christendom. I like the exchange column, but it is not always the value I get in exchange that gives me the most pleasure, but the kind words from the flower-loving sisters. I have wished many times that I might clasp their friendly hands and tell them of the sunshine they have brought to my heart and home, and thereby brightened my a lonely hour. God help us all to thus sow seeds of kindness and love.

Mrs. W. W. Randall.

Sea View, Mass., April 21, 1894.

Encouraging.—Here is a sample of the way subscribers have generally acknowledged the receipt of their premium plants:

"Mr. Park:—I received my plants June 29th in good condition. They are entirely satisfactory.—Mrs. Eggleston, Kas., July 2, 1894."

Oh, for the Wings of a Bird!—Mr. Park: I would that you could be transported quickly to this part of Texas now. You would see the hills carpeted with all the colors of the rainbow. The wild flowers are lovely.

Mrs. Frances Bright.

Bexar Co., Texas, June 3, 1894.

About the Premium Plants.—Mr. Park: I have just received my box of plants (25) from you, and am delighted. So are my neighbors who ordered with me.

Mrs. Ida R. Sampson.

Montgomery Co., Va., June 6, 1894.

*Lilium Auratum*.—The *Lilium Auratum* bulb sent me as a premium in the spring bloomed last week, and is the grandest Lily I have ever seen.

Miss C. S. Brown.

Mobile, Ala., June 9, 1894.



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- Picotee**, French, superb double Pinks, hardy, very floriferous, rich in color, delicate, deliciously scented. The most beautiful of garden Pinks. Seeds imported direct from Paris.
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- Pinks**, single and double Scotch Pinks, French Cyclops Pinks (the new and superb everblooming fragrant novelty just introduced), plain and fringed, self colored and variegated all in splendid mixture.
- Biennials and Perennials**, a liberal packet of all varieties in splendid mixture, including Columbines, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Arabis, Rocket, Larkspur, Aubrietia, the grand Oriental Mullein, and a hundred other choice sorts.

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- Daisy**, new, large-flowered double, all colors in finest mixture. This is a hardy perennial, but one of the best window plants for winter-blooming when grown in pots. It will delight you.
- Ageratum**, Imperial Dwarf, blue, a rare color in winter-blooming plants. This is highly recommended for a sunny window; bears masses of fluffy bloom.
- Brocollia**, finest mixture of blue, white and purple; one of our best winter-blooming plants, and the flowers are exceedingly delicate and pretty. You can't keep them from blooming.
- Calendula**, superb double sorts in splendid mixture, producing flowers as large and double as a Zinnia and exceedingly showy. Easily grown, free-flowering and sure to bloom. Just try it.
- Winter-bloomers in Mixture**, embracing a fine variety of choice flowers which may be sown during August and September for blooming in pots and boxes in the window. Only reliable flowers will be included in this mixture.

Send 10 cents at once for the MAGAZINE three months and the above grand premium. You will find the MAGAZINE the best of floral monthlies, and the premium will prove very enjoyable.

All these seeds can be successfully sown during August and September. Full cultural directions in each package.

## GET UP A CLUB.

The above liberal offer ought to secure the subscription of every flower-lover. Will you not see those in your vicinity and get their subscriptions. I will send one of the following packets of choice perennials for each trial subscription, or all for a club of ten:

- Larkspur**, perennial, all the finest varieties in special mixture.
- Poppy**, perennial, choice mixture of all species and colors.
- Primula**, English, Japanese, Himalayan and other superb hardy sorts.
- Romneya Coulteri**, Californian Poppy, giant plants, giant white blooms.
- Silene** orientalis compacta, the new gorgeous carmine bedding sort.
- Lychnis**, special mixture of all leading sorts, tall and dwarf, all colors.
- Tunica** saxifraga, splendid edging plant; blooms profusely all summer.
- Veronica**, exquisite blue flowers in long spikes throughout autumn.
- Sweet William**, large-flowered, mixed, all colors, double and single.
- Rocket**, Sweet, all colors mixed, richly scented; superb hardy perennial.

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## QUESTIONS.

**Bruant Begonia.**—Does anyone know about Paul Bruant? Its description is rather enticing for a winter plant.—L., Ohio.

**Vase Plants.**—I wish someone would give some hints on plants most satisfactory for vases for the cemetery. Also, flowers for funerals. In this place we are 16 miles from a florist, and usually have unsuitable flowers for such occasions.—Mrs. B., Mich.

**Solanum azureum.**—Does this plant like sun or shade, and will it endure our winters out-doors, the mercury falling sometimes to 25° above zero.—Mrs. C., Riverside, Cal.

**Crinum.**—What will make my Crinum bloom? I have C. Kirkii and C. Americanum. Last year as soon as a new leaf appeared the old one would die, and neither of the bulbs has bloomed, although said to be of blooming size.—Mrs. C. S., Iowa.

**Guava.**—I have a Strawberry Guava one year old in a seven-inch pot of soil composed of rich garden loam, leaf mold and a little sand. It has not bloomed and I am anxious to have it fruit. Will someone experienced tell us what it needs to fruit? It has beautiful, healthy foliage and numerous branches, kept pinched till this Spring.

Central Kansas.

**Allamanda.**—Will this plant endure the winters here planted out? If so when should it be planted out? Will someone who knows give this information?—Mrs. L. W., San Antonio, Texas.

## Good News for Asthmatics.

We observe that the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa, is now in reach of sufferers from Asthma. As before announced, this new discovery is a positive cure for Asthma. You can make trial of the Kola Compound free, by addressing a postal card to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who are sending out large trial cases free by mail, to sufferers.

## Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures Wind Colic, and is the very best remedy for Diarrhea. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**Old Coins Wanted.**—Send stamp for Catalogue. National Coin Co., 332-8 Exchange Bld'g, Boston. Mention Park's Magazine.

Beautiful Iris Germanica by mail postpaid 6 colors for 50c. Hardy Phlox, Canterbury Bells, blue, Iris, dwarf purple, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.; 6 Lilies of the Valley, 10c. Miss Kate Little, Preston, Minn. Mention Park's Magazine.

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## Miscellaneous Requisites.

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**Cleve's Angle Trowel**, 25 cents.  
**Little Flower Forks**, a very interesting botanical work, useful to flower-lovers, mailed, 30 cts.  
**Bulbs and Bulbous Plants**, 25 cents.  
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## EXCHANGES.

Mrs. L. S. Rockwell, Catlin, Col., has *Opuntia arborescens* and Prickly Pear (do well in a dry place) to exchange for other plants or seeds.

Mrs. M. Gray, Monkton Ridge, Vt., has flower seeds and other specimens to exchange; write.

Mrs. Ben Talbot, Box 425, Stockton, Kas., will exchange Indian Blood Drop Tubers for *Fuchsias*, *Cannas*, *Phlox*, etc.

Mrs. Dillingham, DeKalb, Ill., has a year's number of a Ladies' Magazine to exchange for Cacti or Begonias; write first.

Mrs. C. A. Godfrey, Belding, Mich., has bee and poultry books and journals, books, etc., to exchange; prefer artists' materials and books.

Mrs. C. A. Bramhall, Lime Hill, Bradford Co., Pa., will exchange perennial seeds and window plants, Iris, Lilies, Tulips, etc.

Mrs. Ed. Goldstein, Floresville, Texas, has 15 different kinds of *Chrysanthemums* to exchange for other plants or bulbs.

Miss Octa Keith, Coyote, Texas, has sheet music to exchange for house plants, hardy Lilies, Geraniums, *Chrysanthemums* and *Tuberoseas*.

Mrs. Flo. C. Wetzel, Harveyville, Kan., has 12 volumes Sir Walter Scott's works to exchange for Old Man Cactus, etc.

Mrs. Ada Gist Letart, W. Va., will ex. bulbs of Lillium candidum, L. Umbellatum and other hardy bulbs for Indian relics, agates or fine sea shells.

Mrs. A. M. Lansing, 11 High St., Gloversville, N. Y., will ex. out-door Roses, shrubs and vines for blooming-size plants of *Oleander* or *Begonias*.

Mrs. J. E. Eisenstein, El Marango St., New Orleans, La., has Water Hyacinths and other plants to exchange for *Pegonias* and other pot plants.

Mrs. Chas. H. Luther, 3 Burr's Lane, Providence, R. I., has *Viola pedata* or Horse Violets to exchange for hardy or tender plants; send list.

Mrs. John O. Douglas, Dunedin, Fla., will exchange Orchids, Air Plants and Crinum Kirkii bulbs for anything useful; write first.

Charlotte A. King, McClellanville, S. C., has Snowball Poppy seeds to exchange for Variegated Petunia seed.

Mrs. L. Knox, Minneapolis, Col., will ex. four kinds of native Cacti for silk or worsted pieces, silk floss or worsted yarns of different colors.

Mrs. Gertrude Morris, Birdville, Texas, will ex. stamping patterns, 500 designs, for *Callas*, *Geraniums*, *Hyacinths*, *Begonias*, *Cannas* and *Roses*.

Mrs. Bell Cox, West Farmington, Ohio, will ex. Tiger Lilies, patterns, etc., for Clematis, *Fuchsias*, *Roses*, *Wisteria*, *Gasteria*, Cacti and hardy Lilies.

Mrs. Blank, Box 500, Wheatland, Mich., will ex. Hollyhocks, Platycodon, *Carnations*, *Achillea* for hardy shrubs, *Hyacinths*, Tulips, Iris and *Roses*.

Mrs. G. C. Crosby, Jefferson, O., has *Canna* and *Gladiolus* seed and good reading matter to ex. for worsted and velvet pieces, 4 inches square.

Mrs. F. B. Williams, Fountain City, Ind., will ex. small *Calla* bulbs for Ferns, *Tuberoseas* and *Farfugium*.

Mrs. Della Johnson, Box 192, Crestline, Ohio, has choice plants to exchange for Calceolaria, Wall-flower or Cacti not in her collection.

Mrs. Geo. F. Hauser, Bushton, Kan., has *Canna flaccida*, *Begonia* Vernon, etc., to exchange for *Canna Star* of '91 and *B. semperflorens*; write.

Mrs. B. Taylor, Frankfort, Del., has choice plants and bulbs to exchange for *Cactuses* and *Begonias*. Exchange lists.

Mrs. Wm. Molineaux, 36 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., will ex. Old Man and Turk's Head Cactuses or Palms for pieces of silk, satin or woolen.

Lizzie S. Elliott, Box 65, Canastota, S. D., wishes *Heliotrope*, *Begonias*, *Calla* or *Fuchsia* in exchange for other plants.

Mrs. F. Scott, Shade Gap, Pa., will exchange pot plants for *Gloxinias*, *Cyclamen*, Cacti, *Smilax* and *Primrose*. Write.

Mrs. H. R. Foster, Ashby, Mass., has double yellow *Narcissus* bulbs and Pond, *Candidum* and *Lemon* Lilies to exchange for other bulbs.

Mrs. H. P. Palmerston, Marcus, Wash., will ex. *Mignonne*, *Eschscholtzia* and other seeds for Lily of the Valley, Lobster Cactus and *Begonias*.

D. E. Bowden, West Townshend, Vt., has Grape and Currant cuttings to exchange for hardy bulbs, Clematis and *Rhododendron*.

Ida Wilson, Washington, Iowa, has Water Hyacinths to exchange for Chinese Sacred or Bermuda Easter Lilies.

Mrs. S. C. Bonner, Shady Dale, Ga., has Umbrella China trees to exchange for *Hyacinths*, *Roses*, *Begonias* and *Fuchsias*.

Mrs. J. J. Wilder, Kingsley, Iowa, will ex. books for bulbs, plants and shrubs; exchange lists first; one book for each choice, well-rooted plant.

M. A. Ely, Box 106, Allegan, Mich., has hardy and tender plants and magazines to exchange for anything useful or ornamental; write first.

Mrs. M. Brumley, Birmingham, Iowa, will ex. Sword Fern, *Primroses*, bulbs and cuttings for *Cosmos*, *Daisies*, Cacti and *Roses*.

Mrs. M. E. Morgan, Frankfort, Ky., will ex. Tea *Roses* and slips of house plants for plants not in her collection.

Miss Ussher, Ingersoll, Ont. Can., will ex. single yellow Tulips and double white hardy *Narcissus* for anything not in her collection; write first.

Mrs. Jennie Reynolds, Cressey, Mich., has *Amaryllis*, *Stapelia*, *Geranium* slips and *Dahlias* to ex. for crazy scraps and bulbs not in her collection.

Mrs. W. J. Brumfield, Hardshell, La., has *Jasmines*, *Roses* and gray moss to ex. for remnants of dry-goods, ribbons, hose, or anything useful.

A safe simple home treatment that cured me after years of suffering with uterine troubles, displacements, etc., sent free to ladies, with full instructions how to use it. Address with stamp, Mrs. Rev. A. M. Turner, South Bend, Ind.

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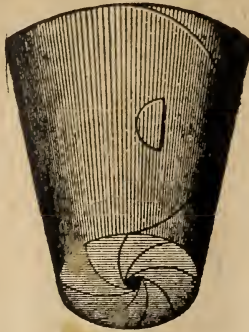
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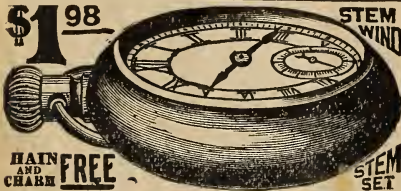
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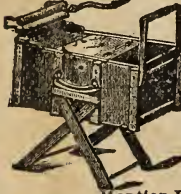


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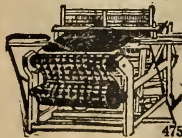
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