The Picneer American Floral Monthly. The Favorite among Amateur Florists.



LAST AND BEST BULB OFFER. GOOD ONLY FOR DECEMBER.

This month closes the season of Hardy Bulbs, and to clear out remaining stock I make this great Bargain Offer. For only 25 cents sent me before Christmas I will mail:

One fine, large, sound bulb of Lilium Auratum, the superb hardy, Gold-banded Lily of Japan. Warciesus Incomparabilis fl. pl. an elegant double Daffodil; superb golden yellow; very sweet. Narciesus Stellar, elegant trumpet Daffodil; white perianth, and golden crown; early and fragrant. Tutig, (rimson King, Single Early, rich crimson, Jonquil Campernelle, large, yellow; very sweet. Three Fine Bulbs, hardy, my selection. This is decidedly the greatest value for the money that has been offered this season.

The bulbs are all hardy and can be planted out at any time while the ground can be worked. They should be planted soon, however, as they will not do well if kept out of the soil much longer. The Lilium Auratum is the grandest of all Lilies, and perfectly hardy. The great golden-rayed flowers are borne on strong stalks, and while they charm the eye they make the air redolent with delicious perfume. Planted out it should be set eight inches deep. If potted place the bulb two inches deep in the centre of a seven-inch pot. It is a bulb

that will delight every purchaser. The other bulbs in this collection are all hardy, and may be planted out at once. If preferred, however, they can be potted and used as window plants. After bedding, if you wish them for garden ornament, cover the bed with a thick coat of stable litter, and do not remove it till the plants bloom. This covering can be disguised in spring to gratify good taste by a little clay or woods earth thrown over all. By this treatment you will have flowers fully two' weeks after similar spring flowers otherwise treated have disappeared. Just try it. Now is tho time to plant them. Don't delay. After Christmas it will be too late. Name Decem-ber Offer in your Order. hardy, and may be planted out at once. If ber Offer in your Order. GET UP A CLUB.—For a club of two I will

LI-IUM AURATUM. add one choice bulb; for club of five 5 choice bulbs; for club of ten 12 choice bulbs. See your friends and order at once. Address, GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN Co., PA.

DECEMBER, the last month of the year, is also the last month of the hardy bulb season. What hardy bulbs you want get this month, as soon as possible. Never order hardy bulbs after Christmas.

NV. "60

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE. BOX OF 50 CIGARS AND WATCH FOR \$2.98. 100,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED. CTT THIS OUT and send it to as with your name and address, (no money required in advance) and we will end to you by express, same day we receive your order, one box considing 50 of Our Celebrated 10c. Cigars, and in the same package a granulae licesry fold Plated Watch, same winder and setter, reamed idn, oil temperate, same day we receive your order, one box considing 50 of Our Celebrated 10c. Cigars, and in the same package a granulae licesry fold Plated Watch, same winder and setter, reamed idn, oil temperate, same day box of the fold of the same setter with energy day to the first politic doubt a cicarpress office and 1 fastifactory, pay the correst setted \$30.5 and corp. You there quantiles, we will not sell more than 40 old Plate Watch are your. As this offer is made sociely to infrodece our famous 10c. Cigars, to protect ourselves and the day one person. Write to chary. Western Union Mfg. Co., 281 Wabash Avo., Chicago, lile wering this advertisement please mention Park's Floral Magazine.



18K. GOLD PLATED

BOX

Joie S. Countryman, Box 337, Canajoharie, N. Y., will ex. choice flower seeds for rooted

N. Y., will ex. choice flower seeds for rooted Double Chrysanthemums and hardy bulbs. Mrs. Thos. Leece, Sr., Munith, Mich, will exchange choice flower seeds for sea curios. Mrs. Ella Bird, Cottle, Texas, has Texas Cactuses to exchange for other Cactuses, monthly Roses, vines, shrubs, etc. Mrs. H. W. Brown, Box 11, Kinde, Mich., nas silk and woolen pieces and Cacti to ex. for choice house plants having large flowers. Mr. J. J. Wilder, Ringsley, Iowa, will ex. rug machine and embroidery machine for fine blooming-size bulbs or plants; write first. Lena Parks, Crawford, Mich., has fine plants and bulbs to exchange for others not in her collection. in her collection.

In ner collection. Mrs. Jno. Heckethorn, Oconee, Ill., has choice flower seed to exchange for other seeds and bulbs not in her collection; exch. lists. Mrs. E. M. Dodge, Watsonville, Cal., will ex. tender bulbs or a pin cushion for silk, vel-vet, plush or other scraps for crazy work. Mrs. H. D. Timerman, Potsdam, N. Y., has choice flower seed to exchange for silk and satin pieces, black and colored.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" relieve Throat Irritations caused by cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.

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



Mention Park's Magazine.





Our 24-page catalogue of Organs, alsoour new and elegant catalogue of Planos, containing 16 pp. We have the largest manufactory in the world (from which we selldnes, that saving the sister of the dealer work of the state of the sell of the the state of the sell of the sell that saving the sister of the dealer work of the sell of the ment has been thoroughly to stel in your own house. Sold on instal-ment has been thoroughly to stel in your own house. Sold on instal-ment has been thoroughly to stel in your own house. Sold on instal-ments. Easy payment. We positively guarante every Organ and Piano 20 years. Send for catalogue at once if you want to ob-tain the greatest bargain on earth. Write name and address plainly, and we will seal by mails ame day itter is received. As an advertise-ment, we will sell the first Pianoof our make in a S 175, and cover iree. Regular price, \$350. N CO., P. O. Box 663, WAS

(C) G

BEETHOVEN PIANO & ORCAN CO., P. O. Box 663, WASHINCTON, N. J.

#### THRY ENJOY THR MAGAZINE.

Dear Mr. Park:-I must tell you that I am perfectly delighted with your MAGAZINE. You have my best wishes for its success. Mr. Jno. Schofield. Clark Co., Ga., Oct. 25, 1894. Mr. Park:-I enjoy the MAGAZINE so much! I read and re-read it every evening. Mame Richardson. Chipneyra Co. Wis. Oct. 29, 1804.

Chippewa Co., Wis., Oct. 28, 1894.

#### QUESTIONS.

Geraniums,—Will some one tell how to suc-ceed with Lady Washington Geraniums. I have failed both with seedlings and plants bought of florists.—Mrs. Thompson, Ill. Treatment Wanted —Will someone tell me how to the Crinaum Kirkii and "Gay

Queen?"-E. M. W., Ohio. Cereus and Wax Vine.-I wish to know the treatment of Night-blooming Cereus and Wax Vine?-Mrs. E. M. U., Texas.

The Tobacco Habit.—The Editor of this MAGAZINE does not use tobacco in any form. If he did and had not the will power to stop the habit without an antidote he would be in-clined to try "No-to-bac," advert sed last month. The habit is so obnoxious that any-thing that would overcome the habit would be a God-send.



### MONEY MAKING. EASY, - SAFE, - SURE.

**EASY. - SAFE. - SURE.** How often you hear some one say: "Oh 1 he's a mil-lionaire, No wonder he can make money fast. Any one with a million can make another million easily enough." Money makes money. Its possession acts like a giant magnet to attract more money. It is asier to make a million with a million than to make a hundred with a hundred. 'It is the first thousand that is the hardest of all to get." But most mil-lionaires started with nothing. You can succeed as they have if you take advantage of every opportunity. Every business trade is a speculation. To buy low and sell high is the sam of every trader no matter whether the article dealt in be eattle, shoes, clothing, wheat, bouds or stocks. Speculation is alike the life of trade and the source of vast fortunes. Trading in stock and grain pays bigger than trading in anything else. There is always a buyer ready. The market is constantly changing. Deals are quickly made. You caninvest and re-invest your money many times the ame day, realizingemail, quick profistin every trade. And these profits soon aggregate a large sum. Our plan puts you on the same basis as a millionaire. We take your money—\$20 to \$1000\_end put! with the money of 1000 others. We have a million to curstat with

We take your money-230 to \$100-and put it with the money of 1000 others. We have a million to operate with, We make money-make it quickly-safe'y. Here is the profit we have paid our customers since January 1. 1894.

January 2,	12 per cent.	June 1,	7 1-2 pe	r cent.
15,	10 "	- 15,	7 1-2	"
February 1,	11 "	July 1,	7 1-2	66
15,	15 "	16,	7	66
March 1,	9 **	August 1,	8	46
15,	8 "	16,	7	96
April 2,		Septem. 1,	7 1-2	66
16,	8 1-2 "	October 1,	8	
May 1,	8 "			

Making a total of 165 1-2 per cent in 273 days. A sum which in seiling dry goods would require five ears to earn, or in owning real estate would take 15 years

years to earn, or in owning real estate would take 15 years to earn. Our charge for making this profit for our customers is one-tenth of their Let profit. We have never lost a dollar for any customer in any of our combinations. Mony can be withdrawn at Lay time. Profits sent promptly by check on the 1st and 16th day of each month.

Write to us for further information, for free circulars and for our weekly market report. Our system is inter-esting event fy out think you do not care to join us, FISHER CO., Stock and Grain Brokers, 18 & 20 Broadway, New York City.

Mention Park's Magazine.

DLD <u>COINS</u> Tou case set sources prices, above free of cours, if dated before 1871. KEEP YOUR EXE OPEN, may make you WEALHIV. Also good prices are paid for OLD STAMFS, seek signal for IOA, elibert or stamps, U. S. SUPPLY CO. Bax, Sey, Jayn, Mass. Mention Pars's Magazine,



DOLL PATTERNS. Ten nice ones for only 6c., Mention Park's Magazine.





# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXX.

Libonia, Pa., December, 1894.

No. 12.

#### MIDSUMMER PERENNIALS FOR CUTTING.

A MONG the best of perennials for cutting that flower in July and August I have found these: Anthemis tinctoria, with yellow Daisy-like flowers; Boltonia latiquame, with clear pink flowers; Chelone barbata, long airy spikes of scarlet tubular blooms; Dracocephalus, not brilliant, but very graceful, with soft purplish, Snapdragon-like flowers; Coreopsis lanceoworking up most effectively in any form of bouquet or floral piece, showy, yet never too obtrusive; Platycodon, blue and white, the white especially fine for funeral work; Potentillas, of many rich and peculiar colorings; and Pyrethrums with Daisy-like flowers in many hues, including the popular Marguerites, always in demand for cutting; and last of all Yucca filamentosa, whose clusters of large creamy bells, are always admired in either corsage or vase bouquets.

To go with these larger flowers, we

lata, very popular with pro-fessional florists, clear yel-low flowers that seem to float at the end of long. wiry stems; Dianthus, including Pinks, Carnations, etc., those dear old flowers of whose ra-diant glories one nevertires: Del phinium, with fine spikes of superb blue flowers, extra fine for



the have tiny - clustered Euphorbia corollata, and the misty. lace-like Gypsophila panicu-lata, to-gether with the feathery sprays of Clematis flammula: we have the exquisite Ribbon Grass. and the floating barbules of Stipa pennata or Feather Grass; and we have the fragrant Ambrosia. For

large bouquets; Funkias, lilac, blue and white, in spikes of small Lily-like flowers; Gaillardia grandiflora, with very gay flowers of the Daisy type; Hollyhocks in all colors, detached blossoms of which stemmed on wire are extra fine for the center of pretentious floral pieces; Lychnis, white, scarlet and pink; Perennial Phlox in all shades of white, lilac, crimson, etc., the one very best perennial I know of for cutting, its sprays of handsome flowers

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA AND GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA.

foliage Clematis coccinea and of the lovely golden-netted Honeysuckle (Aurea reticulata), will give all that is needed. Lora S. LaMance. MoDoneld Co. Mo. Oct 25, 1892

McDonald Co., Mo., Oct. 25, 1893.

[Nore.-This sister mentions Gaillardia grandiflore and Gypsophila paniculata as valuable perennial flowers for cutting, and we here give an illustration showing a vase of them as they appear in combination. This illustration is a reprint from Gardening Hlustrated, but is so handsome and appropriate that we reproduce it for the benefit of our many readers.-ED.]

#### IN FAVOR OF BULBS.

S I look out into my garden I see a profusion of Tulips of many colors and markings. It is three or more weeks since they have been making the garden gay, for I have the early as well as the late, and thus am enabled to enjoy their varied beauty at



a season when the garden would be almost bare of flowers were it not for the hardy spring bulbs. Only those who plant largely know the value and great beauty of the bulb garden in spring. No sooner does the snow disappear than Snowdrop a p p e a r, guickly followed by Hyacinths, Sparaxis, Alliums, then the the Crocus and early Trumpet Narcissus,

drops, Daffodils and Tulips. How pretty the white Daffodils are; and though I have been cutting them for two weeks, and largely for Memorial Day, yet there are scores swaying in the breeze before me. I have gathered freely from the Tulips, yet they seem none the less. And this is as it should be-enough to spare for others without despoiling the garden. I plant bulbs every fall, and set in the ground the Hyacinths that have bloomed in the house, and in that way I keep the bulb beds always well filled. I was not without Hyacinths in bloom from December till May last season, those in the house meeting those in the open.

The most trying time is when the foliage of the bulbs dying leaves a va-cancy. I intersperse Lilies among them, which come into bloom during the summer, and then fill the bare spaces with annuals. I do not take up my bulbs oftener than once in three or four years. A top dressing of manure in the fall keeps the ground enriched. These suggestions may be helpful to some one in planting and caring for bulbs. They must have a place in your plans for the year. The money yearly expended on annuals and ten-der house plants, if invested in hardy publs would bring in videor and more bulbs, would bring in richer and more enduring results.

Mrs. M. D. Wellcome. Yarmouth, Me., June 1, 1894.

#### THE CINNAMON VINE.

LIAVING grown the "Beautiful Cinnamon Vine" for a number of years I feel that the Editor is justifiable in his not very flattering description of it, and think he does well in cautioning others who may be induced by the alluring advertisements to invest in them. After seeing the wonderful recommendations given in some of our leading catalogues, I secured one, gave it good ground, nursed it faithfully, and arranged for its growth a fanciful trellis of woven wire upon brackets over and around a double window facing the street. This, I fancied, would captivate the attention of my neighbors as well as passers-by, and also give the much desired shade. Well, I was successful so far as regarded the trellis, but for shade, I this year introduced some Morning Glories to help along. At first appearance in the spring I had better hopes, as its pretty leaves were frequent, large and glossy, but as it lengthened out they diminished in size, were more sparse, and terminated in such minute ones at the extremities of the vine, which probably reached twelve feet, that they could scarcely be called leaves, and the flowers were but a promise from rounded buds resembling Coriander seed, which dried upon their stems without opening. And now I am troubled lest, like the Editor, I have introduced a pest which will prove in the long run a regular elephant on my hands, one which will be almost impossible to eradicate, for I have ascertained by digging to test the qualities of its roots, that they grow fully two feet or more below the surface. I think there is a great injustice done to the public in overrating new plants, and I think also the public should be wary in accepting everything without knowing something of the consequences to follow. S. G. C.

Central Ohio, Oct. 9, 1894.

IXIAS.-I have three Ixias in a sixinch tin dish. The soil is two parts garden loam, one part sand, and one part well decayed manure, sifted to mix. The plants have been in an east and later in a south window since the first of last October. The plants are a foot high, and all are in bud, each stem showing four or five buds. E. H. H.

Dutchess Co., N. Y., Mar. 19, 1894.

#### LYCHNIS HAAGEANA GRANDIFLORA.

THIS makes a brilliant show for that scarce season in which we have little else but the Columbine. It seems perfectly hardy year after year, if it does not suffer from severe drought. If the blossoms are removed it will continue very well, and if allowed to perfect seed is sure to have a second



LYCHNIS HAAGEANA GRANDIFLOBA.

season of bloom. I prefer to sow some seed for new plants each year. This beautiful Lychnis and Chrysanthemum inodorum ought to have a place in the collection of every flower lover who wishes perennials that will endure the severe winters of northern Wisconsin. F. F. L. D.

Pepin Co., Wis., Sep. 18, 1894.

GOURD HANGING BASKETS.—Gourd shells make pretty hanging baskets. Take the large ones, cut the top off, drill a hole an inch from the top on each side, take two stout cords, cross under the basket, draw through the holes so they will draw up from the inside of the basket, and the weight of the basket will rest on the crossed cords. Such a basket filled with Ferns and flowers is pretty enough to hang in any window. The smaller Gourds make pretty vases and baskets for cut flowers. N. H.

North Olmstead, Ohio.

#### THE ENJOYMENTS OF BULB CULTURE.

THE pleasure of watching some-L thing grow is one of the purest delights of life. The whole process of creation is miniatured for us in the development of a plant. Whether that has anything to do with our enjoyment in watching the unfolding of plant life I do not know, but at all events the process is one of fascinating interest. And when the process can be made to go on before our eyes in the dead of winter, when nothing green gladdens the eye outside, by simply setting a pot of earth with a bulb in it on your window sill, and giving it a daily sip of water, why the wonder of Aladdin's lamp and all the magic ever thought of are as nothing in comparison. I say a bulb rather than a seed or slip, be-cause—well, because I like bulbs the best. They are such bright, buoyant, fearless challengers of frost and cold that they bring happiness and cheer wherever they bloom. Christmas and New Year gain a new charm from a pot of Roman Hyacinths or sweet-scented Freesias or brave Narcissus. There will be no winter in your home if you have perpetual fragrance and bloom from these messengers of love and beauty.

#### John Wright Buckham. Essex Co., Mass., Sept. 29, 1894.

ABOUT CHINESE LILIES.—Stones about an inch in diameter are most suitable for use in planting Chinese Sacred Lilies, though larger ones have crevices through which the tender roots can creep with ease, while tiny pebbles pack so closely together and are not so easily penetrated. Bulbs of the Lily planted late come into bloom in a shorter time, but while those planted early are more deliberate, they are apt to grow taller and the blossoms are more durable. Half a dozen bulbs at intervals will supply flowers all winter, and they will grow in anything, from a finger-bowl to a soup tureen.

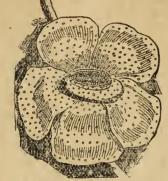
#### a finger-bowl to a soup tureen. Carroll Watson Rankin. Marquette Co., Mich., Oct. 12, 1894.

HANGING BASKETS.—I have a beautiful hanging basket. It is made of wire lined with moss and contains Mountain Moss and Wandering Jew. These completely cover the basket, and hang far below. It is greatly admired. Ida D. Harrell.

Nansemond Co., Va., Oct. 5, 1894.

#### RAFFLESIA ARNOLDII.

THE largest and most wonderful flower in the world was discovered on the island of Sumatra about eighty years ago by Dr. Arnold. Entirely destitute of leaves these singular parasites are provided with scales or bracts which conceal or envelope the flower. A swelling beneath the bark of some



RAFFLESIA ARNOLDII.

huge surface-appearing root of a large tree announces the coming of a flower. Soon the bark splits and the bud, resembling the head of a young Cabbage, bursts, showing five great lobes, which open and roll back on the edges. Then a circular ring appears, surrounding a deep cup, in the center of which is the ovary. Below the edges are numerous stamens, in which is located the pollen. The remarkable feature of the flower is its immense size, the largest species being forty inches in diameter. The central cup holds six quarts of liquid, and the weight of the flower is fifteen pounds. E. Frances E.

Delaware Co., N. Y.

CHRYSANTHEMUM INODORUM.—This Chrysanthemum has far larger, finer flowers than the usual Feverfew, and lives out of doors. It comes into bloom very early, and with care continues the season. Some of the self-sown flowers are single, very like the wild species, but these can be readily removed, and there are very sure to be fine ones. F. F. L. D.

Pepin Co., Wis., Sep. 18, 1894.

SCABIOSAS IN CALIFORNIA.—I have in bloom some very fine large-flowered Scabiosas. They are perfect balls. They bloom all winter and sow themselves. Mrs. W.

Alameda Co., Cal., Nov. 9, 1894.

#### **GLOXINIAS.**

THERE are some plants that seem to be plebeian in their nature, others royal. Gloxinias, I think, are of the latter class. The easiest way to raise a Gloxinia plant is from a leaf or an end of a branch that does not show signs of budding. The leaf should be cut off close to the branch, or the branch should be cut square across just below a leaf joint, and placed in water in the sun if not so hot as to cause the leaves to wilt. If this should happen move into the shade. After awhile a bulb will form on the end of the leaf or branch, and little will grow from it. Now, it is difficult to express on paper just when these should be potted, but I will venture to say when a few roots have formed. It should be done before the leaf decays, and the bulb should be broader than the end of the stem. Put the bulb with the leaf attached in a small pot in a compost of leaf-mold, garden loam, sand and charcoal broken finely, about an inch below the surface. Place in a sunny window, and when the leaf dies a shoot will start which will continue to grow until it blooms, if it does well. I consider a branch better than a leaf ordinarily, but the best success I ever had with a Gloxinia was this: I had a leaf given to me in midsummer, and within one year it was a large plant with twenty-three blossoms on it at once, and many more buds. If a plant has six or eight blos-After blooming if a new shot has started from the root it is well to cut off the top that has done blooming; otherwise let it die down, gradually withholding water until rather dry, when it may be set away to rest until a new, shoot starts, then bring to the light and water. I usually change mine from small to larger pots as they grow. The blossoms will last much longer if kept from sunshine through the middle of the day in hot weather. Gloxinias may also be raised from seeds, which are nearly as fine as dust, and should be sown in or on top of a box of very fine soil, Just press them in and cover with a cloth before watering, and keep covered until they sprout, when light should be admitted. But they must be watched closely until large enough to be transplanted, when they may be treated as if grown from a leaf. R. F. Frost.

Middlesex Co., Mass., Nov. 12, 1894.

#### IPOMŒA PANDURATA.

L AST Spring I procured a goodsized tuber of Ipomœa pandurata, perhaps as large as a man's fist. I dug a hole at least one foot deep, mellowed the soil in the bottom, and pressed the tuber down into it. Then I covered it with only about two inches of soil, pushing narrow pieces of board down around the sides of the hole to keep it

from caving in. It was four or five weeks-after the weather became settled and warm -before it evinced any disposition to grow, then two or three strong shoots burst through the thin covering of soil, and grew rapidly to the top of the open hole. As they grew I filled the soil around in. them until the ground was reached the level. The wire netting of the porch and rapidly mounted upward on it, weaving delicate stems in and out of meshes. the Other stems came through the foot of soil, and mounted to the top of



the netting eight or ten feet from the ground, and the several stems and branches would aggregate a good many yards. The first flowers opened in the latter part of July, and thereafter it flowered constantly and profusely until the first heavy frost of October. Even now (October 29) it is full of buds in all stages of development, which cannot open on account of the cold. I expect that next year it will fully shade the south side of the porch, and make a remarkable display of flowers. When the tubers are received too early to be planted directly in the open ground I think it would be best to pot them and place in a warm situation to start into growth.<sup>1</sup> Nancy Lee.

Queens Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1894.

[Note.—After receiving the above contribution, in which reference is made to "n goodsized tuber of I pomea pandurata, as large as a man's fi-t," the Editor and a workingman with tools visited a farmer's cornfield which displayed great white patches of I pon ea bloom during the summer. Selecting the easiest place to dig, a portion of one of the roots was unearthed, from which the accompanying sketch was made. The slender, budding parts, eight or nine inches long (indicated in the upper part of the sketch), are above the line of the plow, and are annually cut off by the farmer in cultivation, but they only add to the number of plants, while the large root in the subsoil soon throws up new shoots. It would be interesting to know the entire dimensions of a large root. The one here shown was cut off 30 inches below the surface, yet there were indications that the greater part of the root remained in the soil, is will be noticed from the sketch. A story is told of a farmer who found in a "washout" a tuber of I pomea pandurata the shape of and as large as a man (doubtless a small man), and from this the plant acquired the name of "Man in the Earth."—ED.]

HOW I WINTER MY PLANTS. -I bring my plants in during October, and place them on a flower stand in front of an east window in a room where I do not keep a fire. Then, on each side of the flower stand I nail a piece of lath reaching nearly to the top of the window. These are joined together above, and attached to the window casing by other lath, making a framework upon which I fasten a piece of cloth or strong paper, forming a canopy. The three sides are then enclosed by hanging curtains. When there is danger of the plants freezing I draw the curtains and place a lighted down the window shade. I spray my plants about three times a week, and have healthy plants and plenty of blossoms all winter.

M. E. Baldwin. Crawford Co., Pa., Nov. 8, 1894.

ABOUT BUTTERCUP OXALIS.—I have had the Buttercup Oxalis for years. It blooms out-doors all winter, and is hardy indeed. I have so much of it, and it spreads so that I have it turned under every spring, and lo, every winter it is still there with its tall stems of Buttercup-yellow flowers. It is very pretty, and great bunches of it are nice for bouquets. Mrs. M. G. Walker. Alameda Co., Cal., Nov. 9, 1894.

#### MEXICAN PRIMROSE ONCE MORE.

I STARTED my Mexican Primrose late last fall in sand and good loam, well drained. It grew finely, and by January was nicely budded, but produced not a blossom. At last I discovered the cause, a green aphis—very small. Tobacco treatment soon drove them away. Then came the blossoms, over an inch across, each one opening four days in succession. When I bedded out my plants in the spring I cut it back severely and planted the cuttings in a circle around the old plant. How it has bloomed! Not a day but dozens of those lovely pink flowers appeared, large as a silver dollar, each opening the second day unless it was very hot. The soil was sandy loam, not very rich, and was watered once a week with manure water.

Mrs. Wm. Bain. Columbia Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1894.

DAHLIAS FROM SEEDS .--- I favor raising Dahlias from seeds. The plants are easily and readily grown, and if the seeds are of a good strain there will be a fine display of colors, and many of exquisite double form, I sow in a mellow seed-bed when the ground is warm, so that they will germinate readily. I keep the soil stirred about the plants until they are ready to be transplanted, then I give them a rich bed and water them well when they need it, and they enjoy and seem to assimilate large quantities. I give them the suds on wash-day during the fall, and they thrive on it. I believe suds to be a good fertilizer for nearly all common plants. This is the way I grow my seedling Dahlias with ease and pleasure. Lina.

McLean Co., Ill.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.—This wellknown evergreen, commonly called Mountain Laurel, is abundant in nearly all sections of the United States, adorning the hillsides and mountains with its rich green foliage and elegant pink blossoms. The former has poisonous, narcotic properties. Set in rows the plants make a beautiful hedge. E. Frances E.

Del. Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1894.

BILBERGIA.—I have a beautiful pink Bilbergia in bloom. The plant was presented to me by Supt. Smith, at Washington, D. C. S. S. T. Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1894.~

#### EXPERIENCE WITH GERANIUMS.

THE past year I had a windowful of blooming Geraniums all through the long cold winter, their cheerful faces embracing every shade of red, pink and white, amid a great variety of foliage, for I have fifty or

more varieties. Mine were not potted till late in September and October. and some were only slips just started, others 🍩 plants from the 🖄 bed, started in March, and had bloomed all summer. First, I was very careful about potting using them,



one pound each of fine sand, garden loam and earth from the barnyard. This year I used leaf-mould instead of loam, and potted the plants earlier. Most of my pots were tin cans painted to look like crocks, and I found before the winter was half over that the plants in cans were doing much better than those in crocks. Before taking them in the house I watered them several times with manure water, and a few times after removing them to the parlor. Twice every month I gave the foliage a thorough drenching with warm water, and every rain that didn't freeze I put them out on the porch. There wasn't a month but they were out once. I had them in the southeast parlor where there are two large double windows, both east and south. I kept as many as I could at the south window till they began to bloom, then removed them to the east window, where the buds opened slowly and remained in bloom a long time. I had no fire in the room except on very cold nights. The room was warmed by a soft coal burner in the sitting room, on which I always kept a large pan of water. The room was quite cold by morning, but none of my plants froze. I watcred them every morning if they were dry, using nearly boiling water, pouring it on the earth and not letting it come too near the plants. I have a bed out-doors this season of 110 plants. Elnor M. C. Thompson.

Champaign Co., Ill., Sep. 13, 1894.

#### AN EMBLEM OF LOVE.

"Which do you choose, my dear," he said, "From this bouquet of flowers? The rose is red, my love, is red, And queen of the garden bowers.

"The Lily is white, is white, my love, And pure as the Alpine snows; A breath it wafts from a realm above In every breeze that blows.

"And here is the Pansy's modest face, All smiling to bush unseen; Carnations, too, with a wealth of grace, 'Mid sprigs of the evergreen.''

"I've made my choice, dear heart," she said, Though neither the Lily fair, Nor the Rose whose petals red—so red, Soon flutter to the air.

"Nor is it the Pink of crimson hue, Nor Pansy who smiles unseen, But give me an emblem of love that's true— A sprig of the evergreen.

-Florence J. Boyce.

#### PÆONY-FLOWERED POPPIES.

THIS Poppy is distinctly individual in that it resembles no other flower. In our climate it is better to sow the seeds in the fall. The plants bloom at a time when flowers are scarce in many gardens; drouth does not affect them so disastrously as it does some flowers; it is sure to be admired for its purity, especially the white variety, and it is quite lasting (for a Poppy) if gathered before the blossom has fully opened. All these are good qualities, but there is another thing for which the white-flowered variety is to be commended—its adaptability to use on funeral occasions. During July it is often difficult to find a plentiful supply of white flowers, and this Poppy is a desirable as well as beautiful funeral flower. I have in mind an instance where a quantity of flowers not fully opened were arranged in the pillow de-Of course, they opened fully sign. after being gathered some time, but that only made the piece more beautiful. It is a very accommodating flower for a simple piece, as a pillow, or for a bouquet. It is doubtful if intricate designs could be made so easily.

#### McLean Co.. Ill

#### Lina.

CURIOUS CONDUCT OF A DOUBLE TI-GER LILY.—A friend sent me one bulb of a double Tiger Lily. The first year it had very double blooms. The next year it sent up four stalks; two bloomed double, two single. This season it had two stalks bearing double blossoms. No Lilies had ever been in the grounds S. J. S. before

Jefferson Co., Ill.

#### "THE LOVELY MANETTIA VINE."

THEN the Manettia first came into prominence I bought one "out of a book," and the tiny, brilliant blossoms were much admired; but alas, it stopped short, never to grow any more. I coaxed it, dosed it after the homeopathic, then after the allopathic system, tried more heroic treatment, but all measures proved unavailing, until it died. The next summer I bought one in the market which was a beauty, about a foot high, and laden with the bewitching little bells. Now I surely could not fail, so I repotted, and did all the things I had omitted the first time-result, curled, blacked leaves, a few sick-looking blooms, con-tinued ill-health, decline, death. The floral magazines were all the time lauding "the lovely Manettia vine" to the skies. Then arose a spirited controversy giving the pros and cons of its success. Some purchasers had given sun, some shadow, some with failure, others with a degree of encouragement, a few blessed, more condemned, until "the lovely Manettia vine" became a by-word and reproach. At last an editor in dogmatic vein announced that it was not likely to give satisfaction outside a greenhouse. Later one came to me as an "extra" in a box of plants. Of course I was delighted(?). I potted it in an old tomato can, pushed it under some tall Chrysanthemums, and said "There; flourish in your green-house." I forgot all about it for some weeks, but during that time the rains had been falling "on the just and un-just," and one day I chanced to look beneath the bending branches, and lo and behold! a "lovely Manettia vine," indeed. It had branched from the root, and some half dozen stalks about ten inches high had lovingly entwined about and supported one another, and all vied in a contest for the greatest wealth of blossoms. I felt humbled in its gracious presence, and reproached when I looked at the tomato label, but I vowed it should have better setting. So I concluded its wants were partial shade and dampness, and since then have given it a daily bath. My plant is all the books say of it-royal-looking indeed, and it has entwined itself into my affection.

#### Cornelia Oldham Slicer.

[Note.—A handsome, more floriferous and more easily grown Manottia vine is Manettia cordifolia. It has tuberous, thichened roots and rests in winter, but it is a lovely summer-blooming trellis plant in-doors or out.—ED.]

# Park's Floral Magazine.

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

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 125,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promisenous lists of names. Advertising office 517 Temple Court, New York, N. Y., C. E. Ellis, Manager, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 cents a year, prepaid.

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

#### DECEMBER, 1894.

HARDY BULES,—The publisher has still a few Premium collections of Thirty Hardy Bulbs. These bulbs may be planted out at any time before the ground freezes up for the wint r, but the earlier they are planted the better. After planting cover the bed with straw or stable litter, placing inclined boards over all to sned the cold rains.

MEXICAN PRIMROSE.—A sister in Florida complains of her Mexican Primrose. Her garden was formerly the site of a stable, and the soil is very rich. She has tried the plants in both sun and shade, but with the same result. This is a common complaint where the Mexican Primrose is grown in rich soil. It may bloom in the spring, but afterwards its entire energies seem devoted to growth and increase. Care should be taken in introducing this Evening Primrose in the South. It is hard to eradicate, and may become a nuisance.

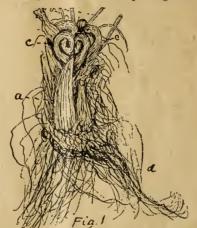
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SWORD LILIES.—The species of Hemerocallis are often known as Sword Lilies. The common ones are H. fulva, large, Lily-like, orange-scarlet flowers; and H. flava, smaller, more delicate flowers of a pleasing yellow color. Both species have sword-shaped foliage and bear their flowers in a cluster at the summit of a strong, fleshy scape. They are perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any rich soil.

FERTILIZER FOR LILIES.—Stable and barn-yard manure is often injurious to Lilies, especially when it comes in immediate contact with the bulbs; but bone-dust, wood ashes and fertilizers of similar character, when well incorporated with the soil, are beneficial rather than detrimental to the plants, and can be used with confidence.

### ASPIDIUM SPINULOSUM.

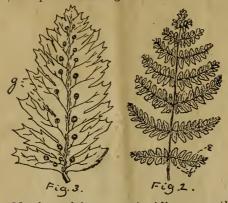
**F**ERNS are classed and identified by botanists from the form and arrangement of the fruit or spore clusters which mostly appear on the under side of the leaves or fronds. In species of Pteris the spores are disposed in a narrow row on the under margin of the fronds, and the membranous edge of the frond recurves to form a covering. In some the spores are in little clusters of various shapes, sometimes borne upon a vein, sometimes at the side of a vein, sometimes at the extremity. These spore-clusters or sporangia are



naked in some Ferns, but in others they are covered by a little membrane called the indusium, which is variously attached.

Illustrations are herewith given of a common Fern, Aspidium spinulosum. Fig. 1 shows the su terranean stem as it appears in autumn, and is found just at the surface of the ground. A indi-cates the base of old, decayed fronds; b the base of the removed living fronds; c the embryo fronds for development next season, and d the black, wiry, fibrous roots. Fig. 2 represents a de-veloped frond, which is usually from one to two feet in length and five to nine inches in breadth, tapering at the ends as indicated. Fig. 3 repre-sents the under side of a leaflet somewhat enlarged, to show the fruitdots or spore-clusters, g. Fig. 4 shows the fruit-dots still further enlarged. Each "dot" contains a cluster of sporecases or sporangia, each with a little stem, as indicated at m, and these stems are all attached at a common

point. When developing they are covered with a thin membranous lid, as shown at h, but as the sporangia begin to ripen this covering or indusium withdraws and assumes the form represented at j, and eventually falls off, exposing the sporangia as shown at k. In time one of these sporangia, shown at l, drics and its margin bursts, as at n, the spores scattering as indicated.



Members of the genus Aspidium are known as Shield Ferns, because of the shield like form of the indusium or spore covering, indicated at j. It is not strictly an evergreen Fern, but retains its handsome form and rich green color until mid-winter. It is found in shaded woods, and delights in decayed woods mould, the finest specimens



often growing in the decayed mould of a fallen tree. The frond germs for the next season's growth are well developed by autumn, and appear at the surface of the ground, only awaiting the warmth of the spring sunshine and friendly rains to unfold them. It is a Fern that can be easily removed, and will grow in any shaded place where the soil is loose and largely composed of decayed fiber or woods mould.

HOYA CARNOSA.—This plant likes a warm situation and usually does well on an upper shelf in the window. Water freely in summer, and sparingly in winter. Keep the plant in a small pot so that the roots may crowd each other in order to promote early blooming. If kept freely growing the plant often fails to bloom. It usually does best in partial shade.

#### PROTECTING ROSES.

EVERBLOOMING Roses that were bedded in the spring will mostly winter safely as far north as Pennsylvania without protection. Further north, however, the bed should be covered by a quantity of evergreen boughs,

and in extreme regions place a board frame about the bed, fill in with evergreen brush or dry leaves, and cover with inclined boards to keep out rain and melting snow. Leave the upper part of the ends open to afford ventilation. Do not apply any covering till in December or early January, as the damage done by frost usually occurs in the latter part of winter and in early spring. Let the covering remain till the severe spring frosts are past, about the time Easter flowers are in bloom. If the cover is removed earlier it is some-

times necessary to give protection during the colder nights of early spring.

TREATMENT OF OLEANDER.—The Oleander is an evergreen greenhouse shrub well adapted to house culture. It thrives in almost any kind of soil, but likes a well-lighted place and plenty of water while growing. The embryo buds are formed in autumn, and the plant should be kept in a cool room and sparingly watered during winter. In March give the plant a warm and more favorable position, and water more freely, occasionally using liquid fertilizer as the buds begin to develop. The plants winter well in a dry, frostcellar, or in a partially heated room. Blooming plants should occupy from six-inch to ten-inch pots, according to size. In the South the plants are "hardy," and are used for the decoration of gardens and lawns.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—The November offer of Chinese Narcissus and seven other builts for 25 cents is hereby recalled, as the collection cannot now be furnished complete. I he 30 Premium bulbs and MAGAZINE for 50 cents can still be supplied, though it may be necessary to use some substitutes during the latter part of the month if the subscriptions come in as freely this month as in the past. This is the last call. If you want hardy bulbs secure them this month. After Christmas it will be to late.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:--I have two large bay windows with a southern exposure, in which I have fitted two zinc-luned stands containing three inches of soil, on which I set my pots. This gives me some of the conditions of a green-house, as the temperature of my rooms rarely falls below sixty degrees. My windows are the admiration of my neighbors throughout the winter. This year I shall endeavor to surpass all my previous successes. Kings Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1894. A. W. G. Mr. Park:--I wish to express my anprecia-

Kings Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1894. A. W. G. Mr. Park:—I wish to express my apprecia-tion of the premium bulbs I received from you last spring. The Tuberous Begonias were planted in pots and bloomed continually from June until August, and then showed signs of exhaustion. After a few weeks rest I found them clothed in new follage and covered with buds. I brought them into the window where they are full of the largest flowers I ever saw of the kind. I am sure they will continue in bloom throughout Nov-ember. I measured one flower this morning that is four inches long. I find that they do not require much sunshine. not require much sunshine

Ella H. Sullivan. Davis Co., Iowa, Oct. 8, 1894.

Mr. Park:-The Lilium Auratum I got from you is just now in bloom, and is the grandest Lily I ever saw. Mrs. P. Hull. you 15 Just ho., Lily I ever saw. Jackson Co., Ore., Oct. 2, 1894.

Mr. Park:-Your Magazine alone is worth the fifty cents to anyone who loves flowers, and the premium could not be bought for that amount. I will recommend your paper to all. I wish you the prosperity you so well deserve. Mrs. N. A. A.

Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 8, 1094. Auratum Lily.—Mr. Park:—The Premium Gold-banded Lilies were immense, and seemed to thrive equally well whether plant-ed in pots or out in the border. We all thought that bulb alone an ample and gen-trong premium.

Clackamas Co., Ore., Oct 24, 1894.

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#### BRIEF ANSWERS.

Roses.—Seedling Roses are not likely to bloom the first year, especially if they are of the Hybrid Perpetual class. Even Tea Roses, the Hybrid Perpetual class. Even Tea Roses, however, can be safely wintered if set out in the spring, so that a strong growth is pro-duced during summer, and a few evergreens are placed over the bushes as the severe cold of mid winter approaches. It would be ad-visable, therefore, to let the plants alone in their out-door quarters until they bloom, whether in one, two or three years from the time the seads year court time the seeds were sown.

Petunias .- To have Double Petunias make Petunias.—To have Double Petunias make less growth and produce more bloom keep the plants in rather small pots of porous, sandy soil, and let them become pot-bound. In large pots of rich soil the energy of the plant is often expended in the growth of stems and foliage. stems and foliage.

stems and tonage. Hydrangea, -Hydrangea Otaksa is a hardy plant, and if set out in a sheltered place in the spring and allowed to become well estab-lished during summer will endure the win-ter. It would hardly be safe, however, to plant it out in autumn. If you have a plant in a pot set it in the cellar or in a cool room and water sparingly till spring, then bring the plant out and bed it where it is to grow.

Hardy Bulbs.—A Manitoba subscriber wishes to know if the 30 bulbs offered as a premi-um with the MAGAZINE are hardy in her cold climate. Doubless most of them will be found perfectly hardy. It would be well, however to pack the ground after planting, and cover the bed with a rather heavy coat of stable litter, placing some boards over all to turn off the cold rains. Always see that the bulb bed is well drained.

Those	Premium	BulbsMr.	Park:-The
			and 1 never
saw finer	ones. The	at you can af	ford to give
so many	surprises n	ne. Mrs. (	G. B. Sayre.
Richlar	nd Co., Ohio	e. Oct. 9, 1894.	•

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Auratum Lily,—Mr. Park:—Among the bulbs received from you in the spring the first to bloom was the Auratum Lily. It was very beautiful and fragrant I had never seen one before so it was a delightful surprise to me. I prize the bulb very highly, and intend to do my best to protect it this fall, hoping to see it flower again next summer. M. B. flower again next summer. Pike Co., Mo., Sep. 18, 1894. M. B.

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\$25 to \$50 per week, to Agents, Ladies or Centiemer, using or selling "Old Reliable Plater." Only practical Way to replate resulty and vorn knives, forka, spoon, etc: quickly done by dipping in melted metal. No experience, polishing or machineyr. Thick plate at one operation; lasts 5 to 10 years; fina opish when taken from the plater. Every family has plating to do. Plater sells readily. Profis large. W. P. Harrison & Co., Colambus, O.



#### EXCHANGES,

**EXCLASE** Mrs. G. R. Means, Mexia, Tex., will ex. Cac-tonion sets, small size. Mrs. E. Jamison, 1039 W. Lexington St., Bal-timore, Md., has Cannas, Spotted Calla, See Onions and Water Hyacinths to ex.; write. Mrs. E. D. D. Davies, Cullowhee, N. C., will ex. Amorphophallus Rivieri for house bulbs and plants, one plant for each bulb. Miss Maria L. F. Ball, Hopeside, Ya, has fig. Paynpaws, St. Joseph's Lily and Queen Kather St. Jawidson, Terry, Miss., has seed of Egyptian Lotus and Cannas to ex. for tender bulbs and Filifera Palm. Miss Maria L. F. Ball, Hopeside, Ya, has fig. Paynpaws, St. Joseph's Lily and Queen Artistan Shoes, and historical cards to ex. for Chrysanthemums, Coleus and Geraniums. Miss Mater Peas to ex. for red or gellow chysine Mexica Pigma Zinniz. Tuthera Whitney, Springfield, Vt., has bolen's "Book on Birds" to ex. for setor for thera. Whitney Marcissus. Mitte Daly, Alta Vista, Mo., has Holly-for bulbs and Piger Lily bulbs to exchange miss can beans. Miss Maria Davis, Benheim, S. C. has

hock seed and liger Lify builds to exchange for bulbs and plants. Mrs. A. J. Matheson, Blenheim, S. C., has yellow Lilles, Cannas, hardy bulbs and shrubs to ex. for white Narcissus and other bulbs. Mrs. Susan E. Gill, Flinton, Pa., will ex. magazines, Caterpillar Cactus and Geraniums

Magazines, Caterphiar Cactus and Geraniums for cuttings of Fuchsias and other plants. R. C. Bundy, Markham, Wash., has New Rosebud Geranium, Smilax and other plants to exchange for anything useful. Mrs. S. Cody, Council Bluffs, Iowa, has Be-gonias, bulbs and plants to ex. for fine house and out-door plants; write first.

#### Good News for Asthmatics.

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

#### Wonderful Cures of Catarrh and Consumption by a New Discovery.

Nonderful cures of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption are made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. If you are a sufferer you should write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you this new treatment free for trial. State age and all particulars of your disease.





