

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXVII.

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No. 7.

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Adonis vernalis, lovely yellow-flowered perennial.
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Perennial Poppy, superb mixture, all sorts.
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Pyrethrum roseum, Perennial Cosmos, mixed.
Biennials and Perennials. 100 best varieties.
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PENTSTEMON.



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SWEET WILLIAM.



FRENCH PICOTEE.

Now is the time to sow these seeds; now is the time to subscribe. Ask your neighbors and friends to subscribe. Act at once. Don't wait a day. Address

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

WATCHES AS PREMIUMS.—For a club of 25 trial subscribers at 10 cents each (2.50), I will send to the agent by mail, postpaid, a handsome watch, suitable for a boy, or for the kitchen or bed room. Retail at \$1.00.

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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XXXVII.

Libonia, Pa., July, 1901.

No. 7.

THE ROSE.

Oh, I know the sweetest flower
In this world that grows,
Winter time or Summer time,
Is just the dainty Rose.
Fairest and loveliest,
Bonniest and best,
Give me the lovely Roses
And you may have the rest.

Windham Co. Vt

Kitty Willow.

A HANDSOME BIENNIAL.

LUNARIA BIENNIS is a very desirable hardy biennial, readily propagated from seeds and easily cultivated. It grows from a foot and a half to two feet in height, and bears in the

spring large clusters of showy purple flowers not unlike Sweet Rocket in general appearance, and emitting a delicious odor. Started in early spring the seedlings will bloom in the autumn, but the better time to sow is in July or August. The young plants will then endure the winter, and bloom freely the following season. The flowers are succeeded by the large, silvery seed pods, which are as showy and as much admired as the flowers, and when cut are fine for winter ornaments. On account of these curious seed vessels the plant is often called Silver-leaf. Its more common name, however, is Honesty.

Recently a new variety is being offered by French and German florists, which is more attractive than the old sort. In growth and bloom it is just like the common Lunaria, but the handsome green, heart-shaped leaves are distinctly mar-

gined with white, as represented in the engraving. Not all the plants grown from seeds of this new variegated kind, are true to name, but those that show the white marking abundantly reward the cultivator for the effort to obtain it. It is truly a handsome biennial, and one that will please and satisfy all who add it to their garden collection.

Roses in Winter.—I have had unusual success with Roses this winter. It has always been a longing of mine to have Roses in winter, but I have never succeeded in having more than one or two before this. Last summer, I kept my pot Roses out of doors, and mercifully nipped out every bud. In September I repotted

them in a mixture of peat and good garden soil, and some of them have bloomed nearly all the time. "Etoile de Lyon" was in bud when I took it up out of the garden. I expected the buds to blast, but I took up the plant very carefully, with a large ball of earth, kept it well watered and sprinkled and cool, and it never dropped a leaf or bud, and the buds opened into great golden flowers which kept opening through November. Since then, I have had in bloom Agrippina, Princess Bonnie, and Champion of

the World. The two last named have not been overpraised. They are all the catalogues have painted them. I have solved the problem of having Roses and Carnations in winter, and now I am going to experiment with Violets, hoping to be as successful as with the Roses.

Mary B. Appley.

Windham Co., Conn., March 15, 1901.



LUNARIA BIENNIS VARIEGATA.

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.

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JULY, 1901.

ABOUT DICTAMNUS.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA is a very desirable hardy perennial, growing two feet high, and producing large, erect racemes of showy flowers. The seeds are as large as Balsam seeds, shining black, and usually lie dormant for a year after sowing. Seedling plants will not attain blooming size until several years old, but when once established they may be regarded as a permanent fixture. It is said that plants have been known to grow and bloom in one place for more than a hundred years.

Dictamnus fraxinella exudes a resinous gas which, by artificial light at night appears luminous, and on account of which the plant is sometimes called Burning Bush. When bruised the foliage emits a balsamic perfume. This species bears red flowers, but there is a variety, the flowers of which are white. Both are desirable hardy perennials, and deserve a place in every select perennial collection.

Cestrum Parqui.—This is an evergreen shrub, hardy in the south, but grown as a pot plant north. The flowers are small, in clusters, and very fragrant, especially at night. It is easily grown, the secret of its culture being to shift the plant into a larger pot as fast as the roots reach the sides. It will not do well when the roots are crowded. In winter keep in a cool but frost-proof place, and water sparingly. Cut back the branches before the spring growth begins, to encourage a bushy growth.

Primula and Delphinium.—Failures with Primula Japonica and Chinensis, as also with Perennial Delphiniums are often due to their tardy germination. The seeds often lie in the ground dormant for three weeks or more, and if the bed is neglected during that time the seeds are liable to be ruined. Always give your seeds sufficient time to germinate.

PRUNING ROSES.

ALL ROSES should be pruned in early spring. At that time simply cut away the dead and sickly branches, letting those with healthy wood and strong buds remain. Then prune again, as soon as the first crop of bloom fades, about midsummer. At this time strong shoots will be showing, and these should be untouched. The older branches that have been weakened by abundant blooming should be cut away, and all superfluous or stunted branches. Prairie Roses should be severely pruned at this time. Often large, old canes with heavy tops should be cut away, to throw the strength into the vigorous shoots that are pushing out from the base. Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be pruned more sparingly, but it is well to cut the branches that have bloomed freely, and give the strength to the shoots that are developing for next season's supply. The same advice will apply to June Roses, Wall Roses, and all of the old summer-blooming sorts. Ever-blooming Roses do better if pruned a little every month, cutting away such parts as are weakened in vitality, and are not in a vigorous, growing condition. Avoid severe pruning late in the season, in a cold climate, as the new growth thus encouraged will be too tender to endure the hard frosts of winter. The pruning of Roses is greatly simplified by using a pair of pruning shears. Without this little implement the thorns will interfere, even when the hands are well protected by gloves.

Passion Vines from Seeds.—Seedling Passion Vines may be kept the first year in pots, shifting as the pots fill with roots, and encouraging free growth by good care. The next spring bed the plants out in a warm sunny place, as the south side of a wall. Do not cut back, but allow all the branches to grow. Thus treated plants of the blue Passion Vine will bloom the second season. In autumn lift, cut away surplus tops, pot, and winter in a frost proof cellar. In a mild climate the plants may be bedded out at once, and allowed to remain.

Altheas.—Altheas are deciduous hardy shrubs which bloom freely during the summer and autumn. When mailing plants are obtained and set out in the spring they usually make sufficient growth the first season to endure the winter in the northern states. If obtained late in the season set them in a sheltered place and water during dry weather, to encourage growth, then place an open-end box around them to shelter from wind during winter. They are perfectly hardy when once established.

SEED GERMINATION.

PERHAPS the chief cause of failure in starting seeds of Heliotrope, Primula and many other flowers is because of their tardy germination. Many seeds do not start in less than three weeks from the time they are sown, and during all of that time the seed box must be cared for, and the soil kept moist but not wet—never allowed to dry out. A little neglect during the many days required for germination will ruin the chances for success.

Seeds of many shrubs are very tardy. The new *Buddleia variabilis* requires from four to eight weeks to start, *Calycarpa purpurea* from two to six months, *Celastrus scandens*, Dogwood and *Berberis* from three to five months and *Ampelopsis* and shrubby *Clematis* from one to two years. It should be borne in mind, however, that much depends upon the temperature, moisture, and other conditions. There can be no hard or fast limits defined for the starting of any seeds, and surprises are often sprung upon the cultivator who thinks he knows all that can be known about seed-germination.

Azaleas after Blooming.—After blooming repot your Azaleas in a compost of peat and sand, using pots two or three sizes larger than those they were in. Keep in a partially shaded place and syringe every evening. In autumn set the plants in a cool, frost-proof room till early spring, then bring to a room where the atmosphere is warm and moist. The buds should form in the summer, ready to expand in the spring. Cut back such branches as become long, and out of proportion to the others.

Blooming Age of *Cereus Grandiflorus*.—The blooming of *Cereus grandiflorus* depends more upon the treatment it receives, than upon age. Plants that are shifted and kept growing, given partial shade and always supplied with moisture, will continue for many years without yielding a flower. On the other hand, if allowed to become root-bound, given a sunny place in summer, and the soil kept rather dry in winter, the plants will often bloom in three or four years.

***Phædranassa*.**—This is a genus of bulbous plants from South America. Some are hot-house plants, and some thrive under green-house treatment. They like a rich, tenacious clay soil, with good drainage, and require an annual resting period, during which time the bulbs should be dried off. The plants are sometimes called Peruvian Lilies. The flowers are mostly red and green shaded, and are not unlike those of the *Amaryllis*, which is a near relative.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.

THE LEAVES of *Plumbago capensis* sometimes show silvery specks upon the under side, which, when rubbed off leave dark cavities. When so affected wash or sponge the foliage effectually with suds prepared from homemade soap, adding some flowers of sulphur, just enough to slightly color the suds. After washing set in a light, airy place.

Plumbago capensis is a grand summer-blooming plant for either pots or beds. The plants thrive in rich, moist soil in a partially shaded place, and are rarely without fine clusters of bloom throughout the summer and autumn.

Like the Everblooming Roses, the plants should be cut back frequently, to encourage the growth of new shoots, upon which the clusters will develop. A good plan is to cut each blooming branch back as soon as the flowers fade, being careful not to remove any bud clusters. The new branches thus encouraged to spring up will develop clusters of buds and flowers, and insure a continuous display.

After Blooming.—Such plants as Sacred Lilies, Easter Lilies, Hyacinths and Narcissus, after blooming in the house in pots, should be set in a retired place, but kept watered until the foliage begins to fade, when water should be withheld, and the plants dried off. Late in autumn bed them out. Very few will bloom the second season. It is better to replace them with new, large bulbs if you wish window flowers.

Dahlia Tubers.—A portion of the stem should always be allowed to remain attached to a Dahlia tuber, to be sure of a plant. The eyes are all around the base of the stem. If a tuber is planted without a portion of the stem it will throw out an abundance of fine roots, but will remain dormant, because it lacks the plant germ.

Trifoliolate Orange.—The Trifoliolate Orange is a hardy shrub, mostly evergreen, but in a northern climate, and where conditions are not agreeable, it will drop its leaves. The branches are thorny, and the fruit small but showy when ripe. Said to be desirable for hedges. Readily propagated from seeds.

Water.—For most of the plants cultivated by the amateur florist either hard or soft water may be used. It is a more important matter to apply the water judiciously. Nature uses soft water, and this is generally preferable, but its use is not always essential.

Fairy Lily.—The Fairy Lily, *Amaryllis Treata*, should be dried off and kept in a cool place during winter, in order to have it bloom during summer.

THE HELIOTROPE.

EVERYBODY knows that the Heliotrope is prized as a pot plant, but everybody does not know that it is fine in the flower garden as well. I really prefer it as an out-of-doors flower, and its culture out-of-doors is of the simplest. Here is my own way of managing it. I have a good, mellow bed prepared, and make sure it is well enriched, through and through, with barn-yard manure so old and rotten that it pulverizes fine as soon as it is disturbed. The Heliotrope is a glutton. It lives to eat, and eats to grow. It is not a plant to stand starvation diet. Then when all danger of frost is over in the spring, I turn my winter Heliotropes out of their pots into this bed. Preferably this bed should have considerable sunlight through the day. There is no care needed all summer, except to keep free from weeds, and to water in time of drought. When growing rapidly and luxuriantly, any quantity of long shoots are thrown out. They soon cover the bed with a mass of this half-erect, half-recumbent growth. Soon flowers appear in abundance, and are steadily borne until frost. At first the flowers are of the regulation Heliotrope shades. But in early autumn, as early as September, these tints deepen to a richer, deeper coloring that surpasses anything ever seen in a potted Heliotrope. We usually prize the Heliotrope for its delicate beauty and its delightful perfume solely. But these late, open-air flowers are really showy and attractive bedding plants, besides being noticeable because of their color, always rare in nature. About mid-summer I layer branches of each variety for next winter's use. I choose fine, half-ripened shoots, make a slight cut in the under-side of the branches where they lie on the ground, and then cover the cut, but unsevered branch, with earth. A scar forms over the cut, and roots are soon thrown out from the callous. Before frost these rooted branches can be severed from the plant, the tops headed well back, and the plant potted. Water them well, and set away in a perfectly dark place. Do not water again until the soil gets dry. The Heliotrope is inclined to get very sick after transplanting, and it is always impatient of water at such a time. In the dark its leaves will either recover, or if they fall off, new ones will begin to show. New leaves mean bringing back to sunlight, and in a few days the plants are growing well again. Few transplanted Heliotropes ever die if thus shaded and not made water-sick. In the window they need the warmest and sunniest spot. They are sensitive to cold, and are not extra bloomers in the shade. A strong plant in a sunny window, will bloom steadily all winter, perfuming

the atmosphere with its vanilla-like fragrance. They are not notionate plants as to soil, etc., but if large specimens are wanted, plenty of rich food must be given them.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance.

McDonald Co., Mo., Feb. 20, 1901.

[NOTE.—Heliotropes are easily grown from seeds, and seedling plants will bloom well the first season. The new French varieties are of robust habit, and bear very large clusters of bloom. They are an improvement upon the older varieties.—Ed.]

That Hen and Chickens.—A friend of mine has a box that will hold a half-bushel of soil. The box is fastened on top of a stake two feet high. In the sides and ends of the box are small gimlet holes, and in every hole she put the root end of a Chicken, and they very soon grew to be Old Hens, with chicks all around. The oldest hens are as large as tea saucers, and so green, and not a leaf will rot off. She sows seeds of Portulaca in the top of the box, and it is just the right place for both.

Mrs. R. T.

Van Buren Co., Ark., Feb. 8, 1901.

Sweet Peas in the South.—In June, 1896, I planted Sweet Pea seeds. They grew nicely, but did not bloom that year. So, I covered them with cedar boughs, and in the spring of 1897, after uncovering, they began growing, and bloomed better than any I ever saw before. I have treated Sweet Peas in that way several times since, with the same good results. I do not succeed well with spring-sown Sweet Peas, so I think summer sowing would be a good method for southern people to adopt.

Archie S. Wilson.

Kenton Co., Ky., March 30, 1901.

Starting Cape Jasmine.—I root cuttings of Cape Jasmine in water. Select a twig, slip it from the bush, place it in a bottle of water, tie it there and bury the bottle in the ground to the neck. In six or eight weeks it will be well-rooted. Then plant in the usual way. I keep mine in a tub in the shade. The sun turns the leaves yellow. In Georgia and the South, it is hardy. Here, in East Tennessee, it may be hardy. I will try it. I keep mine in a pit, and a grand shrub it is.

Mrs. L. E. Ross.

Knox Co., Tenn., April 1, 1901.

A Plea for Tin Cans.—To those who grow plants let me say, use tin cans in preference to pots, every time. Pots are pretty, but they hurt plants, while tin cans are not pretty in their natural state, but plants grow nicely in them. They can be painted a pretty color, one that will set off the green leaves, and if they didn't cost so much, who cares?

Brown-eyed Nell.

Caledonia Co., Vt., April 15, 1901.

OLD-FASHIONED ROSES.

In the fair Miami Valley with its
Sunshine and its blooms,
Where the summers longest linger
And the springtime soonest comes,
There's a quaint old-fashioned garden
That memory still holds dear,
Though no rare pale Margaret Dicksons,
And no glowing Beauties here.
No sweet bonnie Highland Mary,
And no Souperets here to please
Here no wondrous little Fairies,
And no dainty Hybrid Teas;
No crimson General Jacqueminot,
No golden Marechal Neil,
But just dear old-fashioned Roses
A care-worn heart to heal.

You who love the fair new-comers,
Now, no doubt would pass them by—
The old-fashioned Sweet Briar that
With the Rambler Rose might vie;
Here the Maiden's Blush, and Damask Rose
And dear old Running Red,
With the dainty Provence Moss Rose
Droning wild-bees daily fed;
Here the Cinnamon and Musk Rose,
And Madam Planter white,
With rare Queen of the Prairie
Were our childish hearts delight;
Here the thorny, fragrant Scotch Rose,
What memories round them cling
Of grandmother's quaint old garden,
Where the warblers used to sing.

How they climbed upon the casement,
How they clambered o'er the fence,
Filling all the summer air,
With a glorious radiance.
Oh, we love the sweet new-comers,
So wonderful, so fair,
Though they lack associations that
Will drive away dull care,
Like the Rose of grandma's garden,
In the dear lost long ago,
When the world was all so pure and bright,
How sweet the winds did blow.
Through the mist of years I seem
To hear, "Child, may you ever keep
Roses in your heart, so that you
Love and kindness only reap."

Annie Bodey Calland.

Champaign Co., Ohio, Mar. 13, 1901.

VIOLET AND PANSY.

Beside a blue-eyed Violet,
Sprung a little purple flower,
That o'er her bent to shade from sun,
To shield her from the shower.

It looked down on its charge with pride,
She raised her eyes above:
Asked Violet to be her bride,
Was answered with her love.

And storm and sunshine came and went,
Fair Violet his bride,
While o'er her faithful still he lent,
And shielded her in pride.

And when at length a whirlwind came
To sunder their sweet lot,
She whispered: "I am still the same,"
And he: "Forget me not!"

McLean Co., Ill.

Lura Lindler.

FLOWERS OF EARTH.

My hammock stretches under the trees,
Above me the birds are singing,
And idly rocked by the passing breeze
I listen the church bells ringing;
Up from the valley I hear them call,
And the wild bees hum in the clover,
And swallows sitting along the wall
Are talking the weather over.

There are Buttercups dotting the meadow grass,
And the garden is sweet with Roses;
The Syringa blooms in a fragrant mass
Where the butterfly sits and dozes;
The great white Snowballs bend on the tree,
And song birds tilt above them,
And a hummingbird sips from the fleur-de-lis:
Flowers and birds, I love them.

The Honeysuckle with drooping bell,
The Pæony, crimson glowing,
The wild Rose, pink as the heart of a shell,
Along by the roadside growing;
And Violets dressed in a purple hue
Where the grasses part to show them,
And wild flowers tinted and marked with blue
Where Nature has thought to grow them.

I do not care what the flower may be,
Or coarser the shape, or finer,
They are all one beautiful work to me,
And God is the great designer;
Children of sunshine, earth and dew,
And the great blue sky above them,
Delicate shading or gaudier hue,
Flowers of earth, I love them.

Florence Josephine Boyce.

Wash. Co., Vt., Oct. 15, 1900.

THE BLEEDING HEART.

Floral gossips now are busy,
There's excitement you can see,
For they put their heads together
And whisper secretly:
Then they turn their faces upward,
And gaze with such surprise
Upon Dicentra maiden,
With pity in their eyes.

The velvet-coated Pansies
Say: "Would you e'er believe
That a proud Dicentra maiden
Would wear heart upon her sleeve?"
White-faced Alyssum whispers:
"Why does she grief display,
Heart broken, love lorn maiden,
And mourn from day to day?"

From beyond the garden paling,
Malicious nettles call:
"Bleeding Heart, we'll always name her
The proud Dicentra tall!"
Silly maiden cease repining,
Oh, hide your grief, I pray,
For gossips, wild, mischievous,
Are laughing loud today!

Merrimack Co., N. H. Ray Laurance.

SWEET CARNATIONS.

Sweet Carnations crushed and mangled,
Then their sweetest fragrance give;
So the pure heart bruised and injured,
Sheds an influence that shall live.

Champaign Co., O.

Anna B. Calland.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MOON-FLOWER.

HERE is nothing particularly attractive about the Moon-flower, unless it is a really fine one. There are few plants where there is such a difference in the appearance of a poor specimen and a first-class one, as in this plant. Given a rich bed, a sunny location, and plenty of trellis or veranda length to traverse, the Moon-flower, in warm climates, will reach a length of sixty and seventy-five feet, with rank, glossy foliage of much beauty, and dozens of enormous white blossoms nightly. I know there is nothing exaggerated in this statement, for I have grown just such vines of it myself. But, growing along as most Moon-flowers are left to grow, not enough sun, and not enough to eat, it is no better than a Morning Glory of fair ambition. None of the other varieties of Moon-flowers come up to the well-known white variety, in beauty and luxuriance. I do not buy fresh plants each spring. Instead of this, I keep over stock for the next summer. So many persons tell me that they have tried this, but their Moon-flowers invariably died during the winter. Every person who has grown them knows that wherever a limb lies on the ground, it roots. Now in a plant window, limited as it is, as to room and sunlight, there is no use trying to secure Moon-flower blossoms in the winter time. It takes much root room for that and lots of sunshine. So I do not work for that. I take up several thrifty, young-rooted slips in the fall, just before frost, and put them together in a rather small pot. With little root room they do not grow large, and can be easily covered on cool nights. They chill as easily as a Coleus, but in a snug newspaper blanket at night, they endure as much cold as an unwrapped Geranium. They need only a moderate amount of water, and as they are not conspicuous, ought to be given a quiet place on some back shelf. Here they will do very well. Do not give them liquid manure in their cramped quarters. Shower both the under and upper sides of the leaves twice a week, to keep down the red spider. Spring will find your plants all right, ready to go right to growing in the open ground. Do not put them out, however, until the ground begins to get warm, for they will either die or remain at a stand-still if you do. And do not put them in the same bed where they stood the year before. They are as bad as some of the farmer's crops about requiring a rotation of soils. The truth is, they grow so luxuriantly that they exhaust certain elements in the soil. Time will restore this needed food element, but not in sufficient quantities to grow such luxuriant plants

again under three or four years. There is one good quality I failed to mention. A rank-growing vine of this will withstand almost any amount of dry weather. Drouth-resisters are, or ought to be, at a premium all of the time.

Lora S. La Mance.

McDonald Co., Mo., Oct. 27, 1900.

Jasmine Nudiflorum.—Dry and forlorn-looking my plant of Yellow Jasmine stood in one corner of the plant room. One day I noticed a yellow blossom. It was then liberally watered and brought to the light, and was soon covered with its yellow blossoms, as it blooms before it leaves out. It is an odd sight to see the wiry, bare branches covered with bloom, and the strangest part was either in pay for its neglect, or because it was mourning for its southern home. The blossoms were devoid of fragrance.

Geauga Co., O., Jan. 15, 1901.

Ima.

[NOTE.—Jasmine Nudiflorum is hardy in a sheltered place at the north, and does better planted out. Some protection might be given it in an exposed situation.—Ed.]

Gloxinias from Leaves.—After Gloxinias are through blooming cut the stalk off at the bulb, then split the stalk and cut into pieces, each with a full-grown leaf. Root in water and plant them. After a time they die, but don't throw away. Set the pots in a cool, dark place, and give only water enough to keep from getting dust-dry. After a time growth will begin, then bring to the light and give as much water as needed. We have Gloxinias from February till July by this treatment. The old bulb can be grown two or three times, but those grown from the leaf each season are the best.

Brown-Eyed Nell.

East Hardwick, Vt., April 15, 1901.

Cobœa and Ivy.—Last year I purchased a packet of seeds of Cobœa scandens. Four of the twelve came up, grew fast, and were beautiful all summer. Another vine which is a great favorite of mine is Parlor Ivy. A small plant set out in the spring in good, rich soil, and given plenty of water, will cover a window so thick with its pretty foliage you cannot see through it. A light frost will not kill it either.

Mrs. B.

Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 1, 1901.

Remedy for White Worms.—I take slacked lime and pour water on, enough to make a little thinner than pancake batter then pour over the soil. This makes a hard crust the worms cannot live under, nor the little flies lay eggs in. When the lime cracks over top, I give a fresh coat. My plants look healthy and are blooming nicely.

Mrs. Bessie Prest.

Adams Co., Iowa, Feb. 16, 1901.

ABOUT AGAPANTHUS.

THIS PLANT belongs to the Lily family and is sometimes called the "Blue African Lily" or "Lily of the Palace." From the Cape of Good Hope, it prefers considerable heat, but will grow very well in a temperature of sixty degrees in the day time, and forty or forty-five at night. Give the plants a soil composed of two-thirds good loam and one-third



well-decayed stable manure. See that the drainage is good, as there must be no stagnant water around the roots. They grow fast,

and should be shifted to large pots to allow free root development. After the second year let them become somewhat pot-bound, and they will bloom much better. They increase in value with age. When the flower buds appear give liquid manure twice a week. As these plants are evergreen, they may be placed in the window or cellar in winter, and only watered enough to keep the roots plump. The foliage is long and narrow, and the flower stem springs up from a cluster of leaves to a height of two or three feet, bearing at the top an umbel of from twenty-five to thirty tubular or trumpet-shaped flowers, each from two to three inches in diameter. The colors are pure white, dark and light blue, and lilac. Plants may be propagated from offsets and by division of the roots, anytime after the plant has started to grow. Give them a light, sunny situation during the summer, and they will begin blooming in June if repotted early in spring.

J. Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Ore., May 22, 1901.

[NOTE.—Plants of *Agapanthus* may also be readily started from seeds, but seedlings require several years to attain blooming size.—Ed.]

Phormium Colensoi variegata.

—This plant is seldom grown by amateurs, though well worth a place in any collection. It requires but little care. Repot every spring in peaty soil if possible; water freely during the summer months, but sparingly in winter. The leaves are sword-shaped, about two feet in length, and two inches wide, tapering to a point. They are green and white striped.

J. A. Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Ore., Mar. 22, 1901.

Ageratum for Winter.—I would say to all lovers of winter flowers, try *Ageratum*. You will not be disappointed if you give it plenty of water. The blue and white are lovely.

Mrs. R. J. Bradley.

Tolland Co., Ct., Mar. 25, 1901.

ABOUT CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE.

MR. EDITOR:—The reason M. D. S's Crimson Rambler Rose did not bloom the past summer was because it had no old wood to bloom on, it having been killed to the ground by the phenomenal cold of last winter. Like all the hardy climbing Roses, its flowering twigs come on the old wood. It is true that it flowers only once a year, but don't, I beg of you, don't cut it down on that account. If you had any idea of its possibilities you would not think of such a sacrifice for one moment. It comes into flower just as the other hardy Roses are going out, and its profuseness and lasting qualities are simply marvelous. Here is the record of a Crimson Rambler Rose growing in Massachusetts, and it is authentic: Planted in the spring of 1895, from a 4-inch pot, and cut down to the ground at time of planting. It had at the very lowest figure 11,750 flowers in the summer of 1898. There were 235 bunches in all, with an average of at least 50 flowers to the bunch. The largest bunch bore 123 flowers. And M. D. S. threatens to "make potting soil" of his (or hers) if it blooms but once a year! No cold in New York state has ever injured it, and I hear nothing but praise in its favor on every hand. Feed it liberally every year, cut it back as soon as it is done blooming, taking off all the wood that produced flowers, and you cannot be otherwise than delighted with the results.

The remarks of the Editor and Mrs. Avery about budded and budding Roses are interesting and valuable, but let me add a point: When budding Roses insert the buds in the stocks as near to the ground as possible; then at the approach of winter mound the soil up around them a foot or more high, and if a blizzard like the one of February, 1899, comes along your plants will not be killed below the union of the bud and stock. Any strong growing Rose will answer for stock. Ob Server.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1900.

[NOTE.—The Crimson Rambler is a glorious climbing hardy Rose. When in bloom it is a glowing mass of crimson, showy and beautiful beyond description. It may also be trained as a standard, and is a popular pot Rose offered by florists when in bloom. It should be at every home.—Ed.]

Poppies in the South.—In the Southern States Poppies must be started in September, to have any success. The coldest weather we have does not injure the plants. Sown in the spring, the plants do not make sufficient root growth, and the hot, dry weather comes and stunts them just as they are coming into bloom.

Burke Co., Ga.

Mrs. J. M. W.

WORMS, SNAILS AND CATERPILLARS.

THE mention of worms, snails and caterpillars naturally brings to mind the obnoxious and destructive pests of the garden known under these names, the anxiety they cause, and the remedies used to exterminate them. Such thoughts, however, are unnecessary in this connection, for we refer to those leguminous plants which bear their seeds in pods resembling these unwelcome garden pests. These are Vegetable worms, snails and caterpillars, and may be grown readily from seeds. Their general appearance is represented in the little engravings which are herewith given.

The Vegetable worm is *Astragalus hamosus*, a trailing perennial introduced from Spain during the seventeenth century. The snail is *Medicago orbicularis*, a hardy annual growing a foot high, also from Spain. The caterpillar is *Scorpiurus vermiculata*, likewise a trailing hardy annual introduced from Southern Europe



WORM.

CATERPILLAR.

SNAIL.

sometime during the seventeenth century.

The culture of these plants is not general. In France such things are sometimes used for garnishing. In America they are grown as garden curiosities. The finding of a worm or snail or caterpillar among the tufts of mossy Parsley or the crisp leaves of the Golden Lettuce may suit the French taste, but it would hardly enhance the relish of the fastidious American. Their use in a joking way, might, however, under certain circumstances, be a means of enjoyment.

Lobster Cactus.—My plant of Lobster Cactus was a beauty. Just covered with bloom, I was very proud of it, but pride had a fall when, as soon as the blossoms withered, branch after branch of the Cactus fell to the floor. It just seemed to unjoint. I think I over-watered it while in bloom. It was a Lobster Cactus grafted on a straight variety, one a floral friend sent me in exchange several years ago. I shall try to root the pieces.

Ima.

Geauga Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1901.

SPREADING PERENNIALS.

I HAVE in my garden several kinds of perennials whose spreading capacity is so great that they require constant watching. Among them is a variety of Double Buttercup that throws out runners after the manner of the Strawberry plant. A variety of Primrose stools out frightfully, and will destroy other plants if left to do as it will. Hardy Plumbago, a beautiful late blooming blue flower, produces lateral sprouts that come to the surface some distance from the main plant. The Achilleas are great spreaders, also, and soon drive out other plants, if not kept within bounds. Golden Glow stools out most too freely, and this is, perhaps, its only defect. I lift all these spreaders once each year, retaining enough of each to form a clump or two, and the balance I give to people who do not have them. The most desirable perennials are those that increase just about one third each season, as does the Perennial Phlox. There are some species whose spreading

capacity is so limited that new plants are obtained by seeds alone. Among these are the Columbine, Bee Larkspur and Platycodon. If all the hardy plants were spreaders I would still prefer them to annuals. The latter represent too much labor for the results obtained.

E. H. Norris.

Erie Co., Pa., Mar. 9, 1901.

The Oleander in Winter.—The Oleander will do well in a cool temperature, and can be placed in almost any situation, even in windows having a western or northern exposure, and only enough water to prevent them from becoming absolutely dry. They like a soil composed of two thirds turfy loam and one-third well rotted manure, with a good sprinkling of bone dust.

Chas. E. Powell.

Queens Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1901.

Summer Oxalis.—If summer-blooming Oxalis is cut back occasionally they will bloom better, and also increase in bulbs.

J. H.

Mich., Feb. 25, 1901.

THE LAMARQUE ROSE.

ABOUT AMARYLLIS.

ONE OF THE prettiest and most valuable Roses for pot culture is the Lamarque, yet this is very little known in this locality, but in the South is the Rose of Roses. I find nothing in any collection sweeter than this same Lamarque. My three-year-old bush is more in the form of a shrub than vine, but it has given me any number of the dainty buds and the beautiful full blown flowers. The buds are a pale canary yellow, but the full blown flowers are a soft creamy white, and are borne in profusion. The buds are borne, usually, two or three on a stalk, with short stems, then there are usually two or three undeveloped buds destroyed. The Roses are double to the center and are as sweet as any Rose in existence. This is a rank grower and the foliage is a rank green, unlike that of most other Roses. This is classed as a Climbing Tea, yet it makes a most desirable pot Rose.

May 5, 1901. Laura Jones.

[NOTE.—The Lamarque Rose is a fine variety for bedding out in the green-house or conservatory. It grows freely and blooms abundantly when so planted.—Ed.]

Nicotiana affinis.—Two years ago this spring, I set a little seedling *Nicotiana affinis* in a box of plants out on a stump. I took the box in the cellar in the fall. It was late, and my plants were frozen, but in the spring that box was filled up entirely with that *Nicotiana*, so I gave away and transplanted the rest for myself. After a good rain a short time after, what was my surprise to find the box full again. I planted three times from that box, and found out something that was new to me. The roots were broken off and they sprouted from those left in the box. Those I transplanted I left the ends of roots uncovered, exposed to air and sun, and they sprouted and made a perfect thicket of blooming stalks.

L. A. Cadwell.

Litchfield Co., Conn., March 8, 1901.

Begonias.—*Begonias* need heat and moisture to grow nicely. They may be sprayed, but let them dry in the shade, or the leaves are liable to die where even the water has touched them. They do best in a north window, where the sun never shines on them, or only the morning sun at most.

Miss L. N. B.

Caledonia Co., Vt., April 15, 1901.

Laughing Plant.—A flower known as the Laughing Plant, which grows in Arabia, is so called because its seeds produce effects similar to those produced by laughing gas. The flowers are of a bright yellow, while the seeds resemble small black beans.

Lizzie Mowen.

Allen Co., O., Sept. 17, 1900.

I SHOULD LIKE to give your readers the benefit of my experience in *Amaryllis* culture. I consider myself quite successful in that line, but have made some mistakes that they may avoid. My mistakes were in giving too small pots for large bulbs, and putting in too much charcoal drainage.

One bulb that I counted on, as it was of mammoth size, failed to bloom, and upon investigating, I found the great roots, large as a slate pencil, were woven in and among the charcoal, away below any dirt in the pot. If they are not watered during the resting period, they are not likely to rot, and a little drainage (I always put in some, and that is charcoal, too) is all that is required. I never allow mine to dry up entirely at the root, but I water very little while resting. I rest them all, and I have twelve sorts. *Vallota* does not lose all its leaves, but I allow it to become quite dry. One of my methods is unique, so far as I have observed. I never grow more than one bulb in a pot. I enjoy having them come into bloom at different times, and can manage them better when each occupies a separate pot.

I have three blooming-size *Johnsonii* bulbs, for instance. One is in bloom now (Feb.), one shows its bud, and will bloom in March, and the other is due in April. They are so well trained that they do not think of disappointing me. After I have them once "broken in", it is no trouble to manage them. The greatest difficulty I have, is to know how to treat them when I have received them by mail. I do not know whether the resting period has just begun, or if it is nearly over, and I sometimes lose a blooming period on that account. My *Equestre* blossoms, always, in January and August. Last year it gave me an extra stalk in March.

I do not know whether or not *Empress of India* and *Aulica* can be trained to blossom more than once a year, as I have not had mine long. But I shall try it. I have never known one bulb of *Vallota* to blossom twice a year, but one blossomed in January this year, and the rest bloomed last October. I have one of the new *Aigburth Hybrids*, and am looking for something fine and different from all the rest. I am eager to learn all I can about *Amaryllis*, and hope some of your readers will give us their experiences from time to time.

Mrs. E. A. Taylor.

February 19, 1901.

Saltpeter.—Is it known among the flower friends that a piece of saltpeter as large as a robin's egg to a gallon of water will give new life and brilliancy to our pets when drooping?

J. E. M.

Orange Co., Vt., Mar. 16, 1901.

ABOUT CACTUSES.

IT IS lamentable that so many cultural directions on Cactuses are given without the name of the genus to which they apply. When it is remembered that there are ten or a dozen different genera, or even more in some classifications, and that each has its own peculiarities to be considered, the problem of successful cultivation does not seem as simple as many articles would imply. As for treating Cacti "with greatest neglect," etc., it can only be done by those who have thoroughly studied the subject, and therefore know the proper time to let the plants rest, which is really not "neglect" at all. The proper amount of water to be used varies according to season and genus. While water may be applied freely in the growing season to nearly all, in winter the matter becomes more serious (or soon will if care is not taken). *Cerei*, *Rhipsalis*, *Epiphyllums* and *Phyllocacti* can be watered enough to keep the plant firm and plump. When the plant appears limp to the touch or shrinks, apply water. *Opuntias* and *Mammillarias* may be sprinkled slightly once in ten days, but for *Echinocactus*, *Echinocereus*, *Echinopsis* and *Pilocereus* water may be withheld altogether during winter, and much less given in summer than the others mentioned. The globular varieties never require as much water at any season. The most perfect drainage is required by all. A nice collection for the novice would be *Cereus Baumanni*, *Echinocactus Texensis*, *Echinocereus pectinatus*, *Mammillaria aplanata*, *Echinopsis Mulleri*, *Opuntia microdasys*, *Epiphyllum Gaertneri*, *Pilocereus senilis*, *Phyllocactus latifrons*, *Anhalonium Williamsii* and *Rhipsalis cassythra*. Many equally lovely might easily be named, but would be no better to begin with. *Opuntias* and *Pilocereus* are benefited by lime rubbish mixed in the soil. *Echinocacti*, *Echinocerei* and *Mammillarias* require sandy soil and leaf mould; the others may have rich soil and liberal applications of manure water when growing rapidly, with the exception of the *Anhalonium*, that requires pure sand, heat, and very little water. In Cactus culture nothing can take the place of that oft-times expensive teacher, "Experience."

Philocactist.

L. I., N. Y., Mar. 27, 1901.

Acacia lophantha.—A friend raised a plant of *Acacia lophantha* from seed. It grew tall and straight till it reached the ceiling, then she cut it back. It soon threw out new branches and assumed tree form. Now it is the most beautiful plant I have ever seen.

E. M. C.

Cabes, Vt., Jan. 4, 1901.

BASKET OR VASE PLANTS.

IF well cared for basket and vase plants give an artistic touch to the home. A neglected basket is simply an eye sore. One is apt to forget them when they are out of reach, and they are usually hung up near the veranda roof, where they can get no rain. In their elevated position they dry out very rapidly. The air is usually hot and dry, so to keep them fresh and attractive they must have a daily bath. Have a good-sized tub of water. Take the basket down and immerse—tops and all—at least once a week, and in very hot dry weather, daily. Sprinkling supplies moisture only on top, when it is at the roots that it is so badly needed. Of the flowering plants with trailing habits, the *Trailing Queen Fuchsia* is the most desirable. Two plants of this to a basket, by midsummer will completely hide the basket, and when the long, drooping branches are covered with the beautiful, scarlet and violet purple flowers, is as pretty an ornament as one would care for.

Trailing flowering plants are not very numerous, yet we find a few, and the new *Weeping Lantana* is one of the most valuable we have. This has a graceful drooping habit, and is an almost continuous bloomer. The pink and lilac flowers show off beautifully against the dark green foliage. This requires very little coaxing for an abundance of flowers, and then it will stand neglect and drought. I have seen so many baskets suffering from drought when only the owner was to blame. Although the flowers of the *Oxalis* are very insignificant, yet they are very pretty for the short time that they remain open. This is not a trailer but it makes an excellent basket plant, and is much used for this purpose. The drooping habit of plant and vivid scarlet flowers of *Russelia juncea* make it a fine basket plant.

For a flowerless dainty green there is hardly anything that can surpass the *Asparagus Sprengeri*. This is of such recent introduction that it is not well known, yet now, the florists say that the demand exceeds the supply. This variety is distinct from all other *Asparagus*. It is claimed that it is very hardy, and in addition to its other merits is a very rapidly growing vine, making a mass of fine feathery foliage in a short time, and retains its dainty greenness in the hot dry atmosphere of the living rooms remarkably well.

There are many of the flowerless green trailers for baskets, the *Kenilworth Ivy*, *Othonna crassifolia*, *Smilax*, *Tradescantia*, *Mesembryanthemum*, and others. Some in this list produce flowers, but they are small and insignificant, and are grown only for the foliage.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., March 23, 1901.

THE FLOWERS' MESSAGE.

God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The Oak tree and the Cedar tree
And not a flower at all.

But flowers bloom in every land,
In forest, field and glen,
Their ranks in royal beauty stand
To grace the homes of men.

The handiwork of God himself,
The God who reigns above,
They show His wisdom, power and skill
And tell us God is love.

Elizabeth Co., Va., Mar. 12, 1901. Anon.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Rubber Tree.—A FLORAL sister at Dayton, Ohio, has a Rubber Tree 14 years old, the leaves of which have suddenly turned black and dropped. This was probably caused by some injury to the roots, attributable, perhaps, to root-crowding, clogged draining or extremes of temperature. To keep Rubber Trees in good condition it is well to replot once a year, in the spring, using a pot a size or two larger, and renew the surface soil. When the tops get too large the branches may be cut back. This will promote a strong, bushy growth, and the tree will assume the form which is now so fashionable in Rubber Plants.

Plant Beggars.—A Sister in Nebraska writes that she has a remedy for insect pests that give her trouble, but the Plant Beggars baffle her skill and give her more trouble than the insect pests. She might set in a group such plants as she would be willing to give cuttings of, and when solicited state decidedly that she will not give cuttings of any other plants except those appropriated for that purpose. The secret is in not yielding. If she adheres strictly to her decision, she will not long be troubled by plant beggars.

Rose Pruning.—Marechal Niel and Noisette Roses may be pruned in the spring, cutting away only the dead and weak branches. After the first crop of flowers fade cut back, but not severely, and remove branches that have flowered abundantly, and are of doubtful vitality. This method of pruning may be kept up throughout the summer and early autumn. Avoid pruning liberally at any time, unless the plant appears sickly, when severe pruning will be beneficial.

Treatment of Palm.—For a Filifera Palm use soil composed of partly decayed sods, sand, and well-decayed manure. Pot firmly, and keep in a partially shaded place, well-watered during summer. Keep the plants out-doors in summer. If in pots set the pots in boxes and fill around and over with Sphagnum moss. Repot in larger pots as the roots begin to crowd. The Rubber Plant will thrive with similar treatment.

American Beauty Rose.—This is a large and handsome Rose, but the plant does not bloom freely. A refractory plant should not be cut back. Simply remove the dead or sickly branches, and avoid enriching the soil. A sunny place and gravelly soil promotes blooming, where plants are liable to grow vigorously at the expense of bloom.

Canna Seeds.—Before planting Canna seeds pour boiling water over them and let them soak for twenty-four hours. Or, chip the hard shell and soak the seeds in warm (not hot) water for a few hours. In planting cover half an inch deep, and keep the soil moist till the plants appear, which will be in from two to four weeks.

Asparagus Sprengeri.—Asparagus Sprengeri should be kept in a semi-dormant condition during winter, and encouraged to grow during summer. It does not lose its beauty in winter, but if watered sparingly and kept cool it will start all the more vigorous in the spring, and make more and lovelier sprays of green.

Pinks.—These do not do well in a shady place. The bed should be in a sunny exposure.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. Sold by druggists everywhere in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this great kidney remedy sent free by mail also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root and its great cures. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

The most beautiful of Climbing Roses. Strong, well-rooted plants, three for 25 cents, six for 50 cents, 13 for \$1.00, by mail, post-paid. Now is the time to buy and plant this grandest of all Roses.

Address, GEO. W. PARK,
Libonia, Frank. Co., Pa.

QUESTIONS.

Pæony and Calla.—I have a Pæony which produces buds, but they dry up before developing. The plant bloomed several years ago. I also have a spotted Calla which does not bloom, and wish treatment for it?—Mrs. B-F.

Jasmine.—We have a Jasmine almost three years old. The stems of leaves are almost eighteen inches long, and never a flower. How shall we make it bloom?—Mrs. M. S., Putnam Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1901.

Cactus Opuntia Mornvancantha and one or two others turn white or ash-colored in spots, as though an insect was working under the cuticle. What is the cause and remedy?—Mrs. Kelso, Mich.

Failed.—My plants of Acalypha, Lantana and Gloxinia failed to grow, although I took special care of them. They just stood, and finally died. How should they be treated?—S. H. M., Iowa.

Roses.—I have two Multiflorum Roses raised from seeds, which have not bloomed. I shall bed them out in the spring. Will they prove hardy here?—Mrs. M., Mich.

Cactus.—My Queen Cactus has turned yellow in streaks, on the upper side, while the under side is still nice and green. How shall I treat it?—G. W. K., N. J.

Palm.—How shall we treat seeds of the Mississippi Palm to get them to germinate, and is the plant of any value as a house plant?—E. V. H., Ind.

Perennial Phlox.—Will soaking the seeds of Perennial Phlox in hot water hasten germination, or would it prove injurious?—F. L., Ohio.

Hoya Carnosa.—Will someone who has had experience with Hoya Carnosa please give treatment so as to have it bloom.—Mrs. M. S., Ohio.

Rubra Begonia.—My plant, 1½ years old, grows well but does not bloom. How shall I treat it?—Mrs. T., N. Y.

Cactus.—Will some one please tell what to do for spotted Cactus, and tell the cause of spots.—E. H., Ky.

Castor Oil.—If Castor Oil is good for Callas will some one please tell me how to apply it?—Mrs. P., Va.

GOSSIP.

Dear Sisters:—Talk of Nabbie! the woods are full of them here among the hills. It is twenty miles to the nearest greenhouse, and it is quite a temptation when they see my nice collection of plants to beg all they can get, and throw out broad hints for more. Nabby Frost, a neighbor, called one day. She calmly told me she came after slips, grandly pointed out which she wanted, and was really provoked because some of the plants she admired did not have a slip on, but made me promise to save the first one that grew for her. Inwardly groaning but looking as pleasant as I could, I cut and haggled my beloved plants, not liking to refuse a neighbor. They tell me my hair is turning grey; no wonder. Geauga Co., Ohio, Jan. 29, 1901. Ima.

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A Word to You.

Office of GEO. W. PARK,
Seedman, Florist and Rose-Grower,
Libonia; Franklin Co.: Penn'a.

Dear Patron:—I appreciate every order sent me, and my best wishes for success go with every plant or package. To help you I give herewith brief but important points on treatment. Read and re-read them till they are thoroughly understood. They are the essential elements of plant culture.

I have tried to fill your order satisfactorily, and I hope the plants will please you and do well, and that you may realize much pleasure from their culture. If you will speak a good word for me to your friends I shall appreciate the favor. I hereby tender you my hearty thanks for your order, indulging the hope that I shall be favored with your continued patronage. Yours with respect,
GEO. W. PARK.

HINTS ON TREATMENT.

When plants are received, if wilted take them out promptly and immerse in tepid water. Let them remain in the water till refreshed, then repot, or plant them out. If fresh when received do not immerse them.

In potting use a compost of fibrous loam, leaf-mould, sand, and old, well decayed manure, equal parts. Place a layer of charcoal or broken crock at the bottom of the pot for drainage, and set the plant just as deep as it was before, pressing the soil firmly about it. Do not fill the pot full, but allow a half-inch rim for holding water. Cyclamen, Gloxinias and Tuberous Begonias should be so potted or planted that the greater portion of the bulb shall remain above the surface.

Plants should never be bedded out till danger from frost is past. The bed should be a little higher than the surrounding ground, and should be well-enriched and thoroughly pulverized. Set the plants out in the evening or just before a shower, shading for a day or two if the sun shines brightly. Most plants like a partial shade at midday, as that of a lath fence or a tall plant, but Roses, Geraniums and Coleus may be planted in a sunny exposure. Stir the soil as

soon as the surface becomes hard, and never allow weeds or grass to gain a foothold. A good surface dressing of stable manure will benefit Roses in summer, though it may not be ornamental. A dressing of coal ashes and some bonedust would perhaps be as good and less offensive. Stir this after a rain, to keep it loose.

Support should be furnished for vines as soon as set out. Bedding plants that are wanted with dwarf heads should be pinched back to make them branch. Dahlias and other tall plants should be tied to stakes as they grow. Cut the flowers freely. Never let seeds develop, and the plants will become stronger and bloom better. If buds blast, shade slightly at midday, or mulch the plants well to keep the roots cool. Never water while the sun is shining brightly. Everblooming Roses should be pruned frequently. This may be done by simply cutting the flowers with a portion of the branch. The buds form on the new growth. Old or weakly branches should be cut away. Hardy climbing and summer roses and Hybrid Perpetuals which show a tendency of growth rather than bloom should be pruned but little, and that not till mid-summer.

All the everblooming roses are perfectly hardy if planted and protected as fol-

lows: Prepare a raised bed, where no water will accumulate on or around it, and plant the roses in May, June or July, not later than August 1st. Encourage a good growth the first season by good soil and culture. In December, or as soon as winter sets in and the ground freezes up, place a box frame around the bed, the rear being a foot higher than the front, which should be about 10 or 12 inches high. Now, fill in around the roses with dry straw or leaves till even with the front of box, and cover the whole with boards so that no rain or snow can reach the straw or the plants. The ends should be of a board just as high as the front, and the space between this board and the board covering should be left open to allow a free circulation of air for ventilation. Do not disturb the covering till all danger from frost is past. Then cut away dead or weakly branches, cut back those of straggling growth, and stir the soil. Climbing roses can be taken down and kept in this way. This is absolute protection for Roses in moderate climates and is easily applied. If it was generally recommended the Everblooming Roses would be far more popular to-day, though fewer roses might be sold by florists. The same protection may be applied to half-hardy shrubs, herbaceous plants, etc.

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- Abutilon, Savitzii, var.
 Abelia rupestris.
 Acacia lophantha.
 Acalypha Macaëana.
 Sanderiana.
 Achania malvaviscus, red.
 Achyranthus, red or yellow
 Linden, red foliage.
 Agathaea, Blue Paris Daisy.
 Ageratum, blue or white.
 Allium Moly.
 Roseum.
 Althea, double.
 Blue.
 Red.
 Ampelopsis quinquefolia.
 Alyssum, double, white.
 Anemone, Japonica alba.
 Japonica rubra.
 Coronaria fl. pl.
 St. Bridg.
 Hortensis, scarlet.
 Sylvestris, white.
 Angelonia grandiflora.
 Anisophylla goldfussia.
 Anemiss, Chamomile.
 Aquilegia canadensis.
 Cœrulea, blue.
 Chrysantha, yellow.
 Glandulosa vera.
 Arabis alpina, fine edging.
 Arum cornutum.
 Asclepias tuberosa.
 Asparagus Sprengeri.
 Plumosus nanus.
 Aubrietia Eyril.
 Balm, variegated.
 Basil, Sweet.
 Begonia alba compacta.
 Argyrostigma picta.
 Argentea guttata.
 Bertha Chaterocher.
 Compta.
 Decora.
 Evansiana.
 Follsea.
 Eucucida coccinea.
 Multiflora alba.
 M. de Lorraine.
 Olbia.
 Pink Jewell.
 Pres. Carnot.
 Queen of Bedders.
 Rex, in variety.
 Robusta.
 Rubra.
 Sandersoni.
 Sangunea.
 Semperflorens rosea.
 Speculata.
 Souv. de Pres. Guillaume.
 Vittata alba.
 Vernon.
 Weltoniensis, white.
 " Cut-leaved.
 Begonia, Tuberosus.
 Berberis Thunbergiana.
 Bergamot, scarlet Moranda.
 White-flowered.
 Bougainvillea glabra.
 Browallia elata, blue.
 Bryophyllum calycinum.
 Buddleia variabilis.
 Buxus sempervivum.
 Calla, Little Gem.
 Calystegia pubescens.
 " sapientum.
 Canna, Peachbloom.
 A. Bouvier.
 Golden Bedding.
 Red Cloud.
 Mixed.
 Capsicum Celestial Pepper.
 Carnation, Margaret yellow
 " " Mixed.
 " " White
 Early Vienna, fl. pl.
 Grenadin fl. pl.
 Carex Japonica.
 Caryopteris mastacanthus.
 Catalpa, Kempferi.
 Celastrus scandens.
 Cestrum parqui.
 Laurifolium.
 Poeticus.
 Chelone barbata.
 Chrysanthemum in variety.
 Cicuta Maculata.
 Cinnamon Vine.
 Cineraria, Hybrida.
 Maritima.
 Cissus, heterophylla.
 Clematis Virginiana.
 Paniculata.
 Viticella.
 Clerodendron Balfouri.
 Cœcoloba platyclada.
 Coleus, fancy-leaved.
 Coreopsis lanceolata.
 Coronilla glauca.
 Crape Myrtle, pink.
 Crassula cordata
 Opphea platycentra.
 Zimpani.
 Cyclamen Persicum.
 Cyperus alternifolius.
 Cypripedium acaule.
 Deutzia gracilis, shrub.
 Crenata fl. pl.
 Dielytra spectabilis.
 Digitalis, mixed.
 Dogwood, white.
 Double Daisy, Ball of Snow.
 Longfellow, pink.
 Elecampane, (Inula).
 Eranthemum pulchellum.
 Eucalyptus citriodora.
 Globosa.
 Eranthemum Japonica atrea.
 Variegata, hardy.
 Eupatorium riparium.
 Euphorbia splendens.
 Eriogonum grandiflora.
 Fern, hardy in variety.
 Fern, Maidenhair.
 Fern, tender in variety.
 Boston Fern.
 Flcus repens, for walls.
 Forsythia viridissima.
 Suspensa, slender.
 Fuchsia, Black Prince.
 Arabella Improved.
 Avaslanche.
 Monarch.
 Mons. Thibit.
 Oriflume.
 Peasant Girl.
 Procumbens.
 Puritan.
 Speciosa, winter-bloomer.
 Elm City.
 Little Prince.
 Funkia (Day Lily).
 Gardenia, Cape Jasmine.
 Gentiana Andrewsii.
 Geranium, Maculata.
 Geranium, Single, Double
 Bronze, in sorts.
 Seedlings.
 Geum coccineum fl. pl.
 Glehoma variegata.
 Gloxinia, in variety.
 Golden Rod.
 Goodyera pubescens.
 Grevillea robusta.
 Helianthus tuberosa.
 Hemerocallis fulva.
 Flava, Lemon Lily.
 Kwamao, Double.
 Hepatica triloba.
 Heterocentron, white.
 Hibiscus, Chinese, choice
 named, great variety.
 Syriacus (Alibea).
 Crimson Eye, hardy.
 Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy.
 Gold-leaved.
 Houstonia cœrulea.
 Hypericum moserianum.
 Iris, Germanica, mixed.
 Florentina, blue.
 " Alba.
 Iris, pumila.
 Isoplepis gracilis, grass.
 Ivy, German or Parlor.
 English, hardy.
 Kenilworth, for baskets.
 Jasminum gracilinum.
 Grand Duke.
 Jasminum grandiflorum.
 Nudiflorum.
 Jasminum revolutum.
 Justicia carnea, pink
 Coccinea, red.
 Kenilworth Ivy.
 Kudu Vine.
 Lavender, fragrant.
 Leonotis leonurus.
 Leucanthemum maximum.
 Libonia pennsylvanica.
 Lily of the Valley.
 Linum perenne, white and
 blue.
 Lobelia, Royal Purple.
 Barnard's Perpetual.
 Lœnia rosea.
 Lo, hoserum scandens.
 Lupi. Tree.
 Lysim. chia, Moneywort.
 Mackay's bella.
 Madeira Vine, started.
 Malva moschata.
 Manettia bicolor.
 Mandevilla suaveolens.
 Marguerite Daisy.
 Matrimony Vine, hardy.
 Matricaria capensis alba.
 Mexican Primrose.
 Mimulus, Musk Plant.
 Mint, hardy.
 Mitchellia repens.
 Moneywort, for baskets.
 Montbretia crocosmeiflora.
 Myosotis, blue.
 Nerine sarniense, Guernsey Lily.
 Nicotiana, Jasmine-scented
 Sylvestris, sweet, new.
 "Old Bachelor," scented.
 "Old Man," scented, hardy.
 "Old Woman," scented.
 "Old Maid."
 Oxalis arborea.
 Bowie, carmine.
 Paulownia imperialis.
 Pansy in variety.
 Pœony, Chinese sorts.
 Red, old-fashioned.
 Pennisetum rupellianum.
 Passiflora Scarlet Hybrid.
 Peperomia maculosa.
 Arifolia, new.
 Petunia, double fringed.
 Perennial Pea, mixed.
 Phalaris arundinacea.
 Phlox, perennial, Snowball.
 Maculata, red.
 Pine-apple Geranium (Salvia robusta).
 Pink, Cyclops.
 Old-fashioned.
 Picotee, mixed.
 Plumbago, capensis alba.
 Capensis, blue.
 Polygonum cuspidatum.
 Note.—This is an elegant hardy herbaceous perennial.
 Pomegranate, Jas. Vick.
 Primula Forbesi.
 Eliator.
 Floribunda.
 Verie, gold-laced.
 Ranunculus, French, mixed.
 Persian, mixed.
 Rivinia humilis.
 Rocket, Sweet.
 Rose, in variety.
 Empress of China.
 Wichuriana.
 Prairie climbing.
 Rudbeckia, bicolor superba.
 Ruellia Makoyanna.
 Russelia juncea.
 Elegantissimas, new.
 Sage.
 Sagittaria variabilis.
 Salvia Firebrand.
 Salvia splendens, scarlet.
 New Scarlet.
 Rutilans, new.
 Sassafras, officinalis.
 Saxifraga sarmentosa.
 Selaginella, moss-like.
 Sarcocolla Zeylanica.
 Schinus molle.
 Sedum, hardy, yellow.
 Sedum, for baskets.
 Maximowiczii, hardy.
 Senecio.
 Petasites, yellow winter-bloomer.
 Note.—Senecio petasites is a fine plant for the window or conservatory. Its leaves are of great size, odd in form and very attractive, while the yellow flowers never fail to make their appearance in winter. It is of easy culture, and deserves a place in every collection.
 Smilax, Boston.
 Snapdragon, Queen of the North.
 Solanum Dulcamara, vine.
 Seaforthianum.
 Scutellaria pulchella.
 Sparaxis, Peacock.
 Spirea, Van Houtte.
 Spirea, Anthony Waterer.
 Palmata rosea.
 Japonica (astilbe).
 Strobilanthus Dyerianus.
 Anisophyllus.
 Sweet William, in sorts.
 Tansy.
 Thyme, variegated.
 Tradescantia variegata.
 Virginica.
 Zebra.
 Tuberosa, Double.
 Verbena, hardy, purple.
 Veronica imperialis.
 Vinca, Hardy Blue.
 Rosea, rose.
 Rosea alba, white.
 Violet, Lady Helen Camp.
 Mary Louise, sweet.
 Pedata.
 Weigela rosea floribunda.
 " Variegata.
 Yucca filamentosa.

Both MAGAZINE and plants are sure to please. If already a subscriber send MAGAZINE as a present to some friend, or you may select an extra plant. Club with a neighbor, ordering two copies (50 cents), and get an extra plant free. Only one plant of a kind allowed in each order. Name some substitutes to be used in case stock of any kind becomes exhausted. At present all the plants listed here can be supplied. Address

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For many years Mr. Frederick Roemer, of Germany, has given the Pansy special attention, and has developed a race which, for size, variety and attractiveness cannot be surpassed. The plants are of thrifty, compact habit, and the flowers of enormous size, and exhibit wonderful colors and rich variegations. There are no finer Pansies in the world than Roemer's Giant Prize, and I offer a collection of 10 packets, embracing all shades and variegations, as a premium to anyone paying 25 cents for a year's subscription to the FLORAL MAGAZINE, as follows:

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Red in variety, bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, red with tints and shadings, etc.
Blue in variety, dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, etc.
Black in variety, coal black, black blue, jet black, dark violet, purplish black, etc.
Yellow in variety, rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, shaded, etc.
Striped and Flaked, all distinctly striped and flaked and splashed etc.
Blotched and Spotted, pure ground colors with peculiar and odd markings.
Shaded and Margined, margined and rayed in beautiful tints and shades.
Azure in variety, light blue, ultramarine, azure, lavender blue, strikingly marked.
Mixed Colors in variety, superb shades and markings, many rare varieties.

If you are already a subscriber you can have the MAGAZINE sent to any flower-loving friend. It will be appreciated. If you wish a grand bed of Pansies next spring—a bed rivalling the Tulips in show and beauty, sow the seeds during summer. Try it. You will be astonished and delighted with the result. Address
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CHINESE PRIMROSES.

Three Fine Plants for only twenty-five cents.

There are no better winter-blooming plants than Chinese Primroses. They are sure to bloom in winter in the window if they have but half a chance. I have a fine stock, and will mail three choice plants, all different, for 25 cents, or ten plants, a whole windowful, finest varieties, for 75 cents. Address

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



CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—No one can say my John doesn't like flowers. Patiently and carefully he cares for them when I am away from home, spending a few days with friends. Last summer he wrote: "Do hurry home, wife. It seems I have carried fourteen pails of water for plants since you went away." I notice the ones he cares the most for are very liberally watered, while others get pretty dry. He often notices the first buds and blossoms before I do, and it is quite comical to see him down on his knees in the flower garden trying to smell the fragrant blooms of some low growing plant. When my floral friends call and I am away he will try to name all the new plants for them, sometimes getting the names sadly mixed. One gentleman called my flowers weeds, and when he asked me for flowers for decoration I reminded him of it. Yes, about one man out of forty likes flowers.

Geauga Co., O., May 15, 1901. Ima.

Dear Mr. Park:—As I send my subscription for your dear little Magazine, which I confess I cannot do without, as it has helped me so much with my flowers, and seems like an old friend, my thoughts run back to the friends of earlier days, and I think of the old home, about which cluster a flood of tender memories. In fancy I see my mother's plants, so well cared for and all abloom in the window, while the shrubs and perennials adorn the garden. But what changes a half century has wrought. Father, mother, sister and friends sleep in the little church yard near by, and the home where they lived is occupied by others, the shrubs and flowers are gone, and only the old, time-worn house seems familiar. Ah, I think of life's journey, of the six dear children that were once my joy, but are now in the Better Land, and of the many ups and downs we have experienced. But the flowers console the sad heart, and tell us to look to the Great Friend who can help us in time of need. Your Friend,
 Mrs. M. P.

Green Co., Iowa.

Mr. Park:—I think so much of your little Magazine! It is little only in size. It is the windowed wheat.
 Mrs. W. S. King.
 Valley Co., Neb., Mar. 26, 1901.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I have taken your Magazine for five years, and do not want to even be without it.
 Lizzie Davis.

Dixon Co., Neb., Mar. 30, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I want to say a word in favor of your Floral Magazine. I think it the best of its kind. It is truly a floral gem. I have only taken it one year, and we are already the best of friends.
 Mrs. B. Bottermore.

Benzie Co., Mich., Mar. 30, 1901.

Have You Hay-Fever or Asthma?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-Fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the L. Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, are sending out large cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from Hay-fever or Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Abutilon Buds Dropping.—Abutilons are liable to drop their buds in winter when the atmosphere is dry and hot. Keep water in an open pan upon the stove or register, to moisten the air. Apply water rather freely, and avoid hot sunshine against the sides of the pot.

Sowing Clianthus.—It is said that seeds of Clianthus Dampieri should be sown where the plants are to bloom—that they do not grow or bloom well when transplanted. The seeds should be covered one-fourth of an inch deep, in a sunny, sheltered bed.

Ceranium Buds Dropping.—This is frequently due to lack of drainage, or to an atmosphere too dry, too cool, or too moist. Some varieties, too, more than others, have a tendency to drop their buds. A knowledge of the cause will suggest the remedy.

Cyclamen.—Cyclamen seedlings need not be given a rest till they bloom, which will be in about eighteen months after sowing. Even then avoid drying off completely, as it injures or destroys the fleshy roots which issue from the base of the bulb.

Aster Beetles.—For the black beetles which destroy Aster flowers syringe with the quassia-sap-kerosine liquid.

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A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. **FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.**

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—This is my first letter. I like to read the Children's Corner. Mamma likes your Magazine very much, and has taken it for eight or nine years. Our flowers are very nice. I have two big brothers and four sisters, and we each have a flower garden of our own. Mamma has a little greenhouse, full of pretty Begonias and other plants. We used to live in North Dakota, but the winters were too cold, so we came to Hawaii. Here it is summer all the year round. We were a long time coming here. We came through the Rocky Mountains. It was as dark as though it was night. We were three days on the train, and twelve on the boat.
Hilo, Hawaii. **Mirtle Kuhns.**

Dear Mr. Park:—Auntie takes your Magazine all the time. She says she could not do without it. She is a great lover of flowers. I never knew much about them until I came to live with her. Our mamma died five years ago, and we came to live with Auntie. There is myself and three little sisters, "four in all." Auntie gives us a garden of our own every year, and seeds to plant it, and she says that Park's Magazine will tell us all about how to treat flowers. I asked her to let me write to you and send you some names of flower lovers on one of the blanks you sent to her. She said I must make my letter short or you would not want me to write again.
Lillian Grimes.

Erath Co., Texas, March 12, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—We have taken your Magazine for several years, and like it very much. Last year we had an enormous plant. It was about eight feet tall, and had curly green leaves, also little pink blossoms. We didn't know what it was. I am 11 years old and am the eldest of 6 children. I have a little sister 7 months old, and 4 brothers. I love flowers, and my brothers are fond of them, too. Your little friend,
Rena Murray.

[NOTE.—The enormous plant with curly leaves was double Malva crispata. It retains its beautiful green foliage till winter. It seems to enjoy the autumn frosts.—ED.]

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl seven years old. I went to school about two months last fall. I have two flower beds full of seeds that I planted yesterday. For pets I have ten bantams, a bird, and a little dog named Ponto. I have three dolls, too.
Forest Co., Pa., May 22, 1901. **Esther Head.**

Dear Mr. Park:—I'm a little girl of twelve years. I live on a farm. I have a pet goat, a cart, and two pet cats. We have two cows, two pigs, 100 hens and five horses. My mamma has taken your Magazine for ten years.
M. Ethel Clark.

Barnstable Co., Mass., March 26, 1901.

The Editor has also received interesting letters from the following little friends: **Bernice Eddy, Ill.; Edna Durfee, Kas.; Lizzie E Brunson, N. C.; Laura M. Michiner, Pa.; Miss Florence Sweet, N. Y.; Nellie B. Simmons, Kas.**

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Carnation Rust.—Under certain conditions Carnations are sometimes troubled with rust. This is a fungus, which spreads by spores or dust-like seeds, and is a little parasitic plant which grows upon the leaves. When it once attacks a plant it is hard to eradicate. The diseased leaves should be promptly removed when the first spots show, and the plant should be occasionally sponged or syringed with soap suds. Carnations like a rich, tenacious soil and a sunny situation. Avoid over-watering, as well as watering too sparingly. A temperature of 50° to 65° suits them. Keep the atmosphere moist, and sprinkle occasionally.

Narcissus Blasting.—Narcissus bulbs often fail to bloom, and the buds often blast, because too deep in the ground. The new bulbs form beneath the parent ones, and every year becomes more deeply imbedded, so that after many years in one place the bulbs are too deep and too much crowded to bear flowers. It is also true that the bulbs which come from Europe are sometimes troubled with a blight, and only a portion of them will fully develop. If a clump of bulbs is diseased it should be discarded and a clump of new bulbs should be established in a new place.

Amaryllis Johnsonii.—Pot the bulb in rich, porous, well-drained soil, allowing the tip of the neck to protrude. Water sparingly till roots form, and growth begins, then apply water freely until the foliage is fully developed. After this gradually withhold water until the ground is almost dry, and set the pot in a cool place for several weeks, to give the bulb a rest. When water is again applied the bulb should bloom, and as the flower fades repot in a larger pot, with fresh surface soil.

Lotus and Pawpaw.—Lotus (Water Lily) seeds should be sown in the spring, placing a half inch deep in soil, immersing in water, and giving a sunny position. They grow well in a pond one or two feet deep. The Pawpaw seeds should be planted shortly after they are taken from the fruit. A better way to propagate the plants is from root cuttings. The plants like a rich, moist soil, and soon attain a bearing size. The flowers are brown, odd in appearance, and the fruit, which are in shape like a white walnut, but much larger, are much prized by some for eating.

Callas.—Get both Little Gem and Spotted Callas in the spring. The little Gem is rarely satisfactory, but will do better in summer than in winter, if a good plant is obtained early. The Spotted Calla is a summer-blooming plant, and should have partial shade and plenty of water while growing. In autumn take the tuber up, dry, and store away just as you would store Dahlias and Madeira Vines.

LADIES

Write to-day for a FREE sample of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder to shake into your shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Aching, Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Callous, Soré and Sweating Feet. 30,000 testimonials. All Drug and Shoe Stores sell it, or by mail, 25c. Address for sample, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Lady Agents wanted everywhere.

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If you need binder twine for this season's crop, and want the highest grade binder twine made, either Standard, Sisal or Manila, and you want to receive an astonishingly low price offer, an extraordinary inducement for you to send to Chicago for your twine, cut this notice out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., Chicago, and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, samples of the highest grade Standard, Sisal and Manila, together with a most extraordinary offer, including a special price that will mean a big saving to you.

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Don't fail to put up Raspberries, Cherries, String Beans, Tomatoes, young Beets, etc., this year by our easy method. Also good for fruit canned old way, and pickles. Pure and healthy. Used 11 years by thousands. Only 10c. for 2 pgs. to use in several quarts. Club rates. Agents wanted. American Woman's Canning Co., 322 S. Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.



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Control whom you wish. Make others love and obey you. Cures diseases. Makes fun by the hour. New and instantaneous method. Quick as a flash. YOU can learn it. Success sure. Mammoth Illustrated LESSON and full particulars FREE! Send address at once. Prof. L. A. Harraden, - JACKSON, MICH.

IF TROUBLED WITH ANTS write me, enclosing stamp. I will send information FREE how to get rid of them in 24 hours.

F. A. THOMPSON, Marcellus, N. Y.



THE NEW DUST PAN.—Rapid Seller. Exclusive territory. Write for large catalogue, 60 other fast sellers, and how to get Sample Outfit Free. Richardson Mfg. Co., 2nd St., Bath, N.Y.

PAY BY KINGFISHER 2 For 25c. LINE
SELLS AT SIGHT
BUT USE POSTPAID. Buy AGENTS make big money. Farson Fish Hook Co., 6 Owensboro, Ky.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

The Buffalo Exposition.—The Pan-American Exposition now in progress at Buffalo, New York, is very highly praised by those who have visited it. In scope and grandeur it is indeed a great World's Fair, covering subjects of interest gathered from every part of the world. A month, or even a fortnight intelligently spent at this gigantic information bureau cannot but be of wonderful benefit in an educational way, as well as a source of pleasure. Do not miss it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—Two years have passed since your Magazine first found me out—a farmer's wife who thought flowers were more trouble than they were worth, and who used her yard for a calf lot! I wish you could see what your Magazine has done. My yard is too sacred for calves to frolic in now. While I still pride in my sleek, fat bossies, I do just love my beautiful flowers. Before your Magazine came, I thought farmers' wives had no use for flowers. Now, I know many a lonely woman would find pleasure and contentment if she would begin the cultivation of a few nice box plants. The love of flowers will grow on one till they can never be satisfied, and they want every flower that can be obtained. I will give you the names of a few who I think will patronize you. At least I hope they will, and derive as much pleasure from your Magazine and seeds as I have. Your friend and patron,
Mary Smith.

Benton Co., Miss., March 15, 1901.



RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1901 Bicycle. **BEST MAKES**

1901 Models, \$10 to \$18

'99 & '00 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$12.
500 Second-hand Wheels
all makes and models, good as new, \$3 to \$4. Great **Factory Clearing Sale** at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance.

EARN A BICYCLE distributing Catalogues for us. We have a wonderful proposition to Agents for 1901. Write at once for our Bargain List and **Special Offer**. Address Dept. 59 B.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago

LADIES I Make Big Wages — AT HOME —

and you can readily do the same, for the work is pleasant and will easily pay \$18 weekly. I have often made \$5 a day. Even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. **MRS. A. H. WIGGINS, Box 23, Benton Harbor, Mich.**

LADIES: Orange Lily is truly *Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills*. My own experience proves that *you cannot suffer long* if you use this wonderful remedy. It cures Painful Periods, Leucorrhoea, and all female troubles like magic. I will mail *one box free* to every sufferer who has never used it. **MRS. H. P. FRETTER, Detroit, Mich.**

TEST FELVIC PINE CONES for all cases of **BOX** rectal, prostatic or bladder disease. **FREE** ease and Complaints of Women.
Dr. FOOTE, 129 East 28th St., N. Y.

PILES

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Variegated Rose.—I have a Rose that was in my grandma's garden. She used to call it a **Physic Rose**. It is very fragrant, is a semi-double Rose, striped and blotched. We use it for our Rose jars altogether. Do you know it, and can you tell me the name?—**J. J. L., S. C.**

Ans.—The Rose enquired about may be the old York and Lancaster Rose, a fragrant, variegated Rose of the Damask group.

QUESTIONS.

Geraniums.—Will some one who has the following Geraniums report upon their merits? Are they equal to the catalogue descriptions? **Violet Queen, M. Alfred Carriere, Octave Miebear, and Erasme Simonnot.**—**Mrs. E. A. Allen, Pa.**

Cactuses.—Will some of the Sisters name twelve of the best dwarf Cactuses for pots—those that bloom and will stand cold and heat? I want a collection, and do not know what to get. **Mrs. T., Ark.**

Violets.—Will some one that has raised Violets in the house please give treatment? The spiders love mine and seem to wax fat on tobacco smoke.—**Mrs. K., Neb.**

Date Palm.—How old should the Date Palm be to produce character leaves, and what treatment should it receive?—**F. W., Pa.**

Blight.—Please publish something in regard to Sweet Pea blight, and how to prevent it.—**Mrs. L., Md.**

Lemon Verbena.—Have any succeeded in raising Lemon Verbena from seeds? If so, please report treatment.—**A. L., Ill.**

Orchids.—I would like instructions on the care of Orchids.—**C. A. P., Mass.**

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Am. Pomological Society.—The 27th Biennial Session of this Society will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 12 and 13, 1901. There will be a fruit exhibit, and a discussion of interesting horticultural topics. The National Bee-Keepers Association will meet with it in joint session sometime during the meeting to consider subjects of mutual interest. All interested are invited to attend.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address **MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 189, Kokomo, Ind.**

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a very desirable fruit farm situated a half mile north of Libonia, Pa., and less than half a mile from the village of Fannettsburg, Pa. It consists of 235 acres, sixty-five of which is timber land well set with thrifty forest trees—white-oak, red-oak, black-oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, etc., the balance, 170 acres, cleared and under cultivation. There is one apple orchard of large trees, choice fruit, a young orchard of Ben Davis apples, 1,000 trees, which will yield a paying crop of fruit in two or three years, and a quince orchard of 900 trees, which were this year covered with bloom, and will yield a crop, as the quince is rarely affected by frost. There are many large cherry trees growing spontaneously upon the place, some spreading trees, thirty or more feet high. Also pears, peaches, grapes, etc. The land is gravelly, well drained, and slopes toward the east. All kinds of fruit trees thrive marvellously upon it, and it is naturally protected from the cold, so that crops rarely fail from frost, and can be depended upon when most of the fruit districts are barren.

The improvements consist of a new, conveniently-arranged two-story house, containing seven rooms and an out-kitchen, tastefully painted inside and out, with a large, well-lighted, frost-proof cellar, and a cistern at the door, also a well of good water. The house is centrally situated upon an elevation, commanding a view from all sides of a beautiful landscape, embracing rich green fields and orchards, with farm houses and village, and a background of glorious mountain scenery. Convenient to the house is a large bank barn in good repair, containing two close barn floors, two mows, granary, wagon shed, lofts, and four large stables, with rooms for feeding. There are also outbuildings, such as carriage house, chicken house, hog pens, etc., all of modern build. On one corner of the place is situated one two-story house for a workman, recently built and well painted. The place is watered by two never-failing wells with pumps, at house and barn, a flowing well in the fields, and a sinking mountain stream which is always active. The line fences are mostly of improved woven wire, new, with locust posts which will last for a generation, and other fences are newly-set post-and-rail and worm fence. The place is convenient to churches, schools, stores and shops, and is surrounded by neighborly people. To any one who wants to raise fruit for the eastern markets, and have a delightful rural home this property offers special advantages, and it will be sold at a very moderate price, and upon terms to suit the purchaser. It will be sold soon, and anyone who thinks favorably of it, should correspond promptly with the undersigned, who will answer all questions concerning it fully and satisfactorily. Possession given in Autumn, or sooner if required.

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

EXCHANGES.

NOTICE.—Each subscriber is allowed three lines of time in twelve months. Every exchange must be wholly foral. Insertion not guaranteed in any certain month. Right reserved to exclude any exchange, or cut it down as the exigencies of space demand. All lines over three must be paid for at advertising rates. All letters received should be answered in order to avoid misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

Mrs. Mary Farir, Medina, Tex., will ex. choice Lilies, Boston, Lace and Maidenhair Ferns for choice Chrysanthemums, Hibiscus, or Carnations. Send.

Mrs. Mamie Murdoch, care of Mrs. S. J. T. Daniels, Annapolis, Md., has Begonias and choice plants to ex. for Hydrangea, Snowball or Weigela Rosea; send.

Mrs. F. L. Brantner, Lockbourne, O., has Geraniums, Chrysanthemums and Begonias to exchange for rooted Roses, and other plants.

Fannie Burrage, Martins Mill, Tex., has Chrysanthemums, Honey-suckle, monthly and golden, to ex. for rooted Begonias, Geraniums and hardy Shrubs.

Mrs. R. A. Gaines, South Frankfort, Mich., has Gladiolus and Amaryllis bulbs to exchange for Lilly of Valley, next fall.

Mrs. Leri Bartlett, Box 330, Bethel, Me., will ex. 4 varieties of hardy Lilies, 2 of per. Phlox and Johnquills for fancy-eared Caladiums, Chenille plant, etc.; send.

Mrs. R. L. Sevey, Coucil, Idaho, will ex. Syringa and Bitter-root Rose and other hardy flowers for best offers; send list.

Mrs. N. M. Haas, Nachlas, N. Y., has 12 kinds flower seeds, as Aster, Pansy, Hibiscus, Marigold, etc., to ex. for Water Hyacinth or Tuberose bulbs; write.

Mary S. Wilson, Carey, Ills., Box 260, has Spider Lilies to ex. for purple Clematis or house plants; send.

Mrs. A. N. Sway, Savannah, Georgia, will ex. fine and curious plants for others not on her list. Write what you nave.

E. J. Prince, Detroit, Maine, will ex. Cacti, Amaryllis, two kinds, Caladium E. and Spotted Calla all for Cactus E. Grusoni or P. Senilis (Old Man C.)

Hattie Rodman, Hoopston, Ill., will ex. Oort Lilies and Pink Fuses for all kinds of rooted Cactus. Send, don't write.

Mrs. Alice McWherter, Kendaia, N. Y., will ex. Carnation plants and Catalpa Seeds for Chrysanthemums, Begonias, Lilies or Cyclamens.

J. E. Sloane, Lakeville, Conn., Box 50, wants good strong roots of Jasminum Nudiflorum and Andromeda Maiiana in ex. for other plants; write.

Mrs. J. S. Shaw, Dallas City, Ill., has houseplant slips, Buttercup Oxalis and Chrysanthemums to ex. for White Oleander, Old Man Cactus, etc.; write.

Mrs. W. W. Hicks, Dadeville, Ala., has fine plants of Clematis Paniculata and French Cannas to ex. for double Dahlias and Gladioli.

Mrs. W. S. Wells, 68 Park Ave., Ft. Wayne, Ind., has Dahlias and Gladioli to ex. for Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses and Narcissus.

Mrs. E. A. Bartlett, Meredith, N. H., will ex. Acacia, Browallia and others for Giant Cyclamen, White Lilac or Lilies; write.

Miss H. Reynolds, Upper Falls, Md., has double and single Jonquills, seeds of Salvia, Cosmos, Zinnia, Centaurea, etc., to ex. for any Water plants.

Mrs. E. L. Austin, Franklin, Nebr., will ex. yellow, white and pink Roses, flowering Currant (yellow) and native Cactus for hardy shrubs and bulbs.

California 'Hyacinths'—Will those who have been cultivating the California 'Hyacinths' either indoors or out please report their success and the treatment that gives the best results? Kindly send in such reports at once to the Editor of this Magazine.

FREE RUPTURE CURE!

If ruptured write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 310 Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

HINDERCORNS

The only sure cure for corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. Don't hobble about suffering with corns on your feet when you can remove them so easily with HINDER-CORNS. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail for 15 cts. by Hiscoc Chemical Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

OLD EYES Made New: away with spectacles. By mail 10c. Dr. Foote, Box 788, N. Y.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.
MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

FAT



How to reduce it
Mr. Hugo Horn, 344 E. 65th St., New York City, writes:
"It reduced my weight 40 lbs. three years ago, and I have not gained an ounce since." Purely vegetable, and harmless as water. Any one can make it at home at little expense. No starving. No sickness. We will mail a box of it and full particulars in a plain sealed package for 4 cents for postage, etc.

HALL CHEMICAL CO.,
Dept. 150 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I CURE FITS FREE

A Full Size \$1 Treatment of Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Great Herbal Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases. Address O. P. BROWN, 161 Liberty St., Newburg, N. Y.

FAT-FOLKS Sangerties, N. Y., Feb'y 24, '97. "I lost 26 pounds in 28 days." Miss Phila., Pa., Jan. 15, '97. "I have reduced from 235 to 190 lbs. in 3 months." Mrs.—. Reduce your weight. No dieting or purgatives. Harmless, and endorsed by physicians. 16 days' treatment sent free to every earnest sufferer. Dr. E. K. Lynton, 19 Park Place, New York.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured.
Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. P. 6, Lebanon, Ohio.

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DR. INCE having made a study of the menstrual periods for the past twenty years, offers his peerless treatment FREE to all anxious women. Address with stamp. Dr. INCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTHERS Enuresis cures Bed-wetting, Sample free. Dr. F. E. May, Box 209, Bloomington, Ill.

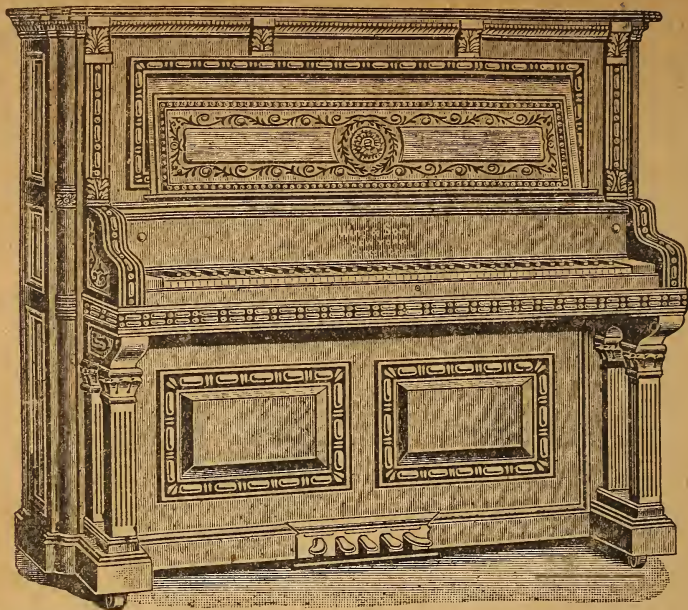
LADIES who desire a Monthly Rer-day that cannot fail will please address with stamp DR. STEVENS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails address THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL HOME, Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES! When Doctors and others fail to relieve you, try N. F. M. R.; it never fails. Box free. MRS. B. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

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