

GRAND BULB PREMIUM.

35 Splendid Hardy Bulas-flyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocuses, etc., with PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one year, all for 50 Cents. An Unprecedented Offer.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, the pioneer and favorite of the floral monthlies, will be mailed one year, together with the following superb collection of choice hardy bulbs—all for 50 cents:

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, the pioneer and favorite of the floral monthlies, will be mailed one year, together with the following superb collection of choice hardy bulks—all for 60 cents:
Dutch Formpon Hynechift, isoperb dark red.
Butch Forme Bardy, Follow Rede, splendid dolden yellow, large.
Butch Forme, Ponble Early Tulips bloom almost us cared and the grant.
Butch Bardy Dunber Bardy Folden Red Bardy Red Hyne Bardy Bardy

SPARAXIS

GIAN'

ble for either garden beds or window pots. Cultural directions with every package. **STILL MORE.**—Get your neighbor to send with you, remitting #1.00 for two copies of the MAGAZINE, and two of the above collections, and I will add to your order. *Truin*, Double Titlan, crimson edged gold, the largest and showlest of all Tulips. *Truin*, Single Duc Van Thol, gold striped, red and gold, very showy. *Truin*, Single Duc Van Thol, wielet and white, a magnificent solved of Tulips. *Truin*, Single Duc Van Thol, vielet and white, a magnificent solved of Tulips. *Truin*, Single Duc Van Thol, wielet and white, a magnificent solved of Tulips. *Truin*, Single Dato Van Thol, wielet and white, delicionaly-scented flowers. *Narreissnee*, Single Incomparable, very early, large, golden wumpet. *Scalanthum* Elweeli, the glant flowered Snowdrop, farge, pare white bells. *Sparaacies* unifora, attractive white flowers; blooms with the Crocos and Scills. *Truine*, attractive white flowers; blooms with the Crocos and Scills. *Truine*, and the collections are hardy, and fine for garden beds, while

All the bulbs of the above collections are hardy, and fine for garden beds, while they are also suitable for growing in pots for window decoration. A similar though smaller and less valuable premium collection was offered last seaso, which gave great satisfaction, and this year's premium cannot fall to delight everyone who receives it. The bulbs are all first-class, selected for us in Hollsand, and all will bloom. They are not auction bulbs, such as many dealers offer, but every bulb will produce the finest bloom of its kind. Ask your friends to order with you.

See What I Offer For Club of Five.

For a club of five names at 50 cents each (\$2.50) I will add:

GUNT For a club of five names at 50 cents each (\$2.50) 1 will add: The eleven choice bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., offered for club of two. The fine collection of winter-bloomers offered for club of two. The fine collection of winter-bloomers offered for club of two. The fine collection of winter-bloomers offered for club of two. The fine collection of winter-bloomers offered for club of two. The fine collection of winter-bloomers offered for club of two. The fine collection of winter-bloomers offered for club of two. The fine collection of two there is the club of five subsoribers. This is certainly a liberal offer, and I trust my friends will all make an effort to favor me with the names and secure this premium. Please note that every member of your club paying 50 cents will get the Grand Premium of 35 Hardy Bulbs above effered. Now is the time to get and plant these bulbs. Go to work at ence. Bou't wait until the season is past. Remit by Money order or Registered Letter at my risk. Address, GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN Co., PA.



Anemone Seeds.-How should seeds of Anemone Japonica be sown? I bought a package of the seeds last spring and surfac-gourd, but failed to get a single plant.-E.J. M., Pa.

M., Pa. Ans.—Sow the seeds in a pot or box, evver-ing slightly, then water thoroughly and kcep the vessel covered and the soil moist till germination takes place, which will be in about three weeks. The young plants are delicate, and must be well cared for till they become established. Many persons become discouraged and negleot the seed-box before the seed have bad time to germinate. the seeds have had time to germinate.

the seeds have had time to germinate. Vinca.—My Vinca rosea alba did not bloom last winter. I think uy room was not warm enough for it. But I set it out this spring, and it is now in flower and just as lovely as can be. Willit live through the winter and do well another year?—E. P. S., W. Va. Ans.—Plants of Vinca rosea are easily kept over winter. If placed in the cellar avoid over-watering. If placed in the cellar avoid over-watering. If placed in the window or conservatory they mostly bloom in winter, at least if the temperature is warm. In the spring bed or tagain. There are three varie-ties, rose, white, and white with purple cyc.

Mr. Park:—I enclose a leaf and flower taken from the loveliest plant in my collection at present. The plant is produced from a tiny bulb. The blossoms are borne in pairs, one at each side of the stem.—E. M. L. Bethel, Vt. July 23, 1895. Ans.—The plant is an Achimene. See page 104, August issue of Magazine, for informa-tion and illustrations of it.

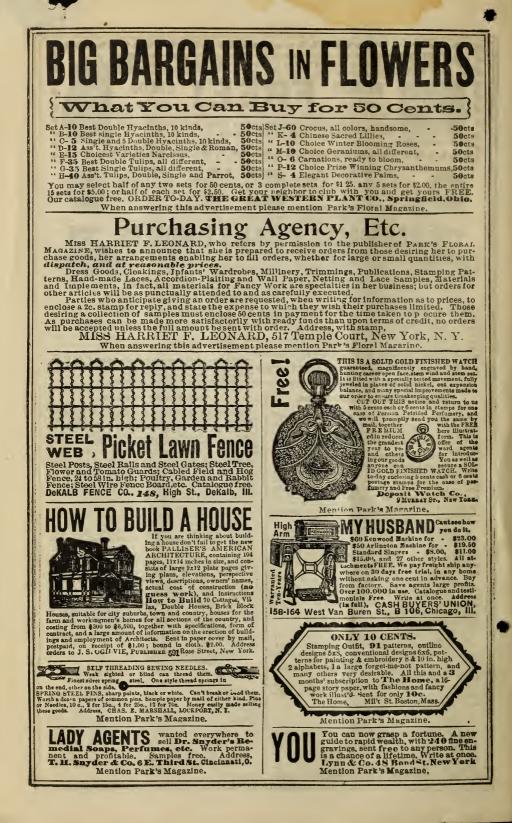
Becanty. Health and Happiness is the name of a little book which treats of a sim-ple home cure for all female diseases: Falinfai or Suppressed Periods, Leucerrheen, Lack of Buet Development, Bad Complexion, etc. It is of in-tenso interest to all ladies, and we will send it in plain scaled wrapper en irely Free until well in iro-duced, Home Cure Co., Kalamazoe, Mich., Box 343.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hygiene, Col., Sept. 2, 1895.

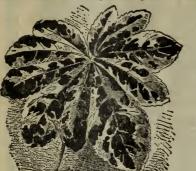
NEW CURE FOR KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

BLADDER. We are glad to announce to sufferers from kidney and bladder disease, pain in back, and rheumatism, that the new botanic dis-covery Alkavis, is pronounced a positive cure for these maladies. Many of its cures are certainly wonderful, and we advise our readers to send name and address to the Church Kidney Cure Company, 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who will send you treat-ment free by mail, postpaid. It costs you nothing. nothing.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Lavatera .- Mr. Park: Enclosed is a leaf of a piant raised from your mixed seeds. Ev-eryone pronounces it very beautiful. It re-sembles a Geranjum very much and has very little root. We changed our place of resi-



dence, and I transplanted it from the bed to a pot, and it stood the change very nicely. There is no bloom nor any sign of a bud.-M.

a pot, and it stood the change very nicely. There is no bloom nor any sign of a bud.-M. S. W., Ky., Sep. 16, 1895. Ans.-The plant is Lavatera arborea varie-gata. The leaf is shown in the engraving. It is valuable only for its foliage, the flowers being inconspicuous. In the South it is hardy, but must be protected at the North by storing it over winter in a place where the frost will not affect it. It's a Species of Datura.-Mr. Park: I en-close a leaf and half a blossom. Will you please tell me through your Magazine the name of the plant?-Mrs. Allen, N. Y. Croton.-What is the trouble with my Cro-ton? It is 18 inches high and growing, but the leaves fall off when half an inch in length. It has plenty of sun, the soil is rich, and is apparently free from pests.-A. H., Phila., Pa. Ans.-Crotons are heat-loving plants, and also like a moist atmosphere. If subjected to a hot, dry atmosphere the plants do not thrive, and are liable to suffer from red spi-der, an almost invisible mite which causes the leaves to drop. As a rule Crotons are not successfully cared for by the amateur, and are not to be recommended for general culture.

THOSE MEXICAN LETTERS.

Mr. Park:-Your Mexican letters alone are well worth the price of the Magazine. Mrs. I. Lambertson.

Middlesex Co., Mass., July 24, 1895.

Good News for Our Lady Readers.

Arrangements have been made by which every reader of Park's Floral Magazine (lady or gentleman) having facial disfigurement, such any as Freckles, Pimples, Sallowness, Blackheads, Excessive redness or any imperfection of the skin, will be furnished with a trial package of Dr. Botot's Celwafers act as a face tonic and skin cleanser, and ladies are assured of a lovely complexion and beautiful form. Write to-day, and full particulars and a trial package will be forwarded by mail in a plain sealed package, absolutely free. Enclose stamp for postage. Address Capital Drug Co., Box 655, Augusta, Maine.



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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXXI.

Libonia, Pa., October, 1895.

No. 10.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Fall, autumn leaves; you've run your round of glory, You've lived to see the seed-time and the sheaves; Youth's poem you have read in old age's

story, And life has all been yours, fair autumn leaves.

The spring and summer time, the bud and flowers, The rain and shine, the wind that laughs

and grieves, Have each been given to make out hour by

hour, ow, your life complete, fall, autumn So now, leaves.

-Gene L. and Florence Josephine Boyce. Waitsfield, Vt.

THE BEST WINTER-BLGOMING PLANT.

AVE you ever tried the Chinese Primrose as a winter-blooming

plant? If you have it will be needless to speak of its merits, for you will promptly admit that it is the best of all plants for winterblooming in the amateur's window. You do not need a special position or a special temperature to succeed with it. Any window will suit it where there is sufficient light. and a cool temperature is better than a warm one. You do not need to keep a chest of insect remedies to ward off insects. for it has no insect enemies. Good



MALLOW-LEAVED CHINESE PRIMROSE.

seedling plants in four-inch pots, or, what is better, in painted tin vessels, given a well-lighted window in the living room, careful watering so the roots will have a regular supply of moisture as needed, and the surface soil stirred occasionally is all that is

necessary to produce a free display of the elegant flower clusters throughout the entire winter and spring months. The colors range from white to deep crimson, as well as striped and spotted, and the foliage is exquisitely fringed and of varied forms. Choice seeds of Chinese Primrose are expensive, and but few florists can successfully grow the plants from them when they have a supply. For this reason this superb winter-blooming plant is not as well known as it should be, and its merits are often under-rated. To the reader who wants a fine, reliable winter-blooming window plant, the Chinese Primrose is confidently recommended. It will not disappoint those who give it even a modicum of care.

MAMMILLARIA PHELOSPERMUM .-Mammillaria phelospermum is a pretty

Cactus. It has long white hair-like spines, and would be very soft were it not for the long hooked spine in the center of each tubercle. This spine is al-most black, and with clings 8 wonderful tenacity to whatever object comes in contact with it. It is therefore handled with difficulty. A large toad hopped off with a six-inch plant clinging to its tough hide, and I was obliged to cut the spines before I could release my unwil-ling prisoner. M. Halei is a curiosity for a Mammilla-

ria. It resembles a Cereus. It grows in columnar style, quite tall for a Mammillaria, with tubercles pressed closely together, and armed with very "dense" long spines of a chocolate color. Eleanor M. Lucas.

Pleasanton, Cal.

FLOWERS OF THE PRAIRIES.

BOUT the middle of July our _ beautiful wild Lily opens its scarlet cup, and fairly startles one with its brilliancy and beauty. Our Dicentra is botanically known as D. cucullaria. The little bulb from which it springs is not round, and is a whitish pink. We have no D. canadensis with its round, corn-colored root, familiarly called Squirrel Corn. We have a beautiful pink Oxalis. The rocks in our woodsy places are made beautiful in early spring by the large pink blossoms, which are about the size of a silver quarter. The Honeysuckle of which I spoke is called the Trumpet Honeysuckle. It is a woody vine, blooming all summer. The red variety is very showy, the yellow not so con-spicuous. It is Lonicera sempervirens. A plant that we hardly call a flower, and yet one that makes itself conspicuous from its size and the quantity of its pale lavender bloom, is the Stramonium of the Nightshade family. The blossom is fragrant, overpoweringly so if inhaled at too close range. Otherwise it is very pleasant. These bloom from June until fall. Of course, we have the Evening Primrose, with its bright and innocent face lighting up the evening wayside places. The blue Harebell tosses and sways from the crevices of our towering gray limestone ledges. All the later summer the purple Dogfennel stands in serried ranks, trim and tall, at "present arms." In the damp places the "Jewel weed" hangs out its cups. I was

hangs out its cups. I was taught to call this Celandine, but that was not correct. The Jewel weed belongs to the Balsam family, and the branch of the family with yellow blooms spotted reddish brown is Impatiens fulva. The pale unspotted yellow is I. pallida. A good deal

is I. pallida. A good deal JUNCH WEED. of confusion has arisen over that name Celandine. In July or August we find Lobelia cardinalis, bearing a tall spike of the most brilliant cardinal red flowers that it is possible to imagine. Goldenrod spreads its gold in all protected waste places, but cattle and horses eat down every. Jeaf. that they can reach, so that it seems more a flower than a weed. Purple Affers grow everywhere a little later, and if within miles of town have to sacrifice every last blossom to flower-hunters.

Pale lavender Balm can always be found overtopping the low wild Roses that were so full of bloom in early summer, but are only staid pricky old shrubs now. Maude Meredith.

Hill Crest, Ia., Aug. 9, 1895.

GRAFTING CACTI.

WISH those who have Cacti would **L** experiment a little this year, and report their success or failure to the MAGAZINE. I am sure it would interest many readers. I have grafted quite a number. I have two fine "successes" of last summer's grafting. One is Cereus tuberosa grafted on Cereus colubrinus. I put in a graft less than two inches long. It soon began to grow. When about four inches long I cut off the tip and inserted it beside the first. It grew, and now the first graft is 11 inches high with two branches, and the second five inches. My other plant was a stock of the same Cereus 14 inches high. In fact I had cut a plant of Cereus colubrinus in three pieces. This stock was simply a cutting with a fresh surface at each end. I potted it, and inserted four cuttings of Cereus flagelliformis in the top. But it was all in vain. Only one of the grafts grew, but that made up for the rest, as it has seven stems sprouted from the base of the cutting, which was only six inches long. It is now fourteen inches long with three stems, and the other stems are all over eight inches long, so I call that a decided success.

As to my failures, they are many. Someone has said "Tell of your successes, but never of your failures." But I believe in telling of both, so as to learn how to remedy the failures. I have tried three times to graft Epi-phyllums on to Cereus grandiflorus. All failed, and a dozen or more grafts I have made on two plants of Peres-kia. I simply could not make them grow, follow rules and try as I might. I am at my wits' end, for after reading such accounts as I have of so many different kinds of Lobster Cactus grafted on to Pereskia, and hanging full of the different-colored bloom, I-well, I am going to try again, and if anyone can give me a "pointer" it will be thankfully accepted. I have a fine Lobster graft on a Cereus colubrinus, one on Cereus grandiflorus, and four grafts in a Cereus colubrinus are all Mrs. M. A. Bucknell. growing. New Douglass, Ill.

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ROSIN WEED.

HE most striking plant in Indiana during autumn is the Rosin Weed. Two species are prominent-Silphium laciniatum, known as Compass or Polar Plant, and S. terebinthinaceum, or Prairie Burdock. I enclose a sketch of the former. The leaves are cut like handsome Ferns, and the gravish tint of the foliage makes it equal to Dusty Miller for color. The plants are large, bold and conspicuous. The other spe-cies has heart-shaped leaves on tall,

slim stalks, and certainly as striking and peculiar and quite as ornamental as the Canna. I thought what pains people take to keep Canna roots over winter, while here is a plant just as showy, which is perfectly hardy, yet not a person will take notice of it, much less plant it.

The Silphium with cut leaves grows in and by the roadsides, while the other grows in dry, gravelly hillocks, as well as in meadows and marshes. The farmers do not try to kill them, as the When horses like them. cutting hay the farmers run the mower right through, and cut and gather the big leaves, and when the hay is fed the horses take out the rosin

weed first. A knoll covered with the plants is a pretty sight. Both sorts have a tall stalk, six or eight feet high, with yellow blooms Seed like sunflowers. The cutleaved sort has the larger and finer flowers. The sap of the plant makes a

gum or rosin on the outside where it hardens. Mrs. H. Piper.

Lapeer Co., Mich., Aug. 28, 1895.

[Note.-Silphium laciniatum well cared for [NOTE.-Silphium laciniatum well cared for in rich soil will grow from ten to twelve feet high, and with its immense cut leaves forms a clump which would be very attractive as a background or for the rear lawn. Someone fancied that the leaves grow with their edges turned toward the north and south, and that the traveller could use the plant as a com-pass, hence its name.-ED.]

THAT BULB BED .- Get the ground ready, and plant the bulbs this month or during November. Don't delay.

OXALIS FOR WINTER.

TF I had to limit myself to one plant L to supply blossoms for my sitting room during the winter that plant should be an Oxalis. Geraniums, Lantanas, Primroses, etc., may fail to bloom, but the Oxalis may be depended upon. I know some floral writers tell us that success depends altogether on treatment, and that the Oxalis does best in a northern window, but my own experience has been exactly the reverse. The Oxalis will endure ne-

glect better than any plant I have tried, if it has plenty of light; but it will also repay attention better.

I would advise purchasing a dozen bulbs in mixed colors, the florist's selection, which will cost about twenty-five cents. Get three five-inch pots, or quart tin cans, put a deep layer of charcoal in the bottom of each, then fill almost to the top with a soil composed of one-fifth sand, one-third fibrous soil from the under side of old sod. and the remaining seven parts of good black loam. Plant four bulbs in each pot so that the crowns are raised just above the soil, water with tepid water and set them in a: warm, light place. After four or five days give plenty of sunlight. Keep, the soil damp, and apply liquid fertilizer once a toward week spring. Once a week immerse the foliage in tepid water. The Oxalis may be had in white, rose and yellow colors. The yellow, Ort-

giesi, is a perpetual bloomer, and what is very strange about it, more of a shrub, and not bulbous. There is a double yellow one, too, but the single sorts are preferable. The three colors planted together in a pot make a lovely combination, lasting through fall, winter and spring. It is better to let them rest through the summer. From June to September give them only water enough to prevent the bulbs shrivelling. In September repot, and water generously. It is thus I treat mine.

McLean Co., Ill.

Lina.



Silphium Laciniatum

Composplantes

PLANTS AND TALK.

TOW, more than ever, we need the bright flowers for the table, for the clouds above and mud below are apt to color one's thoughts. Give me a Chrysanthemum laden with yellow flowers to start the conversation.

and bring out even a dyspeptic from his gloom. There is much to talk about in regard to this plant-its history, and that will lead you to Japan; its marvellous improvement, and ways of cultivating it. I have known two amateurs to talk by the hour about their different methods, failures and triumphs.



Another table flower is CHRYSANTHEMUM. a Chinese Lily in a pretty dish. In one house they used tiny shells and pebbles gathered at the seashore to prop up the bulb, and could talk charmingly about them. One can't be so poor but something can be done in the way of decoration. On one table, where the cloth was coarse but clean, in the centre was a bright oval tin pan with moss and sprays of Wandering Jew falling over the bright tin, and the children enjoyed the pretty thing as much as if the dish was solid silver. Indeed, it is the children that get the most benefit from these efforts to make a pretty ta-ble. Their manners are much im-proved, and they enjoy hearing about the queer ways of plants. Why not give a plant-lover some pretty growing thing for the centre of her table for Christmas instead of bric-a-brac that may be a burden, especially if she has no heart to keep it washed and dusted? A Sword Fern she may have secretly longed for, and a Grevillea robusta would be pretty and cheap. In looking over your plant catalogues put down on your list Gladiolus. Indeed, put them down again and again, and then you will be sorry you didn't have more. They are splendid table plants, for they last so long. I kept a dark brown vase in the centre of my table, and always had two or more of the long spikes of bloom, and I never knew any other flower to keep pretty for so long a time. Perhaps your beloved parlor mirror was broken. Get the largest piece, and have cut a square of good size, pasting a thick piece of paper over the back and around the edge.

Here is a lovely table mat to put the vase or pot containing a plant on, and its beauty is doubled by the lookingglass below. Ferns are lovely placed on such a mat, and even Wandering Jew in a glass looks very graceful. Be determined to have something pretty in the plant line on your table, and you will have it whether your purse is heavy or light. Sister Gracious.

you will late the first fractions. Detroit, Mich., Sep. 13, 1895. [Nore.-Fragmant flowers are objectionable for table decoration in summer because of their attractiveness for file. Plants and edorless flowers are preferable.-En.]

STARTING PLANTS RECEIVED BY MAIL.-Many persons complain of their inability to start plants received by mail. As I am very successful with my plants I will give my method. hoping it will help some who are having trouble with their pets. If the box arrives at night I set the roots of the plants in water until the next morning, when they are potted as soon as possible. If they arrive in the day and are not drooping, I pot them as soon as I can get the pots ready. If they are badly wilted I put them in water for an hour, or until the roots fill out. After planting I water them thoroughly and set them in a shady place for a few days, then gradually bring them to the light, and at last into sunlight. Treated in this way I seldom lose a plant.

Nettie Williams, Allegan Co., Mich., Sep. 5, 1895.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.-I have a bed containing 17 single Dahlias from seeds. So few persons realize it possible to raise such fine Dahlias from seeds that I urge every person to try them. In February or March I plant the seeds endwise, several inches apart. In a very few days the plants are up. They do not require removing until they are planted out. The bed may be bordered with Alyssum. A little Vir-ginia Stock mixed through it is pretty. or a few Verbenas. Just inside the border may be placed a row or two of Asters. M. B.

Independence, Mo., Aug. 31, 1895.

FORGET-ME-NOTS.-I have a lovely border of Forget-me-nots on the north side of the house. They were tiny plants in the spring, but are now a thick border. Their requirements are strictly shade and moisture. Few persons succeed with them, doubtless for want of knowledge as to their cultivation. M. B.

Independence, Mo., Aug. 31, 1895.

TREATMENT OF FUCHSIAS.

HAVE been very successful with Fuchsias, and will give some hints on their treatment. Slips or cuttings seldom fail to root if placed in a warm, sunny window in a glass bottle or dish of rain water. After the cuttings have become well rooted transfer to a soil composed of one part sharp sand to three parts leaf mould. If possible use that obtained from beech or maple openings, as it seems exactly suited to them. Good drainage should be provided by placing pebbles or broken crockery at the bottom of the crock. A few pieces of charcoal will help keep the earth sweet. Give plenty of water, but apply judiciously. Water until the soil is thoroughly saturated, then withhold until the earth begins to get dry on the top, then water again. The plants should be given a shower bath often to keep them free from the red spider, which has a special fondness for Fuchsia leaves. An abundance of root room and a partially shaded situation are two other necessities to pro-ducing flourishing specimens of this plant. I have had plants of Black Prince, Speciosa and Lustre attain a height of five feet, and covered with hundreds of blossoms. Phenomenal, Mrs. E. G. Hill, Storm King, Arabella and Sun Ray are other handsome varieties, and desirable for the amateur.

In the fall, usually about the first of November, all the Fuchsias that have obtained size enough to have wooded branches should be watered well and put in the cellar, and given no further attention until about the first of March, when they should be brought up, cut back about one-half, given new dirt, watered and placed in a moderately warm situation. Their leaves all drop off during their retirement in the cellar, but in a short time tiny leaves and branches appear and thrive all the better for their enforced retirement.

The legend of the Fuchsia is quite touching and runs thus: After the Saviour was crucified an angel came and at the foot of the cross prayed that the drops of blood that flowed from the wounds might not be lost, but might take some beautiful form and live to remind people of the blood that had been shed for them. The Fuchsia sprang upon Calvary without perfume, for its fragrance had ascended to Heaven as incense, but in the beautiful flower those drops of blood stilllive. Montcalm Co., Mich. M. A. G.

THE FERN-LEAVED ACACIA.

TWO years ago a young lady gave me a packet of five seeds of Fernleaved Acacia, Acacia lophantha, a plant wholly unknown to me. I planted them from curiosity to know what they were like, more than from



any thought that they would prove desirable as pot plants. Somehow I got the idea that it was an annual that would bloom in a few months and then die. But I found my mistake. Three

of the fine seeds germinated, and their foliage was so pretty that I wanted more than ever to see what the plants would be. I kept them in pots, among my other plants on my out-door stand. They did not grow very tall the first summer and showed no signs of blooming. When I took my plants into the house for the winter I gave two of my Acacias to two of my neighbors. None of these have ever bloomed, but one is now budded. But so much in love are we with the plants that we would keep them if they never bloomed. I had so many plants that I placed my Acacia on a stand by itself, where the sunshine slanted across it a part of each day, and it grew faster than the plants which stood in the full sumhine. When it was a year old it was some three feet high; now it is over five feet high, and is indeed a thing of beauty.

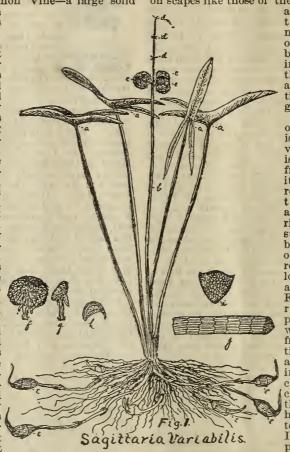
Imagine a plant possessing the state-liness of the Palm, the pinnate foliage of the Sensitive Plant, each frond of that plant multiplied by four and even six, the grace of a delicate Fern, and a its own, and you will have some idea of my "Fern-leaved plant," as we call it. It seems to like a rather cool room and a strong light, but not full sunchine. It is not troubled by any insect enemies. A peculiarity of the plant is that it folds up its leaves as if asleep, but when daylight comes again it is wide awake. Its leaves also fold up in a darkened room after being cut from the plant. It is interesting to know the Shittim wood which furnished material for the Ark of the Covenant and the tables for the shew-bread of the tabernacle was the Acacia Arabicum, closely allied to this plant, but growing to immense size.

Mrs. Sarah J. Fish. East Alstead, N. H.

CINNAMON VINE.

I ordered bulbs of Cinnamon Vine one year ago last spring, and six came about as large as peas. I divided with a friend. I had a wire netting two feet wide placed on the centre pillar of a south piazza and waited. The vines grew about four feet during the summer, and my friend and I were disgusted. Last spring I received another Cinnamon Vine—a large solid

tuber with roots long and five eyes. I planted it, and in a short time four strong vines appeared and grew until before I knew it branches were hanging from the piroof. azza It must have grown twenty-five feet, but no flowers appeared, and as I did not expect them the first year I was not disappointed. A lady on this street said the pea-like bulbs were seeds, and formed after every flower, and these would take years to bloom. The small, threadlike vines appeared and grew, and my friend's vines faster grew than the first year, but not



to be compared to my new vines. Now, I would like to know, who has received the "seeds" and who the true tuber. I think that florists who deceive in this way, and destroy the reputation of plants should be avoided, and you may be sure the florist who deceived me has received my last order. 1 propose to patronize those on whom 1 can depend. E. S. T.

Essex Co., Mass., Dec. 18, 1894.

as the blooming season is during the months of July and August. The flowers are produced in whorls of three, as indicated by the persistent pedicels shown, and as will be noticed in figure 4. As a rule only the lower whorl of flowers is fertile. The achenium (the pericarp or vessel enclosing the seed) figure 1, h, has a horn or beak, and every cluster contains from 300 to 500 achenia packed together in a globular

SAGITTARIA VARIABILIS.

A LONG the streams and brooklets and in marshy places in New England and Middle States may be found clumps of arrow-shaped radical leaves, and rising from among them a scape bearing at its summit several whorls of three-petaled white flowers. A lady sends the Editor one of these plants, describing the flowers as "borne on scapes like those of the Hyacinth,"

and enquires the true name. As others may be interested in this plant these notes and illustrations are here given.

The name of the plant is Sagiftaria variabilis. It is derived from the sagitate or arrow-shape of the leaves, and the varied forms assumed, some being broad, others narrow, and the lobes varying accordingly. Figure 1 represents 2 plant as it was taken from its native place on a little island in the Conococheague creek, near the Editor's home, September 13th. It shows the plant in fruit,

head as shown at f. As these ripen they are blown by the wind, or hook by the horn-like appendage to anything passing, and thus are scattered. The water also conveys the seeds from place to place. The naked receptacle is represented at g.

But the plants are not increased simply by seeds. Early in summer strong, subterranean stems appear, and after pushing out eight or ten inches from the parent a young plant is formed, bearing roots and leaves of its own, and in turn pushing out other runners. In this way a large plant appearing early in spring, will, by fall, develop and show a number of thrifty young plants surrounding it. Not only this, but if you dig the plant up you will find that the subterranean stems ceased to form plants as autumn approached, and formed numerous hard,

flattened, crablike-blue resting tubers, figure 2, and from these other stems push out and bear other smaller tubers, figure 3, none of which will develop till next season.

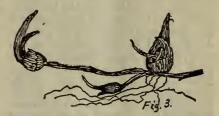
These tubers are also shown as t h e y appeared upon the plant represented in figure 1. They are pleasant to the taste, fine in texture, and are relished by swine, which greedily root up and deyour them wher-

vour them wherever they are found. These tubers then in one bed produce the plants next season, and the stronger the tubers the stronger Grandifiora Phl the plants produced. After starting the etc., planting Gl



tuber is absorbed by the plant, shrinks and loses its vitality. It has served its mission.

Like the Trillium, this plant is a "triad." The stems are three-angled, leaves three-lobed, flowers produced in whorls of three, and each flower composed of three sepals, three petals, etc. The flowers are monœcious, that is, some bear stamens, others pistils, and the sterile or stamen-bearing ones have



longer stems than the fertile ones. Like most water plants, the cellular tissue found in the leaf-stems and flower-scapes is coarse—so coarse that the cells may readily be seen by the naked eye. Fig.

1, at i is a crosssection of a leafstem, and at j is a longitudinal section. For this reason the plant can be utilized by teachers to show the structure of plants, the more common plants differing mostly in compactness of their tissue.

GLADIOLUS AND ANNUALS.-Early in April my "good man" spades the flower beds in which I plant my Gladiolus bulbs first.

-0-

then in one bed I scatter Portulaca seed, in another Star Phlox, another Grandiflora Phlox, another Verbena, etc., planting Gladiolus in most of the flower garden, and always some lowgrowing annuals among them. If you have never tried them this way you don't know how much prettier the flower garden is than having the Gladiolus planted alone. Flora.

Rice Co., Kansas.

COLORING TUBEROSES.—I noticed in one of your articles on Mexico that you were unable to account for the pink Tuberoses of the Mexican flower-venders. A Tuberose placed in red ink over night as you would place it in water will give it the beautiful tint by morning. Edith M. Roberts.

Jackson Co., Mo., Sep. 16, 1895.

SOME WILD FLOWERS.

R. EDITOR:-I an very much interested in wild flowers, and have enjoyed Maude Meredith's contribution in the late issue of the MAG-AZINE. She mentioned several of my pet plants. Her description of the Jimsonweed being of flaming orange color, and so closely "resembling the pink "Milkweed that she felt they must be cousins," at once settled in my mind that she had found not a cousin, but a sister Milkweed, and the handsomest of the whole family, Asclepias tuberosa (L) or Butterfly weed. It is a gorgeous plant. The finest specimens I ever saw were in bloom July 3d in our beautiful cemetery, where the superintendent (a botanist) carefully guards all wild flowers. He is watch-

ing a purple cone flower in the new part of the grounds. as it is becoming scarce. He refers to it as the pink Daisy. It is not a Rudbeckia, as these are always yellow, I believe, but Echinacea, the rays rose purple and dark purple. Our only plant is E. purpurea, a beautiful flower. Miss Meredith's may be this species, or if rose pink I should think it was E. angustifolia (D. C.). Only these two are

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. described in Gray, but there is another species mentioned in catalogues, which must grow further west. The Dode-catheon meadia, once plentiful in our meadows, is fast disappearing by the works of man. Three of the Cypripe-diums are still left to flourish in our cedar swamps, two yellow ones, and the lovely C. spectabilis. The scarlet and white Honeysuckle interests me. I have never had this plant offered me in exchanges for my herbarium.

E. Jane Spence. Springfield, O., Aug. 19, 1895.

AGERATUM.—If you would have something fine for your window next winter get a blue Ageratum. The plants grow readily from slips or seeds, and should be shifted as they fill their pots. Hepatica.

Allegan, Mich.

APIOS AND CINNAMON VINE.

R. EDITOR:--In the September number of your FLORAL MAGA-ZINE I saw information which I have sought for years. In 1878 I found growing upon a tall sandy railroad embankmentin Massachusetts, miles from any house, a pretty vine. I dug it up, found a lot of little tubers strung on roots, and carried it home. I planted it under a Snowball bush, and for years it vined and bloomed among the Snowballs. I now know it was Apios tube-rosa. Your estimate of its value is correct-a pretty vine, but not worthy of a prominent position.

In regard to Cinnamon Vine also your article is just right. Let me add that those little bulblets are hardy-no cold can kill them. I have an im-

mense vine, or series of vines coming from a small bulb planted four years

ago. Five lusty vines came up this spring, and now they are fully 15 feet tall, and at the bases of the further leaves are hundreds of bulblets, ready to drop this fall and come up next spring like weeds to keep me busy pulling them up. Every fall the ground is dug 12 to 14 inches deep, and Hyacinths are planted above the

parent Cinnamon root. These bloom and fade, are dug up, and annuals are planted about June 15. Then up come the huge Cinnamon Vines, leaves dark lurid green, and by actual measure the vines grow 10 inches per day on very warm days. Then the little bulblets get in their work, and I am kept pulling them up, because the first leaf is just as dark and shiny as on the old vine. Mine has never bloomed, but it makes a peck of bulblets every year, and I'd like to sell them at one cent each. It is the toughest vine in my collection. I can't kill it, and I've tried hard. I think it must go down about four feet Chinaward.

S. S. Roper.

Essex Co., N. J., Sep. 13, 1895. [Nore.—The exalted descriptions of the Cin-namon vine given by some florists in the past brought more than a penny apiece for the bulblets to such advertisers.—En.]

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

MONG our native plants here in . Maryland I have never yet found anything so delightfully fragrant and beautiful as the trailing Arbutus. It is one of the first of the floral family to greet us in the spring. Its lovely pink and white waxen blossoms form such a contrast to the dark green leaves. There is something exceedingly pure and refined looking about this lovely little blossom, and it has always been a regret to me that it will not yield to cultivation. I am told by florists that it is impossible to cultivate it. It is one of those modest little plants that bloom only in seclusion—only in the solitude of the forests and on rug-ged hillsides. One often has quite a scramble over the rocks and through underbrush in quest of these beauties. Yet I have never regretted a torn gown or scratched hands in one of these rambles when I have been rewarded by finding a bunch of the sweet blossoms. Ah! lovely little Arbutus, how forcibly you remind me of some human lives unknown to the great world, yet sweet and pure, filling their own little world with the influence of loving, gentle words and kind deeds. Dear friends, when tempted to murmer at our lot in life let us think of the little Arbutus that gives out its sweetest fragrance in the lonely solitudes of its forest home. Yet it does not bloom in vain. It has its mission.

Miss S. R. Johnson.

Harford Co., Md.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS FROM SEED .---Last summer, or spring rather, a friend got a paper of Tuberous Begonia seed. She was not a very expert florist, so she sowed the tiny seed in common earth, such as she used for Geraniums, etc., and set it away to come up. So, after three or four weeks she gave upconcluded the seed was worthless and gave the pan, seed and all to her little daughter, who took a hairpin and loosened the soil, watered well, and set away again. She kept it good and wet, as children do most plants they tend. Well, in a few days the little one came to mamma and exult-ingly announced: "Those weety seeds are coming." And, sure enough, they were. She had several fine plants, too late for summer bloom, but they bloomed all winter, and I have one in Old Friend. full bloom now.

Blair Co., Pa.

TEN WEEKS' STOCK.

No plant commonly grown as a garden plant will afford more satisfaction when grown as a pot plant than Ten Weeks' Stock. It is hard to lift from the open ground and make a success of it for winter-blooming, but if grown in pots from the beginning one can hardly fail with it. When grown out of doors the seed must be

sown in the spring, but for indoor work seed may be sown at any time, and the plants will begin to bloom when only a few months old. Even when the best grade of double seed is pro-



cured a part of the plants will show single flowers. These may be thrown away as soon as they show what they are, though if the first lot of buds is cut off the second may come double. T have had them do this, though not always. The flowers are beautiful and delightfully fragrant, with a spicy fra-grance that is very invigorating. One peculiarity of the plant is the way the flowers have of reproducing themselves. When a spike of bloom is fully matured each blossom begins to turn green at the centre, and this green spot soon develops into buds, then the petals of the first blossom drop off and these new buds form a new spike of blossoms. At this time I have some of these plants in bloom that have not been without blossoms during the last nine months. They were grown from seed sown in early summer. They be-gan to bloom in November, and gave me flowers all winter. Early in the spring I put them out in the window boxes, and there they have bloomed all summer and I see no reason why they will not keep their record good until they are frozen down. A truly desirable plant, will be the verdict of all who try it. Eva Gaillard.

Erie Co., Pa., Aug. 30, 18955.

SOLANUM AZUREUM.—This Solanum merits all that is claimed for it. It should be given a deep, rich soil, and a sunny position, and should be trained to show to advantage its drooping, Wisteria-like clusters of delicate blue flowers and scarlet berries. It is tender and requires greenhouse protection in winter. J. A. P.

Haywood Co., Tenn., Aug. 25, 1895.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

L AST season I made my first venture in tuberous-rooted Begonias. I bought a few roots and got some in exchange, twenty in all, of which two died. The first of these to bloom was one sent me by a kind friend living in Canada. The foliage of this Begonia



was of a deep, rich, glossy green. The flowers were single and large, measuring four and a-half inches across. They were of a deep, rich cardinal color, contrasting splendidly

trasting splendidly with the foliage. I was completely carried away by the splendor of this plant, and I felt that it must have a fitting name, so I named it "Cardinal Richelieu."

I became greatly charmed with another of these Begonias which was surpassingly lovely. The outside of the petals was a lovely rose-color and the inside glistening white, the center being massed with golden stamens. This flower I called "Fair Rosamond."

It sometimes happens that when I see a new flower for the first time an appropriate name for it will involuntarily come into my mind; and there are times, again, that I could not find a suitable name for a flower, not if my salvation depended upon it.

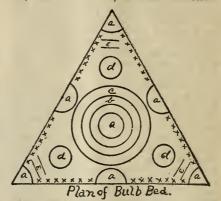
One morning early I went out to see the Begonias, and when a magnificent flower looked up at me in her stately pride I exclaimed "Vashti," and that became its name. The flower was large and double. It seemed to be all ruby and gold, glistening with dew in the first rays of the morning sun.

Three of the Begonias were of the same shade of yellow. One was quite full and double, one was semi-double, and the other was single. All were exceptionally fine. The one white Begonia that I had died. It was replaced with another one that has not yet bloomed. I wish to increase my collection. I consider the plants incomparable for window culture. A friend wrote me recently that she was getting tired of Geraniums and the old standard window plants, and asked me to "name some plants that would bloom all the time and be very little trouble. I marked the Begonia offer in the July MAGAZINE, and sent the MAGAZINE to her. Uhlma.

Riverside, W. Va., July 24, 1895.

BED FOR BULBS AND ROOTS.

I HAVE just completed my Bulb bed and send you the plan. It is a triangle, fifteen feet from corner to corner. The sections marked α are Castor Oil Beans. They form the shade required at this season of the year. The first circle from center, b, is planted in Pæonies, four varieties. The adjoining circle, c, is set in Iris of mixed varieties. On the direct line from center to corner, nearest the Iris, are three varieties



of Day Lilies, one in each circle marked d, next corner. The cross lines, e, are Lily of the Valley. The margin, marked x, x, x, x, x, is planted with Daffodils and Jonquils. The spaces between I shall sow with seeds in the spring—Coreopsis, Marigold, dwarf Petunias or any quick growing plants to shade the roots of the bulbs afford foliage and bloom during summer and autumn. The circles, α , are dug very deep, and in each is placed one-half bushel rich litter, one-half bushel clean cow manure and good earth from the place for the Castor Oil Beans. I have seen many bulb beds, but my own suits me best. I shall fill in odd corners with Tulips, etc., as I can afford them. I shall mulch thoroughly, thereby saving watering. My grounds are aglow with flowers, and not one pail of water has been carried to them this dry summer, and if many of you had seen the hard ground I commenced upon a year ago last May you would wonder if they grew by magic. How many encouraging words I have gleaned from "our PARK's." Later I will send you plans of other beds. This is the smallest one I have. Jennie See Bain.

Columbia Co., N. Y., Sep. 5, 1895.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

AVE you ever noticed the differ-_ ence in people as to susceptibility to vegetable poisons? Some can handle plants that others can not touch. Some are poisoned by going by thickets where such growths are. My husband can not ride by the Poison Ivy, Oak or Sumac, while I can handle them all without any ill effect; yet I get poisoned by weeds in the garden so that my wrists break out in a rash. Some children near me got poisoned with Snow on the Mountain, and hands, faces and ears were a mass of sores, while little playmates that kissed and fondled them got the same sores on hands and faces, though they did not handle the plants. A lady living near me got poisoned with Nicotiana, and her life was despaired of, and she will not grow nor touch the plant since, but I never knew but those solitary instances of the plants mentioned being hurtful. Ladies calling on me to see my flowers will exclaim in horror at my still keeping Nicotiana and Eu-phorbia in garden or greenhouse, which is an injustice, I think, for even those who were once poisoned by those plants may never be again, as probably the state of their system made them liable at the time, and such a peculiar state may never occur again.

There is also a very marked difference in the taste for perfumes, some flower-lovers liking one particular scent, while others find it unbearable. My husband dislikes Sweet Peas, and finds the heavy fleshy odor of the Evening Primrose his favorite scent among blooms, while a neighbor finds himself unable to endure the smell of Sweet Clover. Doesn't it remind you of Hafed's dream, and of the old proverb about one's meat another's poison? Truly, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made," since there is such a difference among us in small things like these. Mrs. H. P. Piper.

Lapeer Co., Mich., Sep. 15, 1895.

ANEMONES IN MARYLAND.-The white Anemone blooms very freely in our woods, and is a very beautiful flower. It grows on slender stems, the petals resembling those of a Daisy, but finer and more delicate in texture. It does not bloom so early as the Crocus, but is quite as pretty and more lasting. The flowers form a beautiful contrast with purple Violets and golden But-tercups. S. R. Johnson.

Harford Co., Md.

THE HYACINTH.

THERE is no bulb grown which will give such perfect satisfaction all around as the Hyacinth. I make no exception. All bulbs are good, but the Hyacinth is the queen, and the amateur who has never grown it has in store a perfect feast of beauty. Although it will flower under very adverse circumstances, still it pays to give it good care, and as I have grown



the bulbs for years with perfect satisfaction I will give my method.

First, be sure your bulbs are good and sound -in short, obtain them of a reliable dealer. As to pots, I like tin cans the best. They do not

dry out so easily. A pint can is plenty large for a good big bulb. Be sure to have some holes punched in the bottom. Charcoal drainage is the best. Use common garden soil. Avoid manure. even if it is old. The only failure I ever ' .id was caused by using old, well-" new manure, which caused my ourbs to rot. Fill the can partly full put in the bulbs, and then fill up with dirt. Do not push the bulb down in the can. or when the roots start they will lift it out. Leave the crown of the bulb protruding above the soil. Water thor-oughly, then-and this is the most important part—put the pots in a cool, dark cellar for at least four weeks six is better-to form roots. I put mine in a cupboard and keep it tightly shug This answers two purposes: it keeps them in the dark, and protects them from rats and mice. When thoroughly rooted and growth begins, bring to the light, and give plenty of water. The cooler the situation the better satisfaction they will give, and as no sunlight is necessary you can see that they are just the plants we busy farmers' wives need for our window gardens in our kitchens, and where do we need flowers more, although they are sweet and lovely enough to grace our finest parlors. L. D. Murray.

Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sep. 18, 1895.

Satatoga Co., T. T., Sep. 10, 1000. [Note.—Many cellars are too cool to en-courage the root-growth of winter-blooming bulbs as speedily as required. Storage in a cupboard or closet in the living room is therefore preferable, aside from the good points named by the contributor. This con-tribution is brief, but gives all the informa-tion necessary to succeed with the Hyacinth. It will hear repreding.—Ep.] It will bear re-reading.--ED.]

LAUREL.

Beauteous panicles of bloom, Peeping out from the woodland gloomi Sweet thoughts you seem to bring to me Of childhood's dreams that cannot be.

You make the woods like fairyland, So dark, mysterious and grand. It seems as if some fairy spell Mast overtake one in the dell.

Beautiful messages you bring Of pence and hope that ever ring Through our live's of sorrow and sin, Leaving their sweet pure marks within. Westfield, Mass. —Sara Effic Stevens.

A WORD ABOUT BULBS.

A S the season for planting out and potting bulbs for winter bloom is at hand I feel like giving my experience. Several years ago I used to receive boxes and boxes of bulbs in autumn from floral friends and florists, which were treated according to directions, forced in the house and then thrown away as worthless. But one fall I got a large box of glorious Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus and others. The flowers were so grand I could not bear to throw the bulbs out, but as the flowers faded set the pots



HYACINTHS IN FOT AND GLASS OF WATER.

away in a dry corner of the cellar and left them there until spring, when I had a good rich bed made and set the bulbs in. They did not make much show and some did not show at all until next spring, when all came up and grew nicely, part of them blooming. Of course, the flowers were not so fine, but they were pretty. As cold weather approached they were covered with leaves, tomato stems, etc. The third spring they came on and bloomed almost as well as the first winter, and ever since we have had quite a display of Hyacinths, white, straw, pink, garnet and striped, but only one double one. The Narcissus poeticus multiplied by the dozen. Tulips and Scillas also. I had the lovely Trumpet major Narcissus among the others in the pots, but none of it over appeared in the garden.

As the years went by the bulbs increased until they got too thick to thrive, and three years ago, in August, my brother dug them up, or part of them. We thought half a bushel was enough. We gave many away, and stored the rest in a safe place until November, when we made a new bed for them, planting them in rows about cighteen inches apart. Some were potted for blooming in the house, and were quite as beautiful as the first year I had them, while those put out went on growing and blooming. Such magnificent bouquets as I did send my friends! Between the rows of Hyacinths and Tulips Sweet Peas were sown, and by the time they needed work the bulbs did not interfere any. The Sweet Peas did splendidly, too, in the deep, rich soil, and by keeping all the fading flowers picked off, so seed could not form, that bed was a bright, fragrant spot from April until October.

Mollie S. Merryman.

Blair Co., Pa., Sept. 15.

TRAILING ARBUTUS.-Here the Mayflower or Trailing Arbutus is found in bloom early in April. Sometimes the budded plants are brought into bloom earlier by bringing them into the house and giving them a sunny window in a cool room. There are sections of our country where this flower is not found. I have seen it along the banks of the Merrimac river in New Hampshire; and in Massachusetts, all along the Nashua, it abounds in countless ra-vines. Where you find fine full buds in the fall you are sure to find the flowers in the spring. I fill my vases carly with these, and enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the flowers in my window before the out-door buds have devel-Mrs. N. J. Rowell. oped.

Shirley, Mass.

[NOTE.-Budded plants of Trailing Arbutus lifted in autumn and planted in a fernery or jardinlere will bloom in January or February.-Eb.]

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.—Let the Sisters continue to sound the praises of Plumbago capensis. It blooms constantly, its flowers are lovely in color, and the plants will endure much ucgleet smillingly. M. B.

Independence, Mo., Aug. 31, 1895.

ANGEL'S TRUMPET.

THIS plant, also known as Wedding L Bells, is the Brugmansia arborea of catalogues. It requires considerable space, as it is a pot shrub, and of the large-leaved kind, having a decidedly tropical appearance. No one who once sees it in bloom will ever grudge the space it occupies or the care it requires. I received a wee little plant by mail in July. Early the next spring it had at one time eight blooms, and such blooms as must be seen to be appreciated. They were a foot in length, and at least eight inches across-great creamywhite trumpets, who equaled their beauty. whose fragrance Those w ho know the Datura will know something where the Datura is open only one night these come open every day at sundown for six or seven days. In fact they do not entirely close during the day, but look as if they were wilted for want of water. If one has no room for it in the house during winter it can be kept in the cellar, and planted in the ground during the summer. If given a large pot and kept up during the winter it will bloom and well repay all the care given. Eva G Erie Co., Pa., Aug. 30, 1895. Eva Gaillard.

ABOUT SALPIGLOSSIS.-I wonder how many of the Floral Band have



ever raised Salpiglossis. Last July I planted a packet of for seeds winter-flowering. They came up abundantly, but only four survived the dry weather, which was so severe that we were

forbidden to water our lawns or gardens. I took them in last October. They were small and unpromising, but grew rapidly and began to bloom the last of February, and became the admiration of all who saw them. I have several plants started this year, and hope to have a large bed of them next summer.

Mrs. E. A. Jennings. Bristol Co., Mass.

ABOUT KEROSENE EMULSION.

THE Oregon State Board of Agri-L culture gives the following formula for kerosene emulsion, which may be relied on: Take two pounds of whale-oil soap and one gallon of water, heat this solution, and add it boiling hot to two gallons of kerosene oil; churn this mixture until a perfect emulsion is formed. This emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream which thickens on cooling and should adhere without oilibefore using, one part of emulsion to nine parts of water. This can be fig-ured down to the amount you want. To make one fourth of it: soap, one-half pound; water, one quart; kerosene, two quarts. There is no insect that this will not kill if applied in sufficient strength. Caution must be observed, however, in making the emulsion, to churn the mixture a sufficient length of time, so that the oil, soap and water shall be so thoroughly mixed that they will not separate when left to stand. I would suggest an egg beater for I would suggest an test churning small quantities. W. F. H.

REMEMBER THE SHUT-INS.-Let us not forget the dear shut-in sisters and brothers who love flowers, yet are unable through physical ills to cultivate them. How much they appreciate a cluster of bright blossoms, or a potted plant of Geranium or Tuberose, or anything fragrant and beautiful. Let us often visit them and do all in our power to cheer and brighten their lives by carrying to them our most beautiful floral treasures. This is one great object we should have in cultivating flowers, to give them to the sick and afflicted. Surely it is far more noble than to selfishly let them bloom and fade just for ourselves alone.

Harford Co., Md. S. R. Johnson.

BULES.—Remember, autumn is the time to plant the bulb bed you have wished for so long. You cannot have the flowers next spring unless you plant the bulbs this fall. Bulbs are so cheap now they are in the reach of almost everyone. Try planting a hundred Tulips this fall, double and single, mixed varieties. Follow directions for culture given by the florist, and you will have a bed of Tulips that will be the admiration of the whole neighborhood next spring. H. Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 31, 1895.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL. GEO. W. PARK. Editor and Publisher, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

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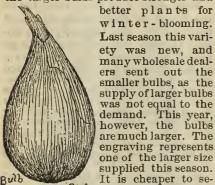
THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

OCTOBER, 1895.

NOTICE.-If you receive the FLORAL MAGA-ZINE regularly without having paid for it some friend is sending it to you, as my subscriptions are all paid in advance. I never charge of send bills for subscription money. If you receive two or more copies kindly hand the extras to friends who love flowers and will appreciate them. Dur-ing the spring and summer, while my immense subscription list is in process of revision, some du-pilcates cannot be avoided. But they are not eetin vain, as the distribution by friends who at the same time speak a favorable word has brought me many subscriptions, for which I feel grateful. -The PUBLISHER.

THE BUTTERCUP OXALIS.-Bulbs of this Oxalis vary greatly in size, and the larger bulbs produce stronger and

out the



of Bullercul Oxalis cure this size, even if

the bulbs cost two or three times that of the smaller bulbs. They are sure to bloom, and the clusters are larger and more freely produced.

FLOWERING BRANCH.-SEND A When sending specimens to the Editor to name always enclose a flowering branch if possible. Also send seeds, and describe the plant—its height, habit and appearance; state whether native or exotic, annual or perennial, tender or hardy. Give all the infor-mation you can about it. A leaf is product from which to deter rarely enough from which to determine the name of a plant.

NEPENTHES-PITCHER PLANT.

CULTIVATOR of these states that it is useless to attempt their cultivation unless they can be given as much heat as most hot-region plants require. They may be kept alive in a cooler temperature, but their pitcherlike leaves will not develop satisfactorily, and the perfection of these constitutes their charm. Give them a place near to the glass. The pitchers will not form if too much shaded. Avoid injuring the roots in shifting. The roots are sparingly produced, and



are often so lifeless in appearance that they are thoughtlessly pulled off. Injury that other plants would not mind will kill Pitcher Plants. The soil must be fibrous and open, and well-drained, as the plants require an abundance of water while growing, and more water in winter than most plants. As the plants must be grown on for four or five years before they attain their best proportions this saturation decomposes the soil to the consistency of putty, and it must be washed out with water to introduce new soil. But do not attempt to spread out or move the roots. Simply shake the soil among them, and avoid handling, which is likely to cause injury. Hang the plants so the shoots will be near the glass, and water and syringe daily in summer, and every other day in winter. Shade in summer, but give full sun in winter. The atmosphere cannot be too hot and moist in summer; in winter it should be from 65° to 75°. "A warm, moisture-laden temperature must always be present, and plenty of tepid water to the roots is indispensable to their healthy existence." To keep insects off sponge or syringe freely, but avoid insecticides. It will thus be seen that these plants are not suitable for the ordinary amateur florist, and are not to be recommended for their culture.

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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA.

URING autumn in low, moist places, in some sections of our country, may be seen branching plants two feet or more high, bearing clusters of slender pods from two to three inches long, erect, as shown in the engraving (figure 1), and of graceful appearance. This is Asclepias incarnata, one of the most showy and beautiful of Asclepiads, displaying masses of purplish red bloom during the month

ō f August. Open one of pods, these and you will find, closely packed, hundreds of flat. winged seeds with a fluffy cottony appendage, 88 indicated in figure 2. Dig up the plant. and the mass smooth, of strong roots will be revealed (figure 3), with welldeveloped buds (α, α) alongtheaxis is among them. Buds may also be seen somewhat devel-

oped along the base of the stem above the soil, but during the winter these die from the effect of frost, leaving the subterranean buds to start the new plant in the spring.

Asclepias

incarnato

Fig.l.

mon Milkweed, this plant is branching



ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA.

Unlike Asclepias cornuti, the cominstead of one tall erect stem: unlike it, the flowers are borne in flat cymes at the ends of the branches. after the manner of Asclepias tuberosa, instead of globular, at the

axils of the leaves. In height the plants are a medium between A. tuberosa and A. cornuti. For a hardy per-ennial plant among shrubbery, or for a damp, shady, nook where a mass of bloom is wanted in August this Asclepias will prove worthy of cultivation.

ABOUT RED SPIDER.

FLORAL sister up in Vermont in writing to the Editor, among other things, says:

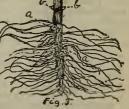
Mr. Editor:-Toward spring I found my plants infested with red spider. I cut some plants to the ground, and treated others with kerosene emulsion, but the pest was not con-quered. What is the most effectual remedy? Do the spiders hide in the soil?-Mrs. R., Vt.

A moist atmosphere and the free use of the syringe with clear water, dashing the liquid upon the foliage at different angles is effectual in keeping

down red spider. An occasional use of kerosene emulsion is beneficial. When the pest gets well established upon a plant it is hard to get rid of, and for that reason the florist is ever watchful to prevent attacks. its Defoliating, cutting back, and syringing are commethods of recovering affected plants, but prevention by keeping the at-

mosphere moist and the plants well syringed surpasses all remedies to eradicate the pest when it has once gained a foothold. The red spider is a mite, and hides in old leaves and stems

rather than in the moist soil. Keep all rubbish away from plants, and allow no decaying material near them that would prove a hiding place for this pest.



ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA Such rubbish or decaying material should be burned when infested.

A HYACINTH BED.-One hundred Hyacinth bulbs make a grand bed in early spring. Prepare and plant now. You will never regret it.

TORENIA FOURNIERI.

A VERY beautiful little annual is Torenia Fournieri. The plant grows from nine inches to a foot high, branches regularly, assumes a globular form, and during autumn becomes a mass of attractive bloom. At a dis-



TORENIA FOURNIERI.

tance the plant has the appearance of a free-blooming Pansy, but when examined the flower bears no resemblance to the Pansy. In shape it is not unlike a miniature Gloxinia. The three lower lobes have a margin of rich, dark velvet, shading off into lavender, and this in turn merges into golden yellow at the base of the throat. There is also a rich golden yellow spot or blotch on the lower central lobe. The upper lobe is double, and hood-like, and plain lavender in color. If you will imagine a globular plant bearing a mass of these richly variegated flowers, almost hiding the scanty foliage, you will have some idea of the beauty and showiness of a blooming Torenia Fournieri. They are easily grown from seeds, which should be sown in the spring, as the plant likes summer heat, and is not desirable for winter culture. The seeds are small, and should be sown in a seed-box upon sifted soil and well cared for. 'The plants, however, are not so delicate as those of T. Bailloni, while the flowers are larger, and far more beautiful. It is an annual well worth growing.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—There are many flower-lovers who can make handsome pencil sketches and also write intelligently about flowers. Will they please remember that the Editor appreciates such sketches as well as the contributions. When writing always illustrate your article, even with a crude sketch, if possible to do so.

ROSES FOR WINTER-BLOOM-ING.

THE Roses usually grown for win-L ter-blooming by the professional florist are not generally suitable for the amateur's use, chiefly because they suffer from extreme changes of temperature, and are subject to mildew. The best Roses for the amateur's window are such hardy and mildew-proof varieties as Queen's Scarlet, Hermosa. Pink Daily, Clotilde Soupert and Francisca Kruger. The latter will sometimes suffer from mildew, but are not so liable to be attacked as the Bride, Perle des Jardins, Niphetos, etc. Get good plants of suitable varieties, and have them well established in four-inch or five-inch pots by the time severe weather comes, then give them a sunny window, and you will have no more trouble growing Roses in your window than any other winterblooming plant.

BERMUDA LILIES AND FREESIAS.— Do not neglect to procure good bulbs of these and pot them this month. The beauty and fragrance of the flowers during winter will abundantly reward you for the cost and effort. If you defer planting till December or even the latter part of November your success will be uncertain. Remember, large, sound bulbs and early planting are two important points in the culture of these bulbs. To insure the first buy only from a reliable dealer; to insure the second attend to buying and potting at once. Do not defer the work.

m

HARDY BULES.—October and early November is the best time in which to buy and plant hardy bulbs. Those who wish to start a bed of them should give the matter prompt attention. An exceedingly liberal premium of these bulbs, 35 in number, suitable for either window culture or planting out, is now offered with a year's subscription to the MAGAZINE for only 50 cents. Send in your subscription at once, and tell all your friends of this rare offer. Such an opportunity may never present itself again. Better secure the bulbs while the offer is open.

BLACK CALLA.—Plants of this Arum which have grown during winter will mostly lose their foliage and remain dormant during summer. In autumn repot in fresh, rich soil, and water liberally. To bloom the tubers should be of large size.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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Pittsvivania Co., Va.

QUESTIONS.

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ALWAYS TIRED.

HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU KNOW

Who Can Say They Are Thoroughly Well? How They Can Be Strong.

[SPECIAL TO OUE LADY BEADEES.] I don't feel very well; I am so tired all the time: I don't know what is the matter with me.

> You hear these words every day. As often as you meet your friends, just so often are the words repeated. More than likely you speak the same pregnant words yourself, and there

is no doubt but that you do feel far from well most of the time.

There is a cause,

And -There is a remedy for all

that is cov-

cred by those words so constantly spoken by women.

Lydia E. Pinkham discovered the source of nearly all the suffering endured by the sex.

"Women's Complaints," - these two words are full of more misery to women than any two words that can be found in the language of the world.

Sudden fainting, depression of spirits, reluctance to g. anywhere or to do anything, backache, "bearing down," and

kindred symptoms of serious disturbance seldom imagined by your family physician, and reluctantly mentioned by you.

The remedy is found; the same

noble woman who discovered the cause of all your misery also worked out the remedy. All druggists have it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest blessing that ever came into the lives of suffering women.







QUESTIONS.

Hibiscus.—Will some reader kindly write about the treatment of Hybrid Hibiscus?—J. B. L., Utah. Heliotrope.—What causes the foliage of Heliotrope to turn black?—Mrs. W. D., N. J. For an East Window.—What plant will grow and bloom well in an east window, where the sun shines just a half hour?—Ora Lee, O. Calla.—How old must Little Gem Calla be to bloom?—Mrs. James B., N. Y. Violet Culture.—I wish to take up the cul-ture of Violets as a business, and would like someone who pays special attention to Vio-lets to give through the Magazine full in-structions for one just beginning.—Miss A., structions for one just beginning .- Miss A., W. Va.

structions for one just beginning.-Miss A., W. Va. Rex Begonias.-Mrs. Morse, in the Angust number of the Magazine, says "I keed my (Rex) Begonias in the greenhouse all the time." Now, I would like to know a success-ful treatment for them where one has no greenhouse. I have tried all the recommen-dations I have ever seen, and am nearly dis-gusted with Rex Begonias.-Mrs. L., Wash. Crinum.-What treatment does a Crinum require? Mine bloomed three years ago, and now has 10 young bulblets attached, but falls to bloom.-Mrs. R. E. T., Butler Co., O. Name Wanted.-I have a plant bearing pink flowers and known as flowering Live-forever. What is fis true name?-M.S., N.Y. Lily.-Should Easter Lily be bedded out in summer after blooming in the house at Easter? I sit hardy as far north as Kansas?-E. B. G., Kansas. Ants and Green Worms.-How shall I rid my garden and lawn of ants? I have tried kerosene, but without success. Will the ker-osene injure the grass on the lawn? Also, what will destroy the immense green worms which feed upon the leaves of my Woodbine? -Mrs. B., Minn. Bubs.-Have any of the Sisters ever tried Tulpa. Greigii and Frittillaria recurva. I have never seen any notice of them by ama-teurs. Can't someone tell us if they are easy

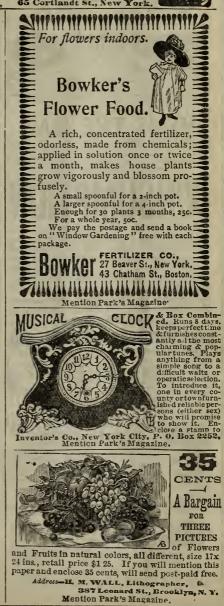
have never seen any notice of them by ana-teurs. Can't someone tell us if they are easy to manage, or require professional care? Al-so, I wish information about Hemerocallis so, I wish info fulva.-M., Pa.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies who are suffering from superfluous hair will be happy to know that $R \ge M A \bowtie R \ge M O \lor E$ is a quick and sure remedy: doesn't leave the slightest trace, nor injure the skin. We have a plan whereby we send (securely sealed) a \$1.00 bottle Free to each of a few ladles in each local-ity. Write at once, enclosing stamp, to *Rex Medical Co.*, 111 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

PILES. PILES. PILES.

Are you a sufferer? If so, I would like to have you try my wonderful cure. It's far ahead of anything else ever discovered. Will mail free trial package that you may try it before sending any money. Write at once. sending any money. Write at once. Don't delay. Dr. E. M. Botot, Box 589, Augusta, Maine.





that the prisoners remain in prison for life. If found guilty when the trial does come off they are executed. So when an accident occurs the conductor and engineer make all possible haste for the United States, going across the country on hoises or anything to get through without being captured. This fact makes railroad accidents very rare in Mexico. The trains do not run fast at any time, but when acurve is approached or a narrow cut is to be passed the speed is materially lessened.

Well, with this security from accidents the night was passed in slumber while the cars rolled over mountains and through vallevs such as were described in a previous letter. At last I was awakened by rather loud talking, the train was motionless, and looking around I found a Yankee fakir trying to sell a Yankee some clegant shirt studs of opal. "Til sell them for \$5.00." The customer stretched, rubbed his eyes and made some excuses. "Till take \$4.00 for them." "Fill take \$3.00." The customer looked at the beautiful changcable colored stones, but did not decide. Only a minute and the train would begone. "Fill take \$2.00 for the whole lot." The train starts, and the fakir gathers up his goods and moves toward the door. "Give me a dollar and a-half for them." The customer cast a longing glance at the gems, but before he could get his money together the train was moving so rapidly that the fakir gave it up and rushed out and off.

The fact that these gems were offered indicated that we were approaching Ira-puata, for at this place there are opal mines. This, too, is the junction of the branch which runs to Guadalajara, and at which I would have to change cars. I looked out. The morning was just dawning, and in the mist I saw a huge I looked for the #"shotgun but they were not there. The cornfield. I looked for the *"shot tow rs," but they were not there. engine whistled, and in a few moments we were in sight of a city of probably 30,000 inhabitants. As at nearly all other places the station was half a mile from the city, and a one-horse street car was in waiting to convey passengers. The conductor cried "Celaya," and the train stopped There were beautiful train stopped There were beautiful green trees through the city, and groups of them extended to the depot. The "commons" between the station and the city was a lovely green, and a huge veg etable garden north of the station, hedged with a dense row of bamboo, was a "sight to behold." I listened. Oh, how charming! How like a fairyland! For those lovely, green, overhanging trees and that bamboo hedge seemed alive with birds all right with each alive with birds, all vieing with each other in warbling their sweetest strains. The music of the birds and the fresh beauty of the landscape made it appear just like spring in my beloved State. F was enchanted-perfectly enchanted. "Surcly," thought I, "this is one of the fairy lands we read about, but rarely

[Continued on next page.]





This offer has never been equalled, the varieties are the best, the colors are unsurpassed, embracing all colors of this charming flower. We send instruc-tions with each order how to grow and care for them, WE GUARANTEE THEM TO BE THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH OF HYACINTHS YOU EVER PURCHASED. WILL COST \$2 FROM OTHER FLORISTS.

PURCHASED. WILL COST \$2 FROM OTHER FLORISTS. THE LIST:--Prince of Waterloo, pure white, large compact spike. Rosea Maxima, fine pink, very large, Boquet de Orange, rich deep polden yellow. Princes Royal, deep scarle, extra large. Jenny Lind, blush white, with violet eye. La Tour de Auvergne, pure new white, Blokaberg, finest of all light blue Hyacinths. Sans Souci, the finest pink Hyacinth in cultivation. Monarch, bright crimeson, very large spike. Ne Plus Ultra, pure waxy white, very large bells. Lord Wellington, deep porcelain with lind stripe. Grand Monarque de France, beaut-th demany white, Charles Dickens, finest bright pink estra large. Crar Peter, finest porcelain blue, Gertrude, large compact spike, bright are baron Von Thuyll, pure white, none better. We send 55 Tulips for so tosts, 60 Crocus for 50 cts., 15 Narcissus for 50 cts. Get GOD & REESE CO., BOX K, CHAMPION CITY GREENHOUSES, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



8 named HTACINTHS, different colors, fine, for 10 cents, 5 "TULIPS, lovely sorts, all different, "10" 4 "NARCISSUS, "10" 100" " 10 8 JAPAN LILIES. " 44 ...

10	CROCUS, 5 sorts, named,				66	10	46	
10	FREESIAS, fine mixed sorts,		-		66	10	66	
1	BLACK CALLA, new, from Pa	lestin	1e,		66	10	60	
	or the whole 36 Bulbs, pos	stpaie	d, for	50	cei	ats.		
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OUR CATALOCUE, ELEGANTIN ILLUSTRATED, of all kinds of Planting and Winter Blooming, also new Fruits, Shrubs, etc., is now ready, and will be mailed FREE to all who apply. Choicest Hyacinthe, Tulips, Arciessus, and other Bulbs, at greatly reduced prices. Write for it at once. Address

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HAIR ON THE FACE Bend for new information how to remove I teasily and effectually without chemicals of instrument Correspondence confidentia in plain sealed envelope Mrs. M. N. PERRY, DOX 93, Oak Park III. Say you saw this in Park's Floral Magazine.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCI PTION BY MAIL. Send for stalogue. A. U. BETTS & Co., 91 Water St., Tol. 10, Ohio.

see." I looked after the little car slowly moving toward the city with one or two passengers aboard, and from that I looked to the city nestled among the lovely green trees. The houses seemed to be all one story

high, built of adobe, some whitewashed, others the natural color. The most prominent parts of the city, and what indicated more than anything else the wealth of the place, were the spires and domes of the old cathedrals. I counted eleven, all of immense height, all with arches and hangings for the numerous bells to be used in the service. But where were the bells? It wassix o'clock. The bells began to ring, but instead of a hundred there were but three or four apparently to remind the worshippers of their duty. But look again. Note the condition of those spires and belfries. They are not only black with age, but on some of them the roof is but a skeleton, or altogether gone, the bells are not in their places, and everything indicates neglect and decay. But the bells have ceased ringing, the train moves on, and new scenes are claiming our attention.

Through rich fields of corn and luxuriant grass meadows we pass until an hour later, we come to the station Irapuata, half a mile distant from the the city. The train had not reached the stopping place when a horde of natives came running toward it with baskets of strawberries, baskets of peaches and trays of fruit. Some had fancy straw satchels, others had armfuls of variegated Tuberose flowers and pink Tuberoses in pots. The variety of stuff offered was astonishing, as well as the number of fakirs. It seemed almost hazardous to land among such a clamorous throng, but this was where I wished to change cars, and I got out.

Immediately the throng gathered about me, as though I had landed simply to, buy their wares and stuff. There were no porters. None even offered to

[Continued on next page.]

carry my satchel. I looked toward the station, then at the crowd surrounding me and felt disgusted and somewhat indignant. I therefore assumed a stern and commanding expression, and waved my hand for them to fall back. To my astonishment they obeyed, and I was allowed to proceed without further impediment.

It was now breakfast time, and I looked about to see where I might get something to eat. I was not long in deciding, for across the "commons" toward the city, about 200 yards distant, I saw a brick building of civilized appearance, with doors and glass sash and a long portico in front covered with vines. On the end was the sign in big black letters "Hotel des Jardins, J. M. Torres." I made a bee line for the place. When I entered I was greeted by a rather corpulent old gentleman with a heavy white moustache. He did not say "Buenos dias," as might have been expected, but bade me a hearty "Good morning, sir; come in," and he really seemed glad to meet me. In a little while he had breakfast for me. I found him to be a German who had lived in Philadelphia for several years and finally drifted into Mexico, and was keeping hotel here where strawberries ripen the year round, and where the climate might be described as perpetual spring.

After eating breakfast, including a dish of delicious strawberries, the proprietor took me out to see his Roses and plants. Well, I was dumbfounded. For there in that garden, apparently without attention, were such Roses as I had never seen before. Immense golden buds covered with dewdrops hung from a Mar-echal Niel Rose bush, while the stronggrowing Catharine Mermet and Bon Si-lene and La France developed enormous lene and La France developed enormous buds and flowers. Not an insect was to be seen about the plants, and the growth was vigorous and healthy. The luxuri-ant appearance of foliage and flowers was indeed a revelation to me. Then I was taken into the back yard to see a vine which covered the kitchen porch. It proved to be a Bourginyillea. I had It proved to be a Bougainvillea. I had often heard of its beauty, but never saw one before. Here it was in full blooma truly grand and gorgeous plant reach-ing to the second story. The flowers were produced in immense pyramidal panicles, a foot or more in length, each panicle appearing as an immense, brilliant crimson bouquet. Other vines and plants were also in a luxuriant state, and I felt that here, indeed, was the home of the flowers. Returning to the depot I bought my excursion ticket to Guadalajara, paying therefor between \$17 and \$18, and was soon on my way to that famous old city. G. W. P.

Guadalajara, Mexico, Aug. 18, 1892.

*In speaking of the cornfields as you approach Mexico city, I neglected to state that statloned here and there over the fields were little houses raised ou two or three tall poles like telegraph poles. These houses were boarded up close, and were designed as watch towers where a watchman with a shot-gun was statloned to guard the corn.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Small Tuberous Begonias.—Mrs. Mcf., Ind.: Allow small Tuberous Begonias to dry off in the pots in which they are growing, and keep them in a dry, frost-proof place till spring, then repot in fresh soil. They will bloom next season.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10[¢] and 25[¢]. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.





WIFE CAN NOT SEE S9.00 Buys the Oxford Stores with omplete set of attachments, guaran-elecant 5 octaro, 11 stop Oxford Organ, anamated for 16 years, complete with assol and inservation book. OXFORD NDSE. (O., CHICAGO SB A DAY SURE, Send us your address how to make 63 a day; absolutely ure; we furmish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where youlive. Send us your address and we will ext. alint hobasiness fully; remember we guarantee a clear EOYAL MANUFACTORING CO., BOX H3, DETROIT, BICH. A GENTS wanted to sell the Electric Solder-profit Send 14 of remule. Termine 250, 300 to 500 per cent profit. Send 14 of or sample. Terms and circulars free. O. MAUTNER & CO., 153 LaSalle St., Chicago, III. PILLOW SHAM HOLDERS, Nickle Plated, Set Complete with Screws. Postage 2 Set 25c. paid by mail & ngenisterms. J. 15c. H. Ferguson & Co., Chester, Conn. 15c. Mention Park's Magazine,

Pimples^{Removedin 2 days.} Black Headsin bealthy. Send lic. (silver) for remedy. McIN. Tyrke & CO., Dept. KK, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GOSSIP.

Pig Weed and Pumpkin Blossoms.—I am much interested in your letters about Mexico. I think Pigweed may be used there as here, for "greens." We like it cooked and served like Beet greens. The taste is very similar. I have heard that Pumpkin blossoms are used for salad, but do not know how they are prepared. L. R. Barnes. Greenshoro, N. C. Ang. 20, 1895.

prepared. L. R. Barnes. Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 20, 1895. Mr. Park:-From the interesting account you have given us of the colored Tuberos: a you saw in Mexico I infer that they were not growing, but broken off for sale. If I am correct then the coloring must be a Mexican trick. I have seen Tuberoses beautifully colored by breaking a flower from the spike and inserting the short green sterm in red or colored by breaking a nower from the spike and inserting the short green stem in red or violet ink. By watching the process and re-moving it at the proper time they can be va-riegated. Whether an entire bunch could be thus colored I do not know. It might be by using sufficient coloring and leaving it in long enough. Some Lilies can be colored the same way. I suppose a good dye would color the same as ink. A red Rose can be varie-gated by carefully holding over the fumes of a match. Mark S. C. Mullin.

Lexington, Neb., Aug. 17, 1895. Mr. Editor:-Let me thank L. M. Freeman for the advice he gives about Cactuses in the for the advice he gives about Cactuses in the last number of the Magazine; also every other member of the Band who helps to teach us how to treat these plants. Please write again on the subject. I am a lover of all kinds of flowers, but I especially like Cactuses be-cause of their curious growth and beautiful blossoms. I have an Old Man Cactus, and it is the wonder of all who have seen it. Mrs. C. P. Peterson. Waupaca Co., Wis., Sept. 10, 1895.

Bird Manna Makes Canaries Sing, and keeps them well; 15c. by mail. Bird book free. BIRD FOOD Co., 460 N. 35 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Are You Hard of Hearing or Deaf? Call or send stamp for full particulars how to re-store your bearing by one who was deaf for thirly years, John Garmore, Room 18, Hammond Bldg., Fourth and Vine, Clincinnail, O.



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ADIES-I have found a remedy that will cure uterine troubles, painful periods, leo-corrhea, displacements, and other irregulari-les I will send it free with fullinstructions to very suffering woman. Mrs. Edwin Mercer, To-edo, Ohio. [wention Par 's Magavine. tles ledo, Ohio.

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LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If address, The WOMAN'S M D. HOMF, Buffalo, N.Y. Tf

FOBYIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

From Fijl Islands.—Dear Mr. Park: Very many thanks for the seeds and bulbs, which may thanks for the seeds and bulks, which have arrived in excellent condition; also the pots. I hope I shall shortly be able to send you another order for despatch next year, and shall take the opportunity to get some more of the pots, with which I am much pleased. If you could possibly indicate in one of your Magazines some of the plants which would be least injured by very hot sunshine during part of the year and very heavy rain during the other part, with the temperature never below 60° at any time, and only rarely so low as that. I face you temperature never below 60° at any time, and only rarely so low as that, I fancy you would benefit some, if only a few, of your readers. I find the division of plants into "hardy" and "tender" not sufficient. Labasa, Fiji, July 19, 1895. M. Robertson. [Norg.—The Southwestern portion of the United States has a climate somewhat like that described. Will some of the many read-ers of the Masgaine residing there described.

ers of the Magazine residing there describe from experience the plants most suitable for their climate, and the treatment given.-Ed.]

From New Zealand,—Dear Mr, Park: I think you may be pleased to have some New Zea-land seeds gathered in the bush, so forward some by to-day's mall. The Nikan is a most beautiful Palm, with large bunches of pale purple flowers, and immense deep green leaves. Kentia is one name it is known by. The Patiti is a pretty shrub or small tree with bunches of black berries. The Mamukce is the handsomest of the Tree Ferns, large and graceful, growing sometimes to a height of 50 feet, with a spread of 20 feet. The Ponga or Silver Fern Tree is white on the under side of Silver Fern Tree is white on the under side of the leaf, and grows to a height of about 80 feet. The Rimu, Red Pine, or Docrydium cupressimum, is one of our largest forest trees, handsome and especially graceful when young. Mrs. Saml. Reynolds.

Hastings, N. Z.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or Eng-lish, with ful directions for preparing and using; Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, **520** Powers Block, Bochester. N. Y.

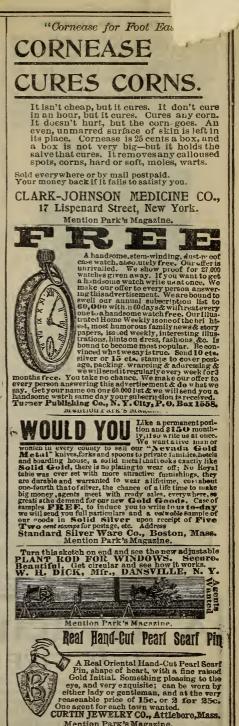
Rest and Health to Mother and Child. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTH ING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while tecthing, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the grung, allays all pain, cures wind colle, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold by Druggistis nevery part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



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Mention Park's Magazine.

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CASH PER 100 for names of your friends and saighbors, and paper for three months frial all ready to bert contacted atomos. TR WHPY CO., Konsors Co



EXCHANGES.

Mrs. A. M. Desch, York, Neb., will ex. white Clematis for Fancy Caladiums, white Moss Rose, Lilium auratum or Cyclamen. Mrs. M. J. Chesser, Llano, Tex., has native Cacti to ex. for useful articles for children or bardy others.

hardy shrubs

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QUESTIONS.

Parrot's Feather.—What ails my Parrot's Feather? It grows long, but only the tips for four or five inches stay green; the rest looks as if dead. It is with other plants, and gets the same temperature and treatment.—Mrs. M., Wash. Various Plants.—How shall I treat a Pitcher Plant; and an Air Plant; also Palms and Ferns, and a Striped Century Plant that grows from thin, soft leaves?—Mrs. P. Wis.

MAGAZINE APPRECIAT

Park:-The Floral Mr. Maga has been my constant companion among my flowers for six years, and I should not know how to do without it. Its many suggestions and hints have greatly aided me in my toral work. Mrs. E. A. Jennings.

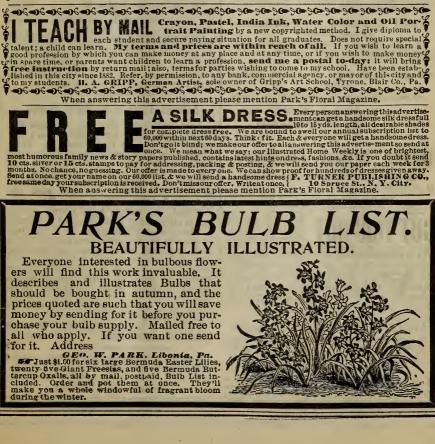
work. Bristol Co., Mass. Mr. Park:--I have taken your Magazine for three years, and like it very much. Mrs. A. L. Clarke.

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BRIEF AXSWRRS.

Wintering Hoya.-E. H. C., Ill.: Hoya ear-nosa may be wintered in a dry, light, weli-ventilated cellar that is frost-proof. Let the soil become rather dry before storing the plant, and water only enough during winter to keep it from drying up. Acacia lophantha.-This plant may be cut back without doing it injury. Many persons cut the top severely when the leaves begin to fade and drop, and find it a means of improv-ing its shape and securing new growth with

cut the top severely when the leaves begin to fade and drop, and find it a means of im prov-ing its shape and securing new growth with masses of the elegant fern-like foliage. Moles.--B. A. L. S. C.: Enclose the bed in a sunken board frame, made of boards a foot broad, and sunk almost their entire breadth. Moles are not likely to burrow beneath this frame. Some persons recommend pleces of turnip or potato in which has been enclosed a little strychnine. These are placed here and there along the runs of the pest. Balbs Disappearing.--Mrs. B., Mass.; Your bulbs have probably suffered from the depre-dations of moles or some bulb-eating pest. If the ground where they were planted is low and damp, however, they may have rotted. Pansy Pests.--When green and brown aphides attack Pansi's scatter tobacco stems over and under the plants. In a little while the pests will disappear and the stems can be removed. The stems may be obtained at any segar factory. The same remedy may be successfully applied to other plants affected with insects.

with insects.

Argemone.—Mrs. J. W., Mich.: The prickly, dandelion-shaped leaf and white Poppy-like flower with yellow stamens you enclose is of

flower with yellow stamens you enclose is of Argemone grandiflora. The plant is a native of Mexico. "White Worms."-Mrs. H. A. W., Utah: Camphor water is said to be a good remedy for "white worms" in the soil, as well as a good fertilizer. Give it a trial. Calla.-Mrs. Stevens: The Calla Lily should have a season of rest every year. This should have a season of rest every year. This should be given in July and August by turning the pot on its side in a dam, shady place, and leaving it in apparent neglect. About Sep-tember first repot the bulb in fresh soil, place it in your window, and water freely. it in your window, and water freely.

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Mrs. Julia A. Powell. Enrekaton. Tenn., has flower seeds.

flower seeds. Mrs. Julia A. Powell, Enrekaton, Tenn., has Cannas and Aristolochias to ex. for tuberous Begonias, Moonflower and fine bulbs. E. G. Eridge, 503 Exeter St., Pittston, Pa., has Dictamnus, Iris and Crocuses to ex. for hardy plants not in her collection. Sherman Ulsh, Winters, Cal., has native Poppies to ex. for plants or seeds. Ina Kimerling, Dundee, Ind., will ex. Be-gonias, Cannas and Cacti for Rex Begonia, Caladium and Lilies; write.

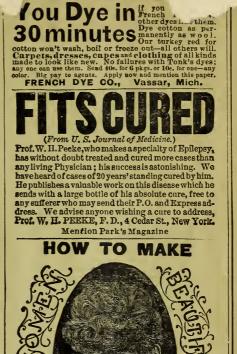
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