

Plant These Bulbs Now.

A Windowful of Beauty in Winter and a Roomful of Fragrance.



AVE you ever seen a fine plant of the Bermuda Easter Lily and a pothol of Giant Freesias in bloom? If so you can readily imquisite flowers, the Lilies standing erect and weighted with drooping, snowy trumpets above the pillars of rich foliage, while the dozens of Freesias clustering beneath modestly bend their fairy stems as if to hide among their grass-like foliage. And, oh, the fragrance, the delicious fragrance freighting the surrounding alr-outrivalling the sweetness and richness of the choicest oriental perfumes. Such a windowful babe and pot them this month. Do you say you have not heretofore succeeded with these bulbs? If is just because you did not start aright. Good bulbs potted this month and given the attention you give your Geraniums will result in a fine display of these flowers. I recommend these bulbs not simply to sell them to patrons, but because I feel assured they can be depended upon for winter-flowers, and because when the flowers do appear they will afford great satisfaction and pleasure. Only Lily bulbs of large size should be potted, and each should be placed in the center of a six or eight-inch pot. Use a layer of half an inch of charcoal for drainage, then place at thin layer of sphagnum or other moss, and fill the pot up with a compost of rich, fibrous loam, sand and thoroughly pulverized manure well mixed. Cover the bulb at least an inch deep, for the most effective roots are thoose which issue from the stem above the bulb. Press the soll firmly, set in a dark closet three or four weeks, watering thoroughly the first time; after that keep the soll moist, but not too damp, until the roots are formed, and the plants begin to grow, when water may be applied more freely. A window not too near the stove or register suits the Lily, as it does not like too much artificial heat. Keep an open pan of water upon the store or register to supply moisture to the air. With this simple treatment you cannot fall to succeed with the Bermuda Easter Lily. Of the Freesias plantfive in a fiv-ein

biom in January. Potted in October they will bloom at Easter. Six large Bermuda Easter Lily bulbs, together with five of the Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis and twenty-five wish all for yourself, get a neighbor to club with you and divide the bulbs. If you do not enough for a pot of Lilies, one of Freesias and one of Oxalis I will mail the bulbs—one Lily, five Freesias and one Oxalis, for 25 cents. Send for these bulbs and pot them at once if you wish to have them in bloom early. Remit by Money Order or Register at my risk. Address, INV, '60 GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

P. S.—These splendid Bermuda Lilics, all large and free from disease, 15 cents each, \$1.20 per dozen. Giant Bermuda Freesias, 3 cents each, 25 cents per dozen. Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis, 8 cents each, 75 cents per dozen. By mail, postpaid, safe arrival guaranteed.

See advertisement on next page, headed "Grand Bulb Premium."

GRAND BULB PREMIUM.

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

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

montalies, will be mailed one year, together with the folk hardy bulbs—all for 50 cents:
 Dutch Pompon Hynceinth, lovely pink.
 Dutch Pompon Hynceinth, superb dark red.
 Dutch Pompon Hynceinth, fine deep blue.
 Dutch Pompon Hynceinth, exquisite pure white.
 NorE.—These are all charming, very early, single-flowered Hynceinth, single Early, Chimson King, fine, large flowers, showy.
 Tutip, Single Early, La Reine, white, sometimes shaded pink.
 Tutip, Single Early, Duches de Parma, crimson, yellow edged.
 Tutip, Single Early, Duckes de Parma, crimson, yellow edged.
 Tutip, Single Early, Duck of York, finest red, white margin.
 Tutip, Double Early, Luc for dev, pure white, best of its class.
 Tutip, Double Early, Louke of York, finest red, white margin.
 Tutip, Double Early, Yellow Rose, splendid golden yellow, large.
 NotE.—Double Early Tulps bloom almost with the Hyscin ths, and are among the earliest of showy spring flowers.
 Tutip, Double Early, La Candeur, pure white, best of its class.
 Tutip, Double Early, La candeur, pure white, best of its class.
 Tutip, Double Early, Sulf Show Rose, splendid golden yellow, large.
 NotE.—Double Early Tulps bloom almost as early as the single, bearing gorgeous large flowers.
 Tutip, Single Late, Golden Crown, yellow edged red, splendid.
 Tutip, Single Late, Bizard, superbly variegated.
 NotE.—These grand late Tulps are rare, but exceedingly beautiful in the garden.
 Norecissue, Double, Incomparable, early, golden yellow, fine.

GIANT

72 35 choice bulbs and MAGAZINE one year all for 50 cents. Can you afford to let this offer pass? Now is the time to subscribe, and now is the time to plant these bulbs. They are all hardy, and suitable for either garden beds or window pots. Cultural directions with every package.

bie for either garden beds or window pots. Cultural directions with every package. STILL MORE.—Get your neighbor to send with you, remitting \$1.00 for two copies of the MAGAZINE, and two of the above collections, and I will add to your order: Tutip, Double Titian, crimson edged gold, the largest and showiest of all Tulips. Tutip, Single Duc Van Thol, gold striped, red and gold, very showy. Tutip, Single Duc Van Thol, brilliant scarlet, the brightest colored of Tulips. Tutip, Single Duc Van Thol, violet and white, a magnificent sort. Tutip, Single Duc Van Thol, wieter, feathered petals; curious and beautiful. Nurcissus albo plena odorata, double, white, deliciously-scented flowers. Nurcissus, Single Incomparable, very early, large, golden trumpet. Galanihus Elweesii, the giant-flowered Snowdrop, large, pure white bells. Sparaxis, Giant, mixed, elegant, showy, rich-colored flowers in large clusters. Triteleia unifora, attractive white flowers; blooms with the Crocus and Scilla. Txia, large-flowered efine, richly-colored and variegated flowers in spikes. Ixia, large-flowered, fine, richly-colored and variegated flowers in spikes.

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

See What I Offer For Club of Five.

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

SPARAXIS GANT The eleven choice bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., offered for club of two. The eleven choice bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., offered for club of two. The eleven choice bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., offered for club of two. The eleven choice bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., offered for club of two. The eleven choice bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., offered for club of two. The eleven choice bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., offered for club of two. The eleven choice bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., offered for club of two. The eleven choice bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., offered for club of two. The splendid Bermuda Easter Lily, one Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis, and five Giant Freesias. To these I will also add two fine winter-blooming bulbs, my se-lection, making in all 20 bulbs all for a club of five subscribers. This is certainly a liberal offer, and I trust my friends will all make an effort to favor me with the names and secure this premium. Please note that every member of your club paying 50 cents will get the Grand Premium of 35 Hardy Bulbs above offered. Now is the time to get and plant these bulbs. Go to work at once, Don't wait until the season is past. Remit by Money order or Registered Letter at my risk. Address, GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN Co., PA.

Norre.-These grand late Tulips are rare, but exceedingly beau-itful in the garden. Narciessues, Double, Incomparable, early, golden yellow, fine. Narciessues, Doeticus, pure white with orange center, fragrant. Jonquill, Campernelle major, the new, large sort, fragrant. Jonquill, Campernelle major, the new, large sort, fragrant. Jonquill, Campernelle major, the new, large sort, fragrant. Groeus, Dandy, purple bordered white, very fine. Groeus, Lord Fielding, striped, large and fine. Groeus, Cloth of Gold, rich golden yellow, beantiful. Groeus, Lord Fielding, striped, large double flowers of various colors. Rannuncettus, Prench, superb large double flowers of various colors. Rannuncettus, Persian, very fine, showy, richly-colored double flowers. Rannuncettus, Persian, very fine, showy, richly-colored double flowers. Rannuncettus, Persian, very fine, showy, richly-colored double flowers. Rannuncettus, Persian, very fine, showy, nichly-colored double flowers. Rannuncettus, Persian, very fine, showy, nichly-colored double flowers. Iris Hispanica, Le Prophete, elegant bronze-yellow; an attractive and beautiful sort. Iris Hispanica, Stellata, dark blue, an exceedingly rich and attractive Spanish Iris. One of the best. Nore.-These all have exquisite, Orchid-like, rich-colored bloom, and are magnificent. Gladiofus nanus, stare dwarf, hardy Gladiolus; elegant spikes of flowers. Charming pot plants. Eronthus hyemalus, Witter A conite, bright yellow, very early. Frittilleria Meleagrid, 'Peeweet Eggs,'' matbled bloom, fine for pots or dgings. Sustifyaga granulata f., pl., elegant, hardy, double white blooms; bubbs small. Marcies and blow sithe time to subscribe, and now is the time to plant these bubbs. They are all hardy. and suifable tor gibter grand how dis. (Dultus work, wery waskase)





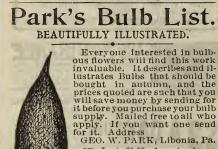


WE WILL POSITIVELY send a genuine stem Wind Warch, which will run and keep good time for 99 cts.-to init roduce at once into every town our new Brand of Cigars. For 99 cents, we will send during the next 60 days any person (either sex) one of our beautiful Watches, who will send us an order, with 99 cts.. for a box of our QUEEN OF MAN-lands of arents and new customers at once. We believe the best way is to make such liberal inducements, that currers sell to onske such liberal inducements, that currers sell to others long. The size Havana Pane-ela Cigars, 44 inches long. The size Havana Pane-ela Cigars, 44 inches long. The weilt we do you will NOT send control to other the set of the struct and dy other before leaving the factory, and is thread in dy other of another idle inquiries. But we DO gurantee satis-faction, or refund money. Postare 20 cents extra. Kitland & Co., Dept. G. Excelsior Building, N.Y.

O BUILD A HOU



If you are thinking about building a house don't fail to get the new tigger house of the second seco



AF Just \$1.00 for six large Bermuda Easter Lilies, twenty-five Giant Freeslas, and five Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis, all by mail, postpaid, Bulb List in-cluded. Order and pot them at once. They'll make you a whole windowful of fragrant bloom during winter.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. Park:--Kindly give the correct pronun-clation of Anemone. There seems to be a dif-ference of opinion concerning it.--S. P., N. Y. Ans.--The word Anemone is of classical or-igin, and by the ancients was pronounced An-em-o'-ne. It has, however, passed into English language, and its pronunciation changed to Anem'-one or Anem'-ony. The word may therefore he properly pronounced word may therefore be properly pronounced

either way. It is Impatiens Sultana.-Mr. Park: I en-close flower and leaf of a plant I have. Please name it. It grows from cuttings, grows vigorously, and blooms constantly.--Mrs. D., Iowa.

rows vigorous, and frs. D., Iowa. Plant Named.-Mr. Park: Enclosed you will find a flower which was raised from your mixed seeds. Pleasename it It is a curiosity to all

here .- Mrs. C. B. M., Perkins, Cal.

Ans.-The flowers en-closed were of Ammobium alatum, herewith illustrated. It is a handsome ev-erlasting, blooming the first season if sown early, but will often endure the winters of our northern

from year to year. In California it will mostly be found hardy. For drying the flow-ers should be cut before they open.

A Very Liberal Offer. To introduce our Perfume, we will send a case postpaid for 12 cents. We will mail with it, abso-lutely free, a beautiful gold plated Garnet and Opal Ring. Send 12 cents in stamps; we will de-light you. W. S. Everett & Co., Lynn, Mass.

AN ENTERPRISING CONCERN.

AN ENTERPRISING CONCERN. Washington, N. J., is the home of Organ and Pi-ano manufacturers who sell direct to the public, saving purchasers all the expense of city stores and profits to dealers. One of the most enterpris-ing of these is the Beethoven Piano-Organ Co., a thoroughly reliable concern, and the only one which dared to put their Organs in competition with all other makers at the last World's Fair in London, and the result wasthat the judges award-ed them, the Beethoven Piano-Organ Co., the di-ploma, so all who deal with them are assured of a first-class instrument. Their addressis Washing-ton, Warren Co., N. J., and they will send cata-logues and particulars free.

Agents Wanted \$25 Per Week THE YEAR ROUND

Can be made by Euergetic Men and Women rep-resenting manufacturers of new and useful inven-tions, advertising regularly in our JOURNAL OF MONEY MAKING IDEAS. Sample copy free. A Grand Liberal Offer. Send 25 cts. silver, or 30 cts. Stamps, and we will enter your subscription to Destpaid, our great 200-page Copyrighted Manual of Wonderful Information, worth its weight in gold to everyone. Address Agents' Guide, Dept. M, Box 434, New York.

Distressing female diseases relleved in simple home treatment. Surprises all by its promptness. No failures to cure. Sample sent in plain sealed envelope for stamp. McINTYRE & CO., Dept. KK, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Winter-Blooming Plants.

The August MAGAZINE contained an illus-The August MAGAZINE contained an inter-trated descriptive list of choice winter-bloom-ing plants offered—12 for 50 cents, or 25 for \$1., Ing plants offered-12 for 80 cents, of 25 for \$1., by mail, guaranteed to reach you safely. If you have not selected your winter-blooming plants make out your list and order before cold weather comes. The plants offered will certainly please you, as they are well.grown and of sure winter-blooming sorts, all specially grown for the wilter window garden. GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.



ALL FOR 60 CENTS. 16 Splendid Plants, Specially Grown for Winter-Blooming. Sure to Bloom. ally Grown for Winter-Blooming. Sure to Bloom. Chinese Primrose, ved, large, fringed flowers in fine clusters. Chinese Primrose, white, similar to the red, but white in color. Chinese Primrose, variegated, superbly striped and mottled. Abutilon, Mesopotamicum, twining, flowers finely variegated. Regonia Carrieri, large clusters of white flowers is verblooming. Regonia Carrieri, large clusters of white flowers is verblooming. Regonia Weltoniensis roses, astiny foliage, ired points vender. Cuphen tricolor, rich scarlet, dark markings; always in bloom. Prinnbago coccinea, elegant carmine flowers invender. Cuphen tricolor, rich scarlet, dark markings; always in bloom. Gerantium, Mrs. Hill, immense salmon trusses in whiter. Roston Smilaz, an elegant tellis plant, fraerant bloom. Lycopodium plumosum, mossilke foliage; likes shady place. SUBSTUTURS-If you have any of the above, and prefer

SUBSTITUTES.-If you have any of the above, and prefer substitutes select from the following: Double Alyssum, Chrysan-themum, Hardy Purple Verbena, Abutilon Eclipse, Begonia de Lesseps, Cissus discolor, Lantana Don Calmet, Fuchsia procum-bens, English and Parlor Ivy, Cuphea platycentra, Ruellia for-mosa and Libonia penthosiensis, all of which are desirable plants for the window in winter.

SPECIAL.—Order two collections and I will add a fine plant of the celebrated Cape Jas-mine, the sweetest of evergreen shrubs, hardy in the South, superb pot plant at the North. Order now, before cold weather comes—the earlier the better. Address, GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN Co., PA.

GOSSIP.

Dear Mr. Park:-The most welcome visitor in our prairie home is your Floral Magazine. The flora and fauna of our county is beautiful and varied. I will prepare some of the pret-tiest and send you. The letter in your April number from Mrs. Fleming is a sad one, and was of the lund of plant a consecutive plant number from Mrs. Fleming is a sad one, and we of this land of plenty can scarcely realize what famine means. If you can interest any one to provide means of transportation I will give to the first 8 families from Boyd county 40 acres each, absolutely free of charge, and perhaps I can induce some of my neighbors to do likewise. Land is held here in very large tracts, and what we want is more peo-ple. I am a native of New York, and came here from California four years are here from California four years ago. E. W. King.

Goldenrod, Wharton Co., Tex., June 18, 1895.

EXCHANGES.—Only three lines once in twelve months are allowed in the exchange column free to any subscriber. Exchanges which are not at least partly floral will be re-rejected. Insertion cannot be guaranteed in any certain month. If you wish more than three lines the extra lines will be charged at the conjugar advertiging rate. 75 cents per line. the regular advertising rate, 75 cents per line.

Beauty, Health and Happinese is the name of a little book which treats of a sim-ple home cure for all female diseases: Palnful or Suppressed Periods, Leucorrhœa, Lack of Bust Development, Bad Complexion, etc. It is of In-tense interest to all ladies, and we will send it in plain sealed wrapper entirely Free until well in tro-duced. Home Cure Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., Box 918.

Why She Smiles Sweetly. Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, and the rosy blush of pleasure on the checks, makes the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impo-tent, weak and skinny. No-To-Bac sold by Drug-gists everywhere. Guaranteed to cure. Book titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago. Away," free. A York or Chicago.

Marriage Guide All who are married or ex-pect to be should have Dr. Parker's New Marriage Guide (III.), Sent to any address, securely sealed, for \$100. Address, J. S. Ogilvie Pub. Co., 501 Rose St., N. Y. Mention Park's Magazine.

MEN and BOYS wanted to distribute circulars, samples of tobacco



Mention Park's Magazine.

BOOKS for women. Development of the form. Cir. 2c. Dem Supply Co., Palmyra, Pa. Mention Park's Magazine.



PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XXXI.

Libonia, Pa., September, 1895.

No. 9.

HYACINTHS.

BY GENIE L. AND FLORENCE JOSEPHINE BOYCE.

Hyacinth bloom, purple and white, Filling the air with sweetness, Soft as the breath of a midsummer night, Fair as a dream in completeness.

Cold northern winds sifting the snow, Bold in their purpose and fearless; Rivers that under their ice-covers flow, Skies that are gray and cheerless.

Fair is the flower and sweet the song Summer and sunshine bringeth, But fairer still is the Hyacinth bloom When frost to the window clingeth.

THE TULIP POPPY.

WE all know how showy is a bed of the rich-colored Duc Van Thol Tulips in early spring. But

when the Tulips have bloomed the bed soon appears faded and neglected unless the Tulips are succeeded by some flowers that come on and bloom later in the season, and the question arises "What shall I plant to succeed the Tulips?" This question is answered in the New Tulip Poppy, an engraving of which is given on this page. The young plants of this Poppy are perfection hardy, and if the seeds are sown in September or Oc-tober, so that the plant's may make some growth be-

fore cold weather, they can be depended upon for a fine display of flowers after the Tulips fade. Sow the seeds over the bed, not too thickly, and in the spring thin the plants out if they begin to crowd each other. They will not so occupy the bed as to injure the growth and bloom of the Tulips, and the vivid scarlet flowers produced later will extend the attractive display of the bed for many weeks during the early summer months.

THAT "LITTLE GEM" CALLA.

T came in excellent condition, and was put into a small pot. I tried to take the best possible care of it, but as I did not know the method of culture was somewhat at a loss. I was careful to water it day by day, yet it showed no sign of appreciation of my care. As soon as the third leaf put forth the first would fade and die. Almost in despair I concluded a few weeks since to cast it aside. I had had it four months.

So I put it into a barrel that I had used for the preparation of manure tea. This barrel was filled nearly full of earth, stable and cow-pen ma-nure, and the whole was filled or saturated constantly with water. The water came nearly to the top of the Little crock the Gem was in. In a few days, to my surprise and pleasure, it began to put forth new leaves rapidly, without dropping the old ones. I have taken the crock out of the barrel and have put it into a saucer that is kept filled with water.

I now hope soon to see it full of blooms. Mrs. W. W. Royall. Princess Anne Co., Va., July 25, 1895.

Princess Anne Co., Va., July 25, 1895. [NOTE.-It is said that the Little Gem Calla blooms freely when the plants are several years old, and that the complaint of nonblooming which is so common is due to the impatience of the cultivator.-Eto.]



THE NEW TULIP POPPY. be depend- I now how

TREATMENT OF CACTUSES.

HOR soil for Cactuses I use the richest loam obtainable, making it light and porous with clear sand. About one part sand to two of loam is a good proportion. For the Cereus and Opuntia types a very little lime may be used. Care is needed here, as too much is worse than none. Most soils contain a sufficient quantity without any addition. Use small pots. Cactuses require but little soil. Thorough drainage is very important. Potsherds, broken brick and crushed charcoal are all excellent for this purpose, and the pots should be filled from one-fourth to one-half their depth according to size and condition of plants, etc. A little finely pulverized charcoal may be advantageously mixed with the soil. It helps to keep the soil sweet and wholesome, and adds depth of color to the flowers and spines. When making growth Cactuses require a high temperature and will bear considerable water. When dormant they should be kept quite dry. They may be wintered in any frost-proof room, but must have light, and the more sun they have the better they will thrive. So long as the plants look plump and fresh in appearance water need not be given; but if the plants begin to shrivel or look dull in color then water. The Phyllocactuses and most of the slender growing varieties require slight waterings at times through the winter sea-Repotting is best done just beson. fore starting plants into growth. Most of the old soil may be shaken from the roots, and all dry, dead roots must be removed. Large plants seldom need repotting, but the top-soil may be removed and replaced by fresh. In case plants should become diseased, cut away all affected portions, and rub the cut parts with finely pulverized char-coal or slaked lime, after which keep rather dry for a time and they will usually recover. These few hints carefully followed contain all the necessary requirements for success in the culture of Cactuses. L. M. Freeman.

Woodbury Co., Iowa.

CACTUS EMORY .-- I have some fine large specimen plants of this Cactus, and bedded them out last summer. They grew very straight, and numerous "babies" sprang from the roots-downy little ones, so soft to the touch and pleasing to the eye. The large ones are about four feet high. Pleasanton, Cal. C. M. Lucas.

SWEET VIOLETS.

THERE is not a garden complete without these dainty darlings in some shady spot. They are so little trouble I wonder there is a woman with a large back yard at her command or a tiny one on a city street that does not grow them. One young girl who

yearns to have a bunch when her Charley comes, and knew she could not give fifty cents a dozen in December and



January, bought VIOLETS. a dozen of the Maria Louise plants well started in September. She found the four sides of a box, and put it over some rich, soft soil, planted them, and gathered a large basket of leaves to put around the plants when cold weather came. An old window sash fitted the top of the box, and she cut out from a thick bed comfortable squares to put over, according as the weather was severe. Just one thing was added to the outfit: wit enough to mind them at the right time. Sunny days the sash was off or raised, and one or more of the cloth thicknesses was put on at night. She picked several bunches in December and January besides having the sweet pleasure of pinning one on Charley's coat on Christmas day. She does not see why young girls cannot earn a little spending money even in a small back city yard. Sweet Violets never are out of fashion, and the market is never glutted. At least, let us have them in the garden.

Detroit, Mich. Sister Gracious.

ERYTHRONIUM IN MICHIGAN.-In this State the prevailing color of Dogtooth Violet is yellow, although there are white ones to be found on the banks of the Kalamazoo, well down toward Lake Michigan. They resemble the yellow species in all respects but size and color. They are smaller and pure white. It was my good fortune last spring to find two of the white ones. As they were the first of the species I had ever found I was well pleased. Nettie Williams.

Allegan, Mich., Aug. 6, 1895.

SPECIFIC FOR HEARTACHE.-Let me recommend the planting of seeds and the cultivation of flowers with your own hands as a specific for heartache. Kershaw Co., S. C. S. A. L.

SHADE FOR BEGONIAS.

CCASIONALLY we hear the complaint "My Begonias do not grow. The plants are well-rooted, and in good soil, but appear stunted, and the leaves, instead of showing a rich green color, are yellow and sickly. I wish to know what treatment to give them."

In many instances this stunted growth is due to giving the plants a sunny exposure. In the culture of Begonias there is more in the matter of situation than is generally supposed. A good, well-drained, porous soil, liberal applications of water and partial shade will produce luxuriant Begonias during the summer months, but neglect as to position will, of itself, often render other conditions unavailing. To

successful culture of Begonia Sandersonii. And what is true of this Begonia may be applied in a general way to all the species and varieties. Always remember a partial shade is the best situation for this class of plants. If this cannot be given failure often results.

FREESIAS.

LANT your Freesias early if you would have early flowers. It takes long months for them to bud and bloom, so they must be put in the soil early, or the flowers cannot be enjoyed until late in the spring. Make your first planting as early as July, then through August, September, October, and later if desired, and you will have a succession of bloom that will cheer you through the dark winter months. Allow seeds to ripen on some of the

impress this fact the Editor, some months ago, made the accompanying drawings for the Ladies' Home Companion. of Springfield, Ohio, in which they were published with notes, and to which paper he is indebted for their use in the



BEGONIA SANDERSONII IN SUN AND SHADE.

Figure 1 represents MAGAZINE. a plant of Begonia Sandersonii grown in the greenhouse where the sun had free access, and figure 2 a plant of the same age grown under glass shaded by a thin coat of whitewash. These plants were average specimens from two lots, each containing several hundred plants grown in the positions referred to. In figure 1 you will notice the leaves are small, and lack the vigor of the leaves shown in figure 2, while the sickly, yellowish-green color contrasted strikingly with that of the rich, glossy-green lustre of the plants grown in partial shade. Both plants received the same treatment regarding soil, watering, etc., and the only difference apparently was in the sunny and shaded situations. The illustrations, therefore, speak for themselves, and emphasize in a convincing manner the value of a partial shade for the most

easily transplanted from the seed-pan into pots, seeming not to mind the change in the seeming not to mind the change in the least. Freesias like rich, mellow soil and plenty of water and sunlight. When they are planted set them in the light, as they do not need to be put in the dark to form roots, as do other winter-blooming bulbs. Nor are they exhausted by blooming, but may be grown year after year, only requiring a season of rest. Nettie Williams. Allegan, Mich., Aug. 19, 1895.

PLUMBAGO COCCINEA.-My Plumbago coccinea has not put forth a side shoot. One leaf at a time grows slowly from the top until it has made a growth of about three inches during the year, and had one prolonged blossom spike it might be called, as it put forth its little florets until it had grown nine inches long. L. M. P.

Worcester Co., Mass., July 29, 1895.

stalks, plant

after a while

grass-like blades will

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PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS FOR WATER.

MONG the bulbs that came to me A one fall were several Paper White Narcissus, one of which I put in a bowl of pebbles and water. Two or three days after I was obliged to go away, and was detained three weeks. After I had been away ten or twelve days, my flower-loving Teddie, who had also been away, came home to find the water all dried out of the bowl and the bulb thrown out of the gravel by root growth. He adjusted the bulb, filled the bowl with water and set in a window at the northeast corner of the house, where it had no attention till I returned, and even then all it got was an occasional filling up of its bowl with water. Yet it gave me one very large cluster of beautiful snow white fragrant flowers early in December which lasted over two weeks. With proper care it might have given several clusters of bloom. I think those who are looking for something sure to bloom, regardless of care, environment or condition will be pleased with the Paper White Narcissus.

Virgie C. Moon.

Ponchatoula, La.

FAULT-FINDERS. - The reason 80 many find fault with the seedsmen is that they do not give the seeds time to germinate, and then they think the seeds are not good. Such people ought never to have a seed to germinate. In the spring of 1889 I planted a lot of Canna seed. I knew they were fresh, but for some reason they did not come up that year. The next season I hap-pened to look where I had sown the Canna seed when, lo! what should I see but fine healthy plants. All seeds are not mushroom sprouts. Do not condemn your seedsman until you have given the seeds a fair trial.

J. V. Staats.

New Brunswick, N. J.

My GREENHOUSE.-My greenhouse is twenty-two feet long and ten feet wide, and is heated with a brick flue running through one side and across one end. The past winter was unusually severe, but I kept the temperature at 60° at night, and did not sit up later than ten o'clock any night. The fire was banked at that time, and the next morning there was a good fire.

Mrs. V. M. Morse. Chattanooga, Tenn., June 17, 1885.

FLOWERS THAT BLOOM TO BLUSH UNSEEN.

DO not believe, like the poet Gray, that flowers are born to "blush unseen, and waste their fragrance on the desert air." Ah, no, dear friends, not a flower on earth is doomed to this. It is true the eye of man may never gaze upon the beauty of the desert Rose. and his sense of smell never be gratified by the fragrance from that Rose. yet are there not myriads of insects that revel in the beauty and fragrance of that desert flower? "Surely to them all that Rose is sweet." And yet, if not a creature wandered where that Rose is blooming, surely God would take delight in works his hands have made. Does not this fact teach us that nothing good in God's beautiful world is ever lost, no matter how trivial. A good act, a kind word, a pure thought, these are never lost. Though unknown and unappreciated by the world, God notes them and the recording angel writes them in the Book of Life to be read throughout the golden ages of eternity.

"Not one gem of purest ray serene Is planted in the deep to perish there; And not a flower on earth is born to blush unseen

And lose its fragrance on the desert air." Harford Co., Md. S. R. Johnson.

GIANT TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.-At a meeting of the California State Floral Society, on July 19, a member from San Francisco read a paper on Tuberous Begonias, their culture, propagagation, etc., and exhibited a large number of cut blooms of the new California Giant Tuberous Begonias. long table was covered with the lovely Latifolia, and nestling among it were giant double and single tuberous Begonias, of exquisite shades and tints, camelia - flowered, pæony - flowered, semi-double and single. It was like fairy land. Such magnificent specimens were never seen before, and many were the expressions of delight at beholding their exquisite beauty. Some measured five inches across. The production of the double sorts was accomflowers with pollen from the single flowers with pollen from the single flowers, and it takes four years to per-fect the process. Some European va-rieties were exhibited, but the Cali-fornia Giants were the largest. Mrs. M. G. Walker.

Alameda Co., Cal., July 21, 1895.

A POPPY BED.

I F you have but little time or strength to attend to flowers why not have a Poppy bed? Give them a rich, mellow soil, work it up well in the fall, and after it has become too cold for germination to begin sow your seeds. If you wish a circular bed sow the



taller sorts for the center, then the shorter ones, and last of all the dainty little rosebuds for a This border. will make a bed will be that bright and pretty, and give but little trouble. One might sow a tall variety, a bright scarlet. for center, a then a row of variegated, each petal part scar-

let and part DANEBROG POPPY. white; then white tipped scarlet; then pure white. This bed might have a border of Shirley Poppies, scarlet whitemargined. These colors harmonize nicely, and a bed so arranged would be odd and attractive. Poppies are pretty in a border bed, either mixed colors or a mass of one variety. In no way are they anything but beautiful. It is possible to have a lovely display of Poppies with almost no trouble at all, by giving them a corner to themselves and allowing them to "run business" to please their fancy

Nettie Williams. Allegan, Mich., July 15, 1895.

[Note.—It is not necessary to wait till late autumn to sow seeds of Poppies. The best time to sow them is September and early October, so that the plants may get a good start before cold weather sets in Larkspur, Calliopsis, Nemophila and many other annuals do much better and bloom earlier also if sown in early autumn.—En.]

ROOTING GLOXINIAS.—I root Gloxinias from leaves in water. Cut the stem off square with a sharp knife and place in a small bottle of water. When rooted take the leaf out and pot in good soil. Let it remain so for four weeks, then cut the leaf off at the surface of the ground. In a month after this new leaves will issue from the little tuber.

Mrs. W. E.

Hampshire Co., Mass., June 28, 1895.

SOME CHOICE PLANTS.

L AST summer I had the pleasure of receiving from the Editor a box of choice plants which grew and flourished under my care and passed the winter in my cellar-pit, and with the coming of spring started into new growth. Among these is a Manettia vine (Manetttia cordifolia) which covers a window. It is growing vigorously, and is full of buds ready to burst into bloom. This is a lovely vine, with fine wiry stems and beautiful leaves.

A blue Lobelia has grown and grown until it quite covers the top of a six-

inch pot, and droops over the sides. This has bloomed continuously all summer. It has been a mass of the purest blue, and has been greatly admired. One lady remarked "It is the finest blue I ever saw."

Growing in a pot near the blue Lobelia, and

blooming apace with it, LOBELIA. and forming an admirable contrast, is a fine Cuphea tricolor. This is the finest Cuphea that I have ever seen, and I am more than pleased with these plants.

I must mention one more plant in this collection which is exceedingly fine and presents a most striking appearance. This is a Pennyroyalscented Geranium. The plant is over two feet tall, and proportionately broad. The beautiful leaves are large, lobed and showy, and soft as a Gnaphalium leaf, with a true Pennyroyal scent. The flowers are small and insignificant, so I pinch them off as soon as they appear. These plants are to me a constant reminder of their kind donor, to whom my thoughts revert with deepest thanks. Uhima.

with deepest thanks. Uhlma Riverside, W. Va., July 22, 1895.

OXALIS CERNUA.—I wish to speak of Oxalis cernua, or Buttercup Oxalis, as a winter-blooming plant. The leaves are three-lobed, light green, sprinkled with dark red, flowers a lovely bright canary yellow, borne in clusters on stems about eight inches long. Why it is not more generally known is a mystery, as I have found it one of the most satisfactory of plants for winter-blooming, and admired by all who see it. One bulb produces several more. Mrs. E. Voss.

Lawrence Co., Ind., Apr. 9, 1895.



MAGAZINE GARDENS.

"T DON'T care what the books say," said my neighbor. "They can't know it all, and I don't want to have nicer flowers than my mother had, and she never read a floral

magazine in her life." Her garden was full of old fashioned things, and there were beds bordered with clean shells, and Sweet Peas growing on old brush that stuck out all ways of a Sunday, and somehow the whole establishment looked run down, like the old fashioned house with its small panes of glass and mossy shingles. But in the next block lives Mr. Wideawake, and one glance shows he takes the Florals, and is not satisfied unless he runs his gardens according to new ideas, and these keep up his interest, even though he often "makes a mess of it" or a dead failure, but these are quietly put on the manure pile, and he's "up, and at it" again. One bed he has filled with the old Roses, standard and these are nicely pruned, and he keeps the soil rich with bone dust and soot. His Sweet Peas enjoy themselves clinging to woven wire, in-stead of trying to fasten He to strings. has put Cannas in his circular lawn bed, instead of scarlet Geraniums that all his neighbors still cling to. He often puts his cigar money into something new in the way of shrubs or plants that he reads about in the "Florals," and, as he says, "It does me and all the neighborhood ten times more good." Let's subscribe for one floral magazine at least, and two are better. Find out what other

gardeners are doing, and adopt some of the good suggestions.

Detroit, Mich. Sister Gracious.

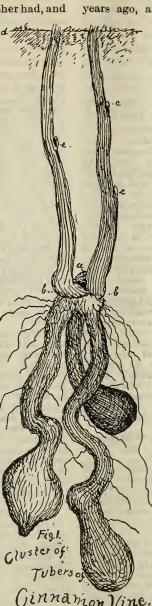
ABOUT CINNAMON VINE.

SUBSCRIBER enquires about the Cinnamon vine, stating that she ordered a root from a florist two years ago, and at the same time a

neighbor obtained one from another dealer. Her's proved to be a small "bulblet" and made a diminutive growth, while her neighbor's was a long tuber, and produced a blooming vine. She wants to know what caused the difference or how these varied results occurred.

To explain the matter the Editor has secured specimens of the tubers of a large plant, and also a vine bearing the small tubers or "bulblets," and drawings of both kinds of tubers are herewith given. The large tubers grow deep in the ground, and are mostly from six to eight inches in length. In the drawing, figure 1, a represents the crown of the cluster. Around this crown the basal stems issue, as shown at b, b. These are white, thick and fleshy, and have latent buds, as seen at c, c, c. When these stems reach the surface of the ground, d, they contract into slender, wiry vines, bearing the graceful, glossy leaves, mostly in opposites. Now, it is at the base of the further leaves that the "bulblets" or small tubers are produced, and the drawings show the various stages noticeable in their progress. Figure 2, e, e, shows the thickknee-like leafening, stems in the first stage of tuber development. In a short time the tumor-like growth has devel-oped till it assumes the Ginnamon Vine. form indicated at f, fig-

berosities develop "eyes" or buds, as seen at g, g, g, figure 4, and sometimes the development has progressed till a little leaflet upon a delicate stem issues

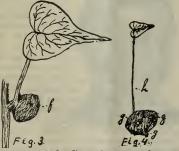


from it, as seen at h. The extremity of the vine bearing many bulblets sometimes diminishes in growth till the entire substance seems consumed



in an effort to produce these littletubers, as you will notice in

figure 5, where the leaves are mere rudiments, not as large as the leaflets thrown up by the tubers. This entire method of reproduction is interesting to study, but the enquirer will hardly think it so interesting to have the little



tubers palmed off as plants at the same price as the larger, older tubers represented in figure 1. It might be added that in loose, mellow soil the large tubers are straight and gradually increase in thickness toward the base. The

gnarled appearance of those in the drawing was caused by obstructions, as clods and stones, which they met with in their downward growth. They grow very deep in the ground, mostly below the frost line in moderate climates, and are consequent-



FIG. 5.

ly of 'the most hardy character. The vines are chiefly valued for their foliage. It is seldom that a blooming plant is found. When found, however, the flowers are small and inconspicuous, but have a delightful cinnamonlike odor, from which the common name, Cinnamon Vine, is derived.

AGERATUM FOR WINTER-BLOOM-ING.—If you want a steady bloomer for winter get an Ageratum. It never stops blooming, and it is so bright and fresh looking. But look out that you give it plenty of water, for it is like a fish—can't live without water.

New Douglas, Ill. Mrs. Bucknell.

NASTURTIONS.

HAVE always allowed the vining L Nasturtions, which I prefer because they furnish more flowers for the same number of plants, to trail bed instead of training over the them up. They need considerable sun to bloom well, and when allowed to grow in this way the foliage does not. scorch and burn, but remains fresh and green. Be generous with the flowers. The more you pick them, the more you will have, and yet they will manage to form and ripen seeds. Just before frost part the vines and you will find seeds on the ground. Gather and spread them out in a cool place to dry. If kept too warm they sometimes sprout or rot. I think no annual yields so much pleasure or so many flowers for so small an amount of time and labor as the Nasturtion. Lide.

Iola, Kan., Aug. 14, 1895.

MANETTIA BICOLOR.-TO succeed with this plant pot it in tolerably rich, well-drained soil, composed of equal parts of sand, loam, leaf-mold and wellrotted manure. Place where it will be shaded from the hot noonday sun. Give plenty of water, especially during very warm weather. Apply liquid When it has manure twice a week. grown to a suitable length pinch back, and it will form buds. Another very important item—protect from severe storms of wind and rain. When so exposed the leaves turn black and die. Aphis sometimes infests the plant, but tobacco tea will eradicate the pest. It is said to be good for winter-blooming. Will those who have tried it as such please report results?

Emmet L. Hedgecock. Davidson Co., N. C.

DAISIES.—I am surprised that the Daisy (Bellis perennis) is so little grown. Two years ago two packets of seeds, white and red, were sown, and the next spring they were parted and replanted, and formed a beautiful border twelve yards long. They were full of flowers till frost came. Slightly covered they lived through the winter in this severe climate, made again a beautiful bordering, and could now be divided so as to form a line of green, white and red a hundred feet long. With very little care they are perennial. E. T. Chambers.

Quebec, Can., July 31, 1895.

DON'T.

DON'T wait until December to order bulbs for winter blooming. If you do the very things you have set your heart on will probably be gone, and in any event it will be late midwinter before your bulbs bloom.

Don't try to flower your bulbs in water. The Chinese Sacred Lily is an exception. It is really finer in water than in earth. Many of the Holland bulbs will flower in water, but the blooms are so much smaller and thinner that it does not pay to keep the plants on a water diet.

Don't be afraid to leave your pots in the cellar after planting the bulbs. Nature's plan is to start root growth with this class of plants before leaf growth, and in the dark at that. A six, eight or ten weeks' stay won't hurt your bulbs. When the white roots peep out at the drainage hole you can bring the plants to the light, but not before.

Don't deluge with water while in the cellar. Evaporation is slow in the dark, and dormant. Water only when the soil gets dry. If watered well when potted no other watering may be necessary until brought to the light.

the soli gets dry. If watered well when potted no other watering may be necessary until brought to the light. Don't bring your bulbs straight from the dark cellar to the sunniest window in the house. This is a common cause of bulbs blasting their flower spike. It is even a more frequent cause of the annoying "wedging" of the flower spike, the flowers sticking in the throat of the bulb, and none but the topmost blooms ever expanding. Put the recently brought up bulbs in a back window on an under shelf where they can develop slowly; and when the buds have once pushed out beyond the bulb, then bring to the light.

Don't let faded flowers wither on the plant. It is unsightly. Besides, if the bulb does not waste its strength developing seed other spikes of bloom are usually formed. These, while not as large as the first spikes, are always appreciated. Lora S. LaMance.

McDonald Co., Mo., July 26, 1895.

CACTUSES.—And still my Cactuses do not bloom. They grow and look so nice, yet lack the bloom. But I would not do without them, odd and prickly as some of them are. E. H. C.

McLean Co., Ill., Aug. 5, 1895.

MRS. MARY D. WELLCOME.

THERE was genuine sadness in my heart a few days ago as I read in a floral magazine the obituary notice of this dear sister. How many of us have been helped by her penned advice! She wrote almost exclusively of flowers and plants, and it was ever her aim to write clearly and truthfully. As you and I read her articles it has more than once been impressed on our minds that the writer was not a Christian in name alone. There was



ever an undercurrent that spoke of higher thought and deeperfeelings. It is a beautiful thing to live nobly, as did this sister; to feel that there is a land where flowers will spring and bloom eternally. As we tend our preflowers cious

MRS. M. D. WELLCOME. here there is often borne to us thoughts of that other home with its treasures and beauties. And offtimes we wonder if the flowers in that home will be like these of our earthly habitation. This and the question "Have flowers souls," are too deep for our human intellects, nor is there need that we should puzzle over these occult secrets. It is enough for us that these blossoms we tend with care inspire us with deep thoughts and feelings that we might otherwise never know. May we all meet the dear flower-loving sister who left us June 7, 1895, and with her enjoy the beautiful things in store for all who love Him, over there where no sorrow or suffering comes. Lina.

Lexington, Ill., July 31, 1895.

ACACIA LOPHANTHA FROM SEEDS.— Last spring I planted seeds of Acacia lophantha and kept them wet till the time usually allowed for their germination expired. Then I took them from the dirt, and they looked just the same as when planted. So I placed them in a dish of sand, and each morning covered them with hot water (first turning off the cold water), and I succeeded in raising fine plants from every seed. Mrs. J. B. Dodge.

Lincoln Co., Me., July 5, 1895.

FLOWERS FOR INVALIDS.

TNLESS one has experienced it, it is difficult to realize how much pleasure an invalid may derive from a small bouquet of fresh flowers. Even if convalescent and allowed to look at books, pictures, etc., or the more fatiguing privilege of conversation, one wearies of them all, indeed even of delightful music at times; but flowers, those beautiful, silent messengers, are a continual feast of enjoyment. In summer it is a simple matter to find abundance of beautiful foliage and delicate, lovely blossoms for missionary purposes, but in winter, and particu-larly in a climate where the thermom-eter drops to 40° below zero occasionally, flowers are by no means remarka-able for their prefusion. Yet to a true lover of floriculture, there is no keener pleasure than that of giving generously of their beautiful treasures, and not to possess any for missionary work is a deprivation, indeed. However, half a dozen pots of plants may so easily be protected from cold that with a little care no one need be without flowers all winter.

Artemisia or Sweet Fern is a lovely

foliage plant, and so delicately fragrant that it could not be objectionable to anyone. Sow a few of the seeds in two pots or tomato tins, keep the soil moist, and in a month or two they will be masses of



they will be masses of <u>weet FEEN</u>. delicate feathery green. Sow another pot or two with the Little Gem Sweet Alyssum, or plant it around the edge of a large pot containing another plant. The effect will seon be a beautiful mass of green, and tiny sprays of sweet white blossoms. In another pot or basket place a good plant of Crassula cordata. It is an exquisite thing for bouquets, large panicles of fairy-like, rosy-white flowers crowning every stem. In summer it is a handsome foliage plant; in winter it is a constant and prolific bloomer. As a basket plant it is eminently desirable, requiring scarcely any care, and being unusually hardy. Lastly buy a strong plant of the good old Achania malvaviscus. Its scarlet, upright, Fuchsia-like blossoms are very bright and pretty. It will bloom almost all the year round, and is as hardy and as indifferent to care as the Crassula. Two or three sprays of Sweet Alyssum, one or two panicles of Crassula, a couple of scarlet Achanias, and the ferny green of the Artemisia compose a really lovely little bouquet for a sick room.

Mrs. S. H. Snider. Napinka, Man., Aug. 12, 1895.

A BEGONIA PROTECTOR.

AY I give you a cute idea on the M care of Rex Begonias? You know how fussy they are. They can't stand sun, they can't stand a breeze, etc. Well, I had an old kitchen table. I nailed around this four-inch boards, which formed a receptacle for clean sand. At the four corners were placed upright pieces of thick lath, a half lath at each corner, then lath all around the top. To this frame-work I tacked new muslin, at sides, back and top, and a curtain for the front. I set the table at the north side of the house. Into this little greenhouse I set my pots of Rex Begonias on the wet sand, and there they have been all summer, and how nicely they have grown! I am quite proud of them. The damp sand has supplied the required moisture to the under side of the leaves, and the whole arrangement has seemed to be just what their natures needed. Anyone may grow them. But anyone may not grow them well, simply from the fact that they are so little understood. I have come to the conclusion an amateur may grow any kind of plant if they give it the proper care and culture. To do this study the plant. M. R. W.

Scott Co., Iowa, July 31, 1895.

Two PRETTY TUBS .-- I had a barrel sawed in half and nailed the tubs to posts after painting them nicely. I had just bought ten summer-blooming Gladiolus, and had some Ivy. I filled the tubs with nice rich dirt, then placed five Gladiolus in the center of each tub. and around the edge put the Ivy, then some Sweet Fern, Marigolds in mixture, Portulaca, Dusty Miller, Zinnias, and even Morning Glories. I cannot describe how beautiful they really are. Everyone who sees them admires these tubs, and there is no trouble keeping out grass, as there is in flower beds. This is an easy way for the busy flower-lover to raise them, and there is no trouble except to water and stake the taller flowers. L. O. S.

Mont. Co., Md., July 26, 1895.

VIRGINIA CREEPER AND POISON IVY.

MPELOPSIS or Virginia Creeper A is such a beautiful vine, and so useful for covering trees or trellis work, pillars or sides of houses, that it is but just to make the distinction plain between it and the Poison Ivy, so nearly allied to it.

The last named has only three leaflets, which are thin, light green and without gloss, while the veining is not conspicuous. The Ampelopsis has five leaflets with very prominent ribs and veins, and in color a bright glossy green, as if varnished. It turns to brilliant scarlet during the autumn months, and in rapidity of growth ex-ceeds all other vines. The height it attains and the density of its foliage,

FRUIT-BEARING SHRUBS.

F you have but a small space of ground and want both fruit and flowers why not plant a few fruit-bearing shrubs. The dwarf Juneberry, a native of Alaska, is quite new in most localities, having been grown in this country but a few years. Of course, it is perfectly hardy anywhere in the United States, which is greatly in its favor. It grows quickly, and bears fruit when quite small. In early spring, before the leaves start, it is completely covered with its lovely lit-tle blossoms. The fruit is purple when ripe, and about the size of a cherry. The bushes seldom, if ever, grow over six feet in height, so do not require much space.

The Buffalo Berry is another new



with the tenacity of clinging to whatever support it has, leaves it without a rival except the genuine old English

Ivy. With the description and engraving before them the unwary may not com-plain of poisoned hands. The least touch of the Poison Ivy irritates the flesh, while the Ampelopsis has no poisonous qualities whatever.

Mrs. G. T. Drennan.

Holmes Co, Miss.

Holmes Co, Miss. [NorE.—The illustrations herewith given were sketched by the Editor from life, and are fair representations. It will be noticed that the Poison Ivy has curved and drooping leaflets and the teeth along the margin are obtuse or blunt, while the leaves of the Vir-ginal creeper are rigid and flat, and the mar-ginal teeth are mucronate or have a spine-like tip. The leaves of Virginia Creeper often show only three leaflets, although the com-mon number is five as indicated in the draw-ing. Leaves of Poison Ivy also turn to a lovely red or scarlet color in autumn, so that is not a good distinction, though the color is not so lasting as that of Virginia Creeper. Another method of determining the plants is that the older vines of Poison Ivy are often covered with root-like, mossy fibers, while the vines of the Virginia Creeper are com-paratively naked.—ED.]



shrub-like tree, which sometimes attains a height of ten feet. The foliage is silvery white and the large clusters of berries of rich crimson form a charming combination. The fruit is best left on the tree until after a few autumn frosts, which sweeten them. They are fine used in any way, but especially so in jelly.

The Tree Cranberry is a very pretty shrub, growing about as high as a Lilac bush. It grows in an upright tree-like form, and produces bright red fruit in abundance. It is hardy anywhere.

Eleagnus logipes, a native of Japan, is a very desirable shrub. The small yellow blossoms are borne in great profusion in May, while the delicious red fruit is ripe the first of July. This shrub grows to a height of five or six feet, and bears quite young.

The dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry grows about four feet high and produces an enormous amount of fruit when only two or three years old. It

produces delicious fruit every year. Oregon. J. A. L.

A COMMON NATIVE VINE.

M^{R.} EDITOR:-I send you bloom and leaf of a native vine that grows here in bottom land. It has potato-like roots-several tubers along a



subterranean stem. Please give me the name of this vine through your MAGAZINE, as no person here has a name for it. It has seed-pods like small beans. I have never tried to grow it from seeds, but I have transplanted the tubers to my garden, where they do well, and throw up vines several feet in height. Mrs. M. A. Goss. Bryant, Mo., July 16, 1895.

Mo., July 16, 1895. [ANSWER.—The specimen leaf and flower cluster received proved to be of Apios tuberosa, a native vine that has been over-praised by many dealers who have offered the plants for sale, doubtless without a knowledge of the inferior decorative charac-ter of the vine. As the leaf and flower-cluster sent by the enquir-er did not fully represent the plant the Editorhad a vinetaken up from its native place upon up from its native place upon the bank of an adjacent stream, and the drawings were prepared from that. A, a, a represent the tubers as they are disposed along the subterranean stem. These tuthe subterranean stem. These tu-bers have "eyes" much like those of the Irish potato, and the vine can be readily propagated by di-vision. There are also buds along the subterranean stem as indi-cated in the drawing. *B* shows the compound leaf with small, linear stipules or appendages at c. It will be noticed the leaf-stem is greatly swelled or thick-ened at the base, and the leaflets have their entire stem enlarged, have their entire stem enlarged. The flower clusters are produced from the axils of the upper leaves, as at d, and the leaves droop, as represented, apparent-ly to give the flowers the benefit of light and sun. E represents a large zigzag flower cluster, the lower blossoms having faded and fellen. The flowers often and fallen. The flowers often fail to bear seeds, but a pod was found upon the specimen illustrated, and this is shown at h. illustrated, and this is shown ath. F represents an opening bud, and g a full-blown flower. This specimen was six feet or more in height, and grew where its roots could constantly draw abundant moisture from the soil. When well-grown the flowers are rather attractive in form and color, being of a pecul-iar brown. The plant is desirable in a large col-lection of vines, but there

well-grown the flowers are rather attractive in form and color, being of a peculiar brown. The plant is desirable in a large collection of vines, but there are so many other vines more beautiful in flower and foliage, and that bloom so much longer, that this plant is hardly worthy of general cultivation.-ED.]

CACTI.—Keep your Phyllocactus and Rhipsalis on a shelf by an east or south window, where they will grow all winter. Many other kinds must and will have rest, but if you see

one starting to grow bring it immediately to the light.

Mrs. M. A. Bucknell. New Douglass, Ill.

CAPE JASMINE.

HAVE been treated to a surprise. I had never seen a Cape Jasmine in bloom, but in some unaccountable way I had taken a prejudice against it, thinking it was a little inconspicuous thing. So, when a Southern corre-



spondent sent me a wee Cape Jasmine Τ did not enthuse. I put the plant in a tin can. and shoved it back on plant the stand to live or die as best suited it. It was watered regularly, but received no other attention. It was

pushed under the shelf half of the winter to make more room, and with warm weather was sunk in its pot in the ground to make less trouble. I had almost forgotten the little Cape Jasmine when one morning I saw nestled among the pretty, shining leaves a beautiful white flower, large and double, its shell-like petals as thick and heavy as though cut out of wax. Poor neglected flower! We lifted it at once, and carried it into the house, where its delicious fruity odor permeated the whole room. Day by day the bloom changed—first to an ivory white, then to a cream, then to a dull yellow, but the rich perfume lingered to the very last. We were proud enough of our Cape Jasmine, and when an accident snapped off the only advanced buds on the tree we all mourned. Always include a few pot shrubs in your collection. They give dignity and tone to smaller, more ephemeral plants, are capable of withstanding great hardships, and the most of them are very Lora S. LaMance. beautiful.

McDonald Co., Mo., July 22, 1895.

BUSH MORNING GLORY .- This plant grows in eastern Colorado and Nebraska, and is called by residents there "Indian Bread Fruit," from the fact that the Indians used to roast and eat the huge root, which is said to be nu-tritious. L. P. tritious.

Ward, Colorado.

TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.

HIS unique and beautiful wild L wood flower, sometimes called Woods Lily, is a member of the Lily family of North America. It is a most noble and handsome plant, and is sufficiently attractive for and well deserving of almost any situation in the flower border. It will grow and thrive among the shrubbery, and flourishes best in the shade, requiring a light, moist, rich soil. A clump of these charming flowers grow in my shrub-bery border. They are striking to a remarkable degree, and exceedingly attractive. They send up a slender, naked stem which grows from ten to fifteen inches high, and is "terminated by three quote bread pointed heauti by three, ovate, broad, pointed, beautifully netted-veined leaves." From the junction of these leaves the flower-stem grows and is from two to three inches long. The three handsome obovate petals are two or two and a-half inches long. They are very much larger than the three green sepals. This chaste and lovely flower is superlatively white, and sits in stately elegance above the crown of three green leaves. The flowers, which bloom in the early summer, change to rose-color with age. This flower is one of the most singular and beautiful of our native plants, and is eminently adapted for border culture and decoration. Uhlma.

Riverside, W. Va., July 16, 1895.

CALENDULA.-I am not especially fond of yellow flowers, yet I always leave one special corner in my garden for a bed of Calendula, commonly called Boston Marigold. They seed themselves, are no trouble, and blos-som through the summer and late into the fall, and near the salt water they will blossom until Thanksgiving.

J. H. Crossmon.

Worcester Co., Mass.

Note-Calendulas are among the latest blooming of annuals and rival the hardiest Chrysanthemums. Indeed they seem to en-joy frost. If started in summer and grown in pots they bloom well in a cool room throughout the winter.--ED.]

CULLING GERANIUM BUDS.-If you have a Geranium that is double just pick out most of the buds, leaving only three or four and see what nice, large blossoms you will have. If your plant is small it will be much better for the plant to have some of the buds removed. Mrs. W. E.

Hampshire Co., Mass., June 28, 1695.

ABOUT VERBENAS.

A LL flower-lovers know the beauty of Verbenas, but did any of your readers ever try to winter them in a cold room? Those who have tried wintering them in a warm place know how quickly they become covered with

aphis, but in a cold place insects do not them. molest Last fall I gathered slips from a bed of different varieties of Verbenas, rooted them in wet sand in a sunny window, and when roots formed potted and them, and put them in a cold



VERBENA

room, where, in moderate winters it does not freeze. But last winter, being very cold, they were frozen quite hard a number of times, and as I expected they would die, I did not take any pains about thawing them. In a few weeks they completely recovered, and one would not know they had ever been frozen. In April they were covered with buds and blossoms. At present, August 12th, they are growing in my garden, and make a bed which for beauty of color cannot be excelled.

Aunt Fanny. Penobscot Co., Me., July 12, 1895.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.—Last July I planted some Ornamental Gourd seeds. They came up and grew and grew! I am afraid to say how many yards of wire fence they covered, and the green foliage, yellow blooms and white fruit lasted till frosts and were much admired. Then the gourds were gathered, and my little girl played with them half the winter, when they were finally used to decorate the church at Christmas. Mrs. Ollie Wood.

Cinnaminson, N. J., May 11, 1895.

NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS.—This is a very beautiful plant either for the garden or window. The flowers of mine were the color of the sky, and so numerous as to almost conceal the foliage, which is fern-like and very delicate. It is one of the best plants I ever cultivated. Aunt Fanny.

Penobscot Co., Me., Aug. 12, 1895.

EXPERIENCE WITH ROSES.

S IX weeks ago, on the twenty-fourth of June, I planted twenty-five ever-blooming Roses received by mail.

"Do you expect them to bloom this summer?" I was asked.

"I expect them to bloom in six weeks," I answered.

Five weeks from the time of planting two, Charles Legrady and Marie Guillot, were in bloom. To-day, just six weeks from the day they were planted, four others, Aurora, La Phœnix, Mad. Elie Lambert and Monseur Furtado, have each a rose open. All but four or five of the others are budded, The Queen, Catharine Mermet and Champion of the World closely following those already in bloom. Of course the plants are small, and for a time will not give more than two or three roses at once, but I expect a constant succession from now until after hard frosts. Out of twenty-five Roses planted I lost but one, though the weather was warm and dry at the time of planting. I left the selection of varieties to the florist, stating only that I wished everblooming Roses for out-door planting.

S. C.

Orange Co., Ind., Aug. 9, 1895.

RooTING PELARGONIUMS.—I find from experience that old, thoroughly decomposed manure is better than sand for rooting Pelargoniums. I mix a small quantity of sand with the manure, and insert the slips when I trim the old plants in August. I keep them moderately wet and in a sunny window, and by spring they are fine blooming plants without being removed from the pot where they were rooted. I have good success rooting other plants in the same way. I had tried to root Lemon Verbena a number of times, but always failed until I took a cutting of half-ripened wood and planted in the above named compost, and I now have a plant growing thriftily. Mrs. Anna Davis.

Portland, Ore., Apr. 5, 1895.

WINTERING WATER HYACINTH.—I saved three plants of Water Hyacinth last winter by potting them in earth in the autumn and keeping them with my window plants. Early in spring they were placed in a pail half filled with wood-dust and charcoal. Although exposed to the sun, and in a healthy condition they have not yet bloomed. L. M. P.

Worcester Co., Mass., July 31, 1895.

ENSLENIA ALBIDA.

RECENTLY a little box came by mail to the Editor, and to show the many readers of the MAGAZINE its contents the sketches on this page were made. The most prominent object was the large green seed-pod, while the graceful leaf (a) and spray of bloom (b) were tucked in about it. A note from the Kentucky sister who sent it stated that it was from a native vine, which grew six feet or more in height. The plant was at once classified as a member of the Milk-weed family, and a microscopic examination of the little flower revealed the following facts:

Calyx segments (e) five, small, green, pubescent; corolla lobes (/) five, lance-ovate, whitish, erect;

appendages (g)five, membranaceous, with two awn-like projections as indicated. Crown proper in five divisions, one of which is rep-resented at h. These bear the pollen masses, one of which is represented much enlarged at j, and to-gether they gether surround and the enclose the pistil, i, with its two-parted stigma, as shown.

All these points, together with the twining character of

the plant, its opposite, cordate leaves, corymbous inflorescence, and smooth, cylindraceous follicles or seed-pods pointed out its botanical name as Enslenia albida. It is a near relative of Gonolobus obliquus, which was figured and described in the MAGAZINE some months ago, and it is included in the same order with Asclepias, Stephanotis, Hoya and Stapelia. Only a chance bloom becomes fertilized and bears seeds, as will be noticed by reference to the drawing. The little stem (c) shows by its projections where numerous flowers were produced, but only one follicle (d) developed. The angle or crook in the stem which you will observe is characteristic of many Asclepiads. This is not a showy vine, but graceful in foliage, and attractive enough to awaken an interest when found growing in its native haunts.

TO GIVE AWAY.

NE morning I received, nicely done up in moss, a Water Hyacinth. It was a queer looking thing with its one leaf and the pod at the base, so I stuck the end down in a Hyacinth' glass filled with water. The sunny window warmed it to gratitude. and in a week the glass was crowded. The whole outfit could be easily moved into a small glass preserve dish, then a larger one, and as utensils failed I began to cut off the bits and give away. When the warm spring days came a tub was sunk to the brim in the garden, a peck of manure placed in the bottom, soft meadow soil on top, then

water carefully poured in, and the queer plant was added. It floated around for a few days to what see kind of a pond this Eviwas. dently satisfied, it sent down those queer, feathery, purplish roots, and one summer morn there were fine sprays of the exquisitely

ENSLENIA ALBIDA.

colored flowers. All the neighbors, far and near, came in to admire and envy. Next season be sure to have a Water Hyacinth. You will take a daily delight in it, and, best of all, there will be enough and to spare of the rapidly growing thing to share with all your friends. Sister Gracious.

Detroit, Mich.

ACACIA LOPHANTHA.—I have an Acacia lophantha that is two years old, and has been twice to the top of the room. Now it stands more than five feet high, and has several branches that are more than two feet long. It is budded, but has never been in bloom, so I cannot speak of the flowers. It is one of the most beautiful plants in my collection, and is the most admired. N. W.

Allegan, Mich., Aug. 6, 1895.

A WILDERNESS.

THE wild white Morning Glories are a-bloom now. From my window I can see them a-gleam on the hill-side where they grow among the rocks, and trail and clamber over them in rich luxuriance. And wild Roses spring from the rocks and breathe on the air sweetest perfume. The Iron weeds and Goldenrods brighten the high-ways and by-ways. The green bank next the river in front of my grounds appear as if a veil of fine white lace had been thrown over it. The wild Carrots have taken possession of the bank, and are more delicate and beautiful than I can tell. The tall, slender Moth Mullein bears its long spike of pretty white flowers, and from many a tall shrub or young tree the wild white Clematis waves her dreamy lace-like flowers. The Bignonias here are exceptionally fine. One has taken possession of an old, very tall peach tree, and completely enveloped it, and others grow rampant over the wild shrubs and trail down the bank, and great clusters of their trumpet-like flowers glow in the sunlight. Wild Multiflora Roses grow rank. Passion Vines have pre-empted a home in the wilderness. This is Passiflora incarnata, and all summer long this royal flower adorns the bank. Here, too, are the wild white Daisies. But the wild white Asters are at home here-the graceful, starry-eyed Asters; and the beautiful blue Bindweed, and the delicate little yellow Oxalis grow everywhere. A pink Perennial Pea was planted on the edge of a steep place in the bank years ago. Now it covers a great space and trails over the bank, and blooms wonderfully from spring until frost. In the spring or early summer this bank is a wilderness of Roses. All the old-time Roses which were discarded from my garden to make room for new varieties were planted down here, where they grow and bloom wonderfully well. There are white and pink and yellow Roses, and the dear old Sweet-briar makes the air rich with its delicious fragrance. Trees, too, are on the bank; Sumacs with their plume-like foliage and bunches of red berries, each one a picture in itself. Here the Plane tree, the Sycamore and the Locust are found, also Paw-paw bushes. Next the river the bank is fringed with swaying willows. Uhlma.

Riverside, W. Va., July 16, 1895.

FRITTILLARIA MELEAGRIS.

THIS is a beautiful, hardy, bulbous flower, bell-shaped in form, and of various shades from white to almost black, the intermediate shades being beautifully chequered with marks as shown in the accompanying engraving. The plants are from a foot to a foot and a-half in height, and the drooping flowers are borne in clusters at the



summit. The leaves appear early in spring, and are soon followed by the flower stems with their pendant blossoms. An English writer says:

"This beautiful plant in all its forms may be used with excellent effect by the tasteful gardener. It grows freely in grass not mown early, and is therefore admirable as a wild garden plant. Its various forms are among the most beautiful inhabitants of the hardy bulb garden, and tufts of the chequered or white-flowered are among the most graceful plants seen in English cottage gardens."

As this plant is rare in American gardens it will be a novelty to many. The bulbs should be secured and planted in autumn, and a clump of them may be more satisfactory than some of the better known and more costly bulbs.

MEXICAN PRIMROSE.—I am not greatly pleased with this flower. A friend had one that bloomed well in winter, and she shared with me. I planted mine in a vase, and all through the spring it was covered with flowers, but has had none since the warm days came. The flowers are beautiful, but the leaves are so insignificant that I took it out of the vase and potted it. I placed it in a corner, giving it a rest, hoping that it may bloom in the fall and winter. M. M.

Cincinnati, O., July 5, 1895.

CROCUSES FOR WINTER-BLOOMING.

AST winter was the first one that ever found me with a supply of winter-blooming bulbs. But I have resolved it shall not be the last, if I can possibly avoid it. Aside from the beauty of the blossoms there is an intense interest to the grower in watching the unfolding buds and speculating beforehand as to what the color will be, only to find you are mistaken. Oh, it is interesting, and well worth depriving yourself of some much cherished piece of dress or other ornament that the money may be invested in bulbs to beautify your rooms when winter's chilling blasts shake the windows and wail like demons through the keyholes of the doors.

Last September I ordered just a dozen Crocus bulbs for the sitting room window. They were mixed colors and cost but ten cents. The pleasure they gave was worth dollars—yes, actually dollars. I potted them at intervals, beginning in September, and they gave us a succession of blossoms for weeks. The colors were yellow, blue and white with striped effects. They are very regular in regard to their habit of sleeping and waking. You will enjoy watching them. I had one magnificent yellow Crocus that gave us no less than nine blossoms. It was a beauty, and the most showy one of the entire collection. It requires less light for Crocuses, I think, than for some other bulbs. On this account it is very satisfactory. Then, too, several bulbs may be grown in a quart can; this is another nice characteristic. My bulbs were of the common variety, but there is a variety known as the Giant-flowered that is much superior to the common kind, and much more expensive. It is best not to set the bulbs too deep in the soil, as deep planting has a ten-dency to lessen the supply of blossoms. They should have good soil and good drainage. It requires some time for the bulbs to become well rooted. Many over-look this important point, and by setting the pot in a lighted position encourage top growth, and so fail to have blossoms. With all requirements given them you need never fear a fail-

given them you need need need near fain-ure in growing Crocuses. Lina. McLean Co., III., Aug. 6, 1895. [NoTE.—Special care should be taken, as ad-vised, to have the bulbs well-rooted before bringing them to the window to bloom. Neglect of this will result in failure. Give them a rather cool temperature when you bring them to the light. A warm, dry atmos-phere will often cause the buds to blast.—ED.]

PAPER POSIES AND RAG ROSES.

HAVE just been reading the article _____ on paper flowers in the July MAG-AZINE, and I feel like saying "O, gracious, Sister Gracious, why didn't you write that before?" Here, too, in the language of Mrs. Partington, we are "misgusted" with paper flowers. Think of carrying paper flowers to church! Not long since I attended the funeral of a dear friend in a country church, where there was a wreath of paper roses, mostly bright red, with a few white and yellow ones, and some green leaves. It was fastened to a paper box, to represent a pillow, I sup-pose, and placed before the sacred desk near the casket. I was glad it was not on the casket. In the course of his remarks the pastor, being very much in earnest, brought his hand down to the desk with some force, and that paper offering toppled over. As he leaned forward and saw the floral pillow face downward on the floor of the chancel, the expression on his face said "that is the place for it." There was a very large bouquet of the same piece on a cabinet organ used. While the procession was forming for the cemetery these remarks were overheard in the porch: "They are larger and prettier than real flowers." An old gentleman inquired "Who fetched those rag Roses?" When told what they were he said "Paper, huh; I thought they were from the milliner shop." Next came some young ladies from the choir, and one whispered "Did you see that old lady sniff those paper flowers?" Another said "Yes, wasn't it laughable, and did you hear her say 'Ain't any smell to 'em.'" And I thought what a pity; why did they not put some snuff on them. M. D.

Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1895.

VINCA ROSEA.-Vinca rosea, which comes readily from seed, is very nice for winter-blooming. Perhaps all do not know that it is a species of Myrtle, and, in fact, just like blue Myrtle in foliage. It is of upright growth, however, and a plant two years old is something beautiful, with its glossy leaves and numerous flowers. Unless started early they do not bloom the Aunt Fanny. first year.

E. Newport, Me., Aug. 12, 1895.

[Note.—This Vinca blooms continuously, and is desirable for either bedding in summer or pot culture in winter. It likes heat and an upper shelf in the window suits it well. In a warm, sunny place and watered freely, it is satisfactory for winter-blooming.—ED.]

HELIOTROPE.

THE Heliotrope requires little more L care than is usually given the Verbena. Most people grow them as pot plants, and have no idea how rapidly they grow when bedded out, and given plenty of room. The flowers are larger and much more abundant than when grown in pots. They are sunloving plants and should never be grown in the shade. I find it pays best to root your slips one summer and



care for them over winter for the next summer's bloom. The slips started this spring will not be ready to bloom before the summer HELIOTROPE. is half over, while those that were rooted the latter part

of last summer will commence and bloom the whole summer through. Cut off the flower clusters as soon as they begin to fade, and cut back to the next point. They demand plenty of water, but it must not be on the leaves when the sun is shining, as they turn black and look as if scorched. I have a large box with a Tea Rose in it, in which I have been using soot as a fertilizer until the soil is almost black, and find I can root almost any kind of slip in that soil. I break off slips of half ripened wood, place in the soil, turn a glass tumbler tightly over them, and in about one week the little white roots begin to appear. I place some-thing under one side of the tumbler, and allow them to have the air gradually. Do not disturb the young plants for about three weeks, and then put them in thumb pots, and shift to larger ones as they fill these with roots. They must be kept moist all the time, as it will injure the tiny roots to allow them to dry out. It is said that they can be easily raised from seeds. I have never tried it, but know they would have to be started very early for the best results. Laura Jones.

Lincoln, Ky.

FREESIAS AND SPARAXIS.-Freesias are lovely in the window and delight-fully sweet. They bloomed nicely for me, and 1 am greatly pleased with them. A pot of Sparaxis bulbs developed their showy flowers, exhibiting odd and beautiful colors in a charming manner. They, too, are elegant win-dow flowers. Mrs. B. Bradley.

Barry Co., Mich.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

AST October I received a bulb of L. longiflorum. I potted and treated it according to directions, the same as L. Harrisii, and it grew and grew like Jack's Bean Stalk till it was taller than L. Harrisii that stood by its side, though not so stocky. It threw up one stalk, which, in April, was four feet high, and crowned with Lilies. We thought it as fine as L. Harrisii, which bloomed earlier. In May I turned it out, and planted the whole ball without disturbing the bulb or roots, planting the bulb ten inches deep, as our winters are severe, then put on a mulch of decayed leaves to keep it cool in summer, and left it for nature to take care of. Imagine my surprise the middle of June to see two stalks coming up beside the old one, which was yellow with age. Giving it no care I waited results. Now, July 25, the new stalks are about a foot above the mulch, each with one lily in full bloom. The buds measured ten inches before they opened. Is it not unusual for it to bloom in summer after being forced in winter, or did I not give it the proper treatment to develop the three stalks.

Mrs. A. M. Dunn. Livingston Co., N. Y., July 25, 1895.

Livingston Co., N. Y., July 25, 1895. [ANS.—It is not unusual for bulbs that have been forced to bloom in winter, then bedded out, to produce flowers again during summer or autumn. It is this tendency to early growth and development that causes the loss of many bedded bulbs that have been previ-ously used for winter-blooming. The tender growth made before winter weakens the bulbs so that they will not endure severe frosts. It is better to keep the bulbs in the pots in which they bloomed, withholding water to such an extent that they will remain dormant till autumn, say in October, then put them out.—En.] put them out.-ED.

A DAINTY BOUQUET.-Take a large cluster of Geraniums, surround it with good-sized Rose Geranium leaves, and at intervals place Nicotiana flowers, passing the stems through the openings in the leaves, so that the flowers rest If Nicotianas are upon the leaves. picked when fully opened and placed in water they will remain open several days. If possible, keep in a cool, shaded room. Lide.

Iola, Kan., Aug. 14, 1895.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.-I have three huge bushes of Nicotiana affinis, each bearing hundreds of fragrant blossoms -and that after blooming in the house all last winter. Mrs. J. J.

Cour d'Alene, Idaho, Aug. 15, 1895.

Park's Floral Magazine. CLARKIA ELEGANS.

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.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

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

BOSTON SMILAX.—Raise the plants from seeds. Sow them in June in a sheltered, slightly shaded bed outdoors, and let the plants remain in the bed till September, then pot them in three-inch pots and shift them into larger pots as they grow. The Smilax has a peculiar way of throwing up successively taller and stronger shoots. The first growth is diminutive, and the plant apparently becomes dormant. Then a new shoot appears which grows higher and is more vigorous. In a little while another still more robust shoot appears, and in this way the plant continues till vines from five to six feet are produced. Spring seedlings will make handsome trellis vines or strings for cutting the following winter.

CLERODENDRON BALFOURI.—This is a deciduous twining plant requiring considerable heat. In summer, while growing and blooming it needs a warm temperature. Toward winter withhold water till the leaves begin to wilt, then moisten the soil and allow the drying process to be repeated. The leaves will soon turn yellow and drop off, and in this condition the plant should be wintered, the winter temperature being about 55°. Keep the soil barely moist during winter, simply enough tokeep the roots firm. The plants thrive in a compost of leaf-mould, garden loam, decayed manure and sand, equal parts. A FLORAL sister sends the Editor a handsome pressed specimen of Clarkia elegans requesting him to name the plant through the MAGAZINE. The accompanying sketch was made from the branch, so that those who



have similar blooming plants may readily determine the name. The plant belongs to the family of the Evening Primrose, and like the common species of Cenothera each flower is subtended by a leaf-like bract, and the seed-pod forms the stem of the flower. Both these points are fairly indicated in the sketch.

TIGRIDIAS.—Bulbs of these should be lifted in the fall, dried off, and kept free from frost. As they are liable to dry too much and lose their vitality if kept in a warm dry atmosphere some persons recommend storing them in close tin or glass vessels. They are not as hardy as Gladiolus, but may be left out-doors where the soil is well-drained, in a climate where frost does not penetrate to an appreciable depth.

POMEGRANATE.—This is a deciduous flowering shrub, hardy in the South, but grown as a house plant at the North. The flowers are scarlet, followed by large, handsome fruit. Most persons grow the plant in a pail or tub in the yard or on the lawn, and place it in the cellar over winter. Water freely in summer, but sparingly in winter.

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Lilium Harrist.

THE BERMUDA EASTER LILY.

ILIUM HARRISII, generally known as Bermuda Easter Lily, is perhaps the most exquisite in color, delicacy and perfume, as well as showy in appearance of all the window plants grown from bulbs. And more-it is one of the surest to bloom. You never fail with it if you secure the bulbs early, good blooming-size bulbs, pot them two inches beneath the surface, using rich, porous, well-drained soil and six-inch or seven-inch pots, and allowing them sufficient time to de-velop. Like Freesias they require about five months to come into bloom after the bulbs are potted. Always firm the soil well after filling it in, and water thoroughly, then set the pots in

a dark closet, where it will be warm enough to develop the roots. Darkness is not absolutely necessary in starting either Lilies or Freesias, but it is not objectionable. In the course of a month or six weeks they may be brought to the window where they are to develop. Keep the soil constantly moist, and provide a rather cool, even, moist temperature, if possible. An east window suits them When in full well.

bloom, however, do not expose them to direct sunlight, as that will shorten their blooming period. The engraving herewith given is rather more life-like than those which appear in florist's Catalogues, most of which show more leaves and flowers than are naturally produced.

HARDY BULES.—Remember that Autumn is the season in which to buy and plant the hardy bulbs, such as Hyacinths. Tulips, Crocuses, Narcissus, and a host of other early Spring-blooming bulbs. Get the florists' Catalogues in which these flowers are described, and make out your list early, while the bulbs advertised may be obtained. A few dollars expended now in choice hardy bulbs will be a source of lasting pleasure and satisfaction, as they will endure much neglect and live and bloom for many years.

THE TURK'S CAP LILY.

O NE of our most beautiful native Lilies, found in abundance in the swamps of New Jersey and adjacent States is Lilium superbum, commonly known as Turk's Cap Lily. The flowers are not large, but the petals recurve gracefully, and are a showy orange-scarlet with distinct dark spots. They are produced in whorls, are of drooping habit, and develop during July and August. The plants are usually from two to three feet high, but under favorable conditions attain a much greater height. While waiting for a train at Monmouth Junction, N.J., recently, the Editor secured a specimen in an adjacent swamp which supported twenty-three well-developed flowers and some opening buds, and measured



fine summer-blooming flowers should not omit it from their list.

WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS.-Do not fail to get your winter-blooming plants and start them this month. Many florists prepare plants and offer them in autumn expressly for blooming in the window in winter. These are usually of varieties that have been found specially suited for yielding flowers during the winter months, and are far superi-or to the common Geraniums and house plants usually found in window collections, most of which are useful only for foliage. But do not delay ordering and repotting. The plants ought to be well established in three and a-half inch or four-inch pots by the time cold weather comes, so that their only effort will be to produce their bloom when wanted.

HYACINTHS.

O^F all hardy bulbs the Hyacinths should occupy the first place, not only because they are the earliest of showy, fragrant spring flowers, but because of their hardiness and ease of culture. Planted out in October they endure the most severe winter without injury, and are ready to push their elegant, graceful spikes of bloom above the soil almost before the snow is gone



in the spring. They make a lovely bed when grouped together, and make the air redolent with their sweet perfume. Set the bulbs six inches apart, and three inches deep, and after planting cover the bed with a coat of stable lit-

ter. If this is left on in the spring the bulbs will bloom later, but the flowers will be finer and not so liable to be injured by severe frosts.

But while Hyacinths are unequalled for out-door culture, they are just as useful for the winter garden. The bulbs will bloom either in glasses of water or in pots of earth, and never fail, even under the most ordinary culture. Use glasses designed expressly for their culture, and let the water barely touch the base of the bulb. A lump of charcoal placed in the water will keep it pure. After placing the bulb set the glass in a dark, rather warm place till roots develop, which will be in three or four weeks, then bring to the light gradually, just as you wish the bulbs to bloom. The flowers will develop in from two to four weeks after the glasses are brought out.

Culture in pots is not unlike that in glasses. Set the bulbs so that the crown will protrude above the soil, and press the soil firmly about them. After watering set the pots in a dark closet till roots form, then bring gradually to the light. The single Hyacinths are rather more desirable than the double varieties, as their bells are more graceful in form and mostly develop perfectly. They are also more reliable for house culture, and bloom earlier. Good bulbs of choice named varieties, both single and double, may now be obtained of florists, however, at such low prices that it would seem inexcusable for the flower-lover to neglect the culture of Hyacinths, either form, whether in the house or garden; and as the time

for buying and planting is in the autumn it is hoped that all who read these lines will profit by them and secure a few bulbs in season. They will certainly never regret it.

CLARKIA.—Mrs. High, of Bucks county, Pa., and many others send specimens of Clarkia for name. In another column I have made a drawing of one of the branches which I hope will enable all who have the plant to identify it. Clarkia elegans is an annual, free-blooming and showy, and easily raised from seeds. It is a great favorite in England where the sky is more clouded than in America. It likes a rather cool temperature, and is sometimes injured by the hot sun.

AGAPANTHUS.—To have this plant do well give the roots plenty of room. A large keg or pail is better than a pot, as the strong growth of the roots sometimes breaks an earthen vessel. Give a partial shade and an abundance of water during the summer. In winter keep the soil moist, but not wet. In a large vessel the plant becomes an immense clump, and produces a grand display of the large blue-flowered umbels during the season.

BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS. — This plant is hardy in the South, but should be kept in a dry cellar or frost-proof room, sparingly watered in winter. Grow it in a large pail or keg, which may be sunk in the ground in a sunny place in summer. Water freely during the growing period. The plants bloom freely in summer, and the large, pendant, fragrant, lavender-white blooms are always much admired.

TULIPS AND POPPIES.—Sow a mixture of Poppy seeds over your Tulip bed in September or October. In the spring after the Tulip flowers fade the Poppies will continue the display. Do not remove the foliage of Tulips till it turns yellow. If you do the bulbs will be injured and the flowers the next season will be inferior.

BLACK FLY.—Black plant lice or thrips are often called Black Fly, because a number of the insects have wings. They are easily eradicated by fumigation, by syringing with soap suds, or by scattering tobacco stems freely over and about the plants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:--I notice "Sophie" of Minnesota writes that Hepaticas grow wherever the Sugar Maple grows. That is true. In the old Sugar Maple orchards of Vermont I used to Sugar Maple orchards of Vermont 1 used to search among the matting leaves for the first Hepatica. We called them April Violets. But the Hepatica is not a foster child of the Maple tree, as it grows as freely in the Oak forests of Iowa as on the sunny hills of Ver-mont. Dube the Low but the Mande Meredith.

forests of Iowa as on the sunny hills of Ver-mont. Maude Meredith. Dubuque, Iowa, July 16, 1895. Mr. Park:-A tornado has visited our little town and laid it waste. Our home is the pic-ture of desolation. Nearly all of the fruit trees are destroyed, the house, barn and other buildings badly damaged, and nearly all my pet plants are destroyed. Those you sent me last are all gone but two or three that I fished out of a pile of rubbish. Not a sign of a pot remains. I had quite a large number of fine Fuchsias, and nothing can be found of them but two sticks. Yet I feel we ought not to complain, for our lives have all been spared, while some of our neighbors are dead, and some badly hurt. Mrs. W. Stoney. Cherry Hill, N. J., July 16, 1895. From California.-Mr. Park: The Dollar Collection of plants came on the eleventh instant, in very fine condition. I consider the plants fully equal in quality and size to any of the higher priced plants. J. B.P. Alameda Co., Cal., June 13, 1895. Success with Seeds.-Mr. Park: My plants from seeds purchased of you have done re-markably well, especially Generias, Tydeas and Achimenes. Gesneria seeds sown April 16th are now in their fifth leaf, and are strong and healthy-looking. They are grown in a

lêth are now in their fifth leaf, and are strong and healthy-looking. They are grown in a common window. Mrs. C. L. Avery. Elk Co., Pa., July 5, 1895.

QUESTIONS.

Pæony Seed .- How long does it take Pæony

Preony Seed.-How long does it take Preony seed to germinate, and when is the best time to plant them?-S. H. W. Me. Night-blooming Cereus.-Can anyone tell me why the buds blast on my Night-bloom-ing Cereus? I have treated it in various ways, but nothing seems to help it.-Mrs. M. W. P., N. Y. Tuberous Begonias.-If Tuberous Begonias are rested in summer will they bloom in winter?-Miss F., Ohio. Violets.-I have had a black Russian Violet

Violets. - I have had a black Russian Violet 3 years old and white Swanley 2 years old, but they do not bloom, though growing and spreading. How shall I treat them?-Mrs. A. B. B., S. C.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Bronchitis, Catarth, Asthma and all Throatand Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or Eng-lish, with full directions for preparing and usinc. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, **S30 Powers Block**, **Bochester, N. Y.**

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Buffalo, N. Y.



BRIRF ANSWEBS.

Hyacinth Larkspur.—This is an annual, and lasts but one season. The seeds may, however, be sown in autumn, in September. The young plants will endure the winter and produce much finer spikes of bloom than can

broating from spring-sown seeds. Lily of the Valley.—This is a spring-bloom-ing plant which does well in a shady place. It only needs to be let alone. In a dense shade, where scarcely anything else will grow, the foliage makes a handsome green

grow, the foliage makks a handsome green carpet throughout the season. Large Pansies.—Besides sowing a good strain of seeds it is necessary to sow Pansies in the fall to produce fine large flowers. Sow in August and September, so that the young plants will come into bloom in the cool days of spring. Spring seedlings begin to bloom in the hot summer months, and the small flowers produced are always disappointing. In the autumn, however, the flowers become larger, and are much more satisfactory. Oleander.—Plants of this will mostly bloom the second year after the cuttings are started.

Zanzibar Water Lilies .- These may be kept over winter in the plant room in a pot or pail of soil always well moistened. They are lia-

ble to decay in a cold, damp cellar. Plumbago coccinea.—This is a winter-blooming plant. It does not bloom in sum-mer. As soon as the buds have all opened cut the top back, and new growth of branches

and leaves will be produced during summer. Anemone.—A. D. F., N. Y.: The specimen you send is of Rue Anemone.

Pronunciation.—Mrs. M. Me.: Nicotiana is syllabled and accented thus: Ni-co-ti-a'-na.

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and on top of this a huge office arm-chair and all the paraphernalia of a lawyer's office. A man in bare feet and with short pantaloons is seen with a long, widemouthed, four cornered, four-bushel basket strapped upon his back full of four-bushel meat cut up ready for sale, the blood dripping down and bespattering his clothes and legs so that his appearance is horrid and disgusting. He leans forward and moves in a gait which might be de-nominated a dog trot. This is a common gait for those who carry heavy burdens, and like the water man and milk man, and most of the carriers, the bulk of the burden is borne by a strap about four inches broad, the ends of which are fastened to the basket or can at each side, and enc reles a cushion which is placed upon the forehead. There is also a cushion placed upon the back to ease the burden there.

Men carrying upon their backs a bale of hay, or a four bushel bag of potatoes or vegetables, or an iron bedstead with bedding and some chairs are common upon the street. Upon the street mentioned I saw a man carrying upon a ten foot plank on his head a locomotive, tender and several cars. They appeared rather large for toys, and were well finished. Each piece was two feet or more long, and had apparently all the parts of the large subjects. They may have been selling models, as I noticed that the engines, cars, etc., used in the train service were of American manufacture, the engines bearing the imprint of the "Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia."

win Locomotive Works, Philadelphia." Nearly everything in the city is carried or packed. There are no wagons in use, such as we see thronging the streets of Philadelphia or New York. The only wagons I saw in Mexico were a beer wagon and a Wells & Fargo Express wagon. Wheeled machines were numerous on the streets, but with few exceptions they were carriages.

There are some fine private "turnouts" in the city, and the styles exhibited are almost as elaborate as that of a New York millionaire. The public carriages have yellow, red or blue flags displayed at the left front corner. These are about five inches square and made of tin. The color indicates the price: yellow, 25 cents for a half hour or less; blue, 50 cents for a half hour or less. These carriages are much used, and afford a cheap and rapid means of conveyance from one part of the city to another.

A novelty in street cars is the freightservice. These are cars with open flats or boxed and closed carriers, and they are used to convey stuff that is too heavy for the packers to handle.

The parks or plazas of Mexico City are rather attractive. The climate just suits many of the cultivated shrubs and plants, and the growth of these is luxuriant, and the bloom profuse and beautiful. Many trees are grouped about, and these are mostly of tropical appear-

[Continued on next page.]



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ance. Fine specimens of Australian Fir trees, large trees of blooming Hibiscus, and huge Bananas and Palms are to be seen. Large plants of Brugmansia suaveolens loaded with their fragrant drooping flowers are found here and there, and large beds of Roses, Heliotropes, Lantanas, etc., are given conspicuous places. The well-known Marguerite Daisy with single white flowers is a perennial here, and I saw specimens of globular form six feet high, and as many feet in diameter, which appeared as a mass of color. The common window plant Vinca rosea is much used here for bedding.

The lawn beneath the trees is kept in good condition, although the lawn mowing machines so familiar in the States are not to be seen. To keep the grass short a great number of men with little grass hooks are employed. These hooks are curved, not unlike the oldfashioned wheat sickle, and near the handle is a double knee which makes it possible for the operator to effect a plain cut without his hand coming in contact with the ground. This hook is used by the right hand, while in the left is carried a little three-cornered file which is used for whetting the hook. I watched the laborers for a while and found they were rather skillful in the use of these instruments, and could make a grass carpet as level and neat as if it had been trimmed by a patent lawn mower. Almost any American farmer can vouch for the time consumed in the harvest field in whetting and keeping the scythe sharp, and often a story or a number of stories delight the laborer between times. But the time thus consumed in the American harvest field is as nothing compared to that required by a Mexican lawn mower. Why, whetting is the main part of his business. He makes a few strokes, then whets, then feels the edge of his scythe, then talks, whets and makes a few more strokes, Those labor-

[Continued on next page.]

ers who opposed the introduction of reapers and mowers a few years ago ought to go to Mexico. There they would not need to complain about improved machinery. If they couldn't find mowing and whetting to do they could get a job carrying in bales of hay or bags of charcoal from the country, or toting four-bushel baskets full of meat and vegetables from one place to another.

After dinner I went out to see a florist in the outskirts of the city. There were houses adjoining each other all along the street, and it seemed strange to see the sign of a florist over one of the doors. entered, passed through a dark hallway, as at the hotel, and, stranger yet, there was the floral establishment—thousands of plants and no glass houses or heating apparatus, as we find at the north. The plants were growing luxuriantly in the open garden, and the only approach to protection was a lath house with a lath roof. This was more to supply shade than to protect from wind or cold. this place I saw a grand pyramid of Mina lobata, luxuriant in foliage and brilliant with flowers. The vigor and beauty of all the plants was surprising. I tried to deal with the florist for a lot of seeds, but he could not speak English and I could not speak Mexican, so we agreed to meet at the hotel with an interpreter at six o'clock in the evening. I waited at the appointed place till seven, but the florist did not appear. I thought something must have occurred to keep him from fulfilling the appointment, and mentioned the matter to the American gentleman who was to interpret for us. He said "You are from the States?" "Yes." "Well, you'll find from business experience that Mexico is not the United States. They don't keep their word here as they do there A promise really amounts to nothing among these people."

On my way back from the florist's I walked as I wished to stop at several places, and also learn more of the people and their customs. I found several places where the streets were lined with fakirs. Some had melons, squashes, cu-cumbers, etc., for sale; others, grapes, peaches and pears; others, lemons and bananas; but the most common were the venders of roasted green corn. Almost everybody seemed to be eating roasted corn, and to be in fashion I bought an ear, too. These had iron pans or holders and a charcoal fire, and roasted the corn till it turned brown. The corn was very sweet to the taste, and enjoyable, but would have been better appreciated by me if butter and sait had been used as condiments. One old man had boiled sweet potatoes or red yams for sale. They were large, and he sold them at from three to five cents each. They were not very sweet nor were they well cooked. I watched him deal with the natives, and I found they nearly all "jewed" him in the price. Some wouldn't buy at first, but he called them back and dickered till he made a sale. G. W. P.

City of Mexico, Aug. 17, 1892.

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Ruppert's Face Bleach. Mine. A. Ruppert says: "Taknow there are many ladies who would like to try the merits of my Face BLEACH, but on account of the price, which is \$2 per bottle, or 3 bottles for \$5, have had some hesitancy in spending that amount to convince themselves of its great merit; therefore during the preseut month I will depart from my usual custom, and will give to each caller. absolutely free, a trial bottle; and in order to supply those living at a distance I will send it.

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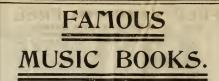
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GOSSIP.

Asclepias tuberosa.—Is not the "flaming orange Jimpson weed" of which Maude Mer-edith writes the Asclepias tuberosa of the catalogues? What she says of the resem-blance in the shape of the clusters of flowers to those of the Milkweed makes me think it to those of the Milkweed makes me think it is. It is known here by the common names of Butterdy Weed and Pleurisy Root. It is a good hardy perennial plant for a very dry spot, blooming in the heat of midsummer. Orange Co., Ind., Aug. 9, 1895. Named.—Mrs. Jones, of Cheyenne county, Kansas, writes, "A little boy came to us May 8th which we have named after our kind Ed-itor." This is not the first namesake the Ed-itor, but he got a boy of choice plants all

itor." This is not the first namesake the Ed-itor has, but he got a box of choice plants all the same. Next! Dear Sisters:--I have always had good "luck" with flowers. Last winter, while the mercury was 19° below zero, my windows were a blaze of beautiful blooming plants. My poinsettia measured 12 inches across one way and U inches the other.

My poinsettia measured 12 inches across one way and 11 inches the other. Mrs. Jno. Brissenden. White Co., Ill., July 12, 1895. Dear Mr. Park.—The one item in your June number explaining the growth of forced bulbs is worth many times over the price of one or explaining the growth of groups of the price of provide subscription. L shall never again bulbs is worth many times over the price of a year's subscription. I shall never again lose my forced bulbs by planting them out as I always have in the spring. Won't Mrs. W. E. tell us all about her children's gardens? In my first garden I raised only yellow Mus-tard. Ah, but it was a glory of yellow gold while it bloomed. I have had many gardens since, but never one that I enjoyed more than that little garden that father gave me right in his sweet corn patch when I was only seven years old. Maude Meredith. seven years old. Maude Meredith.

Dubuque, Iowa., July 16, 1895.

THEY ENJOY THE MAGAZINE.

Mr. Park:—I can assure you that I appreci-ate your Magazine very highly. I think it the best Floral Magazine I ever read. Penobscot Co., Me., Aug. 12, 1895. F. P. Mr. Park:—I have been taking your Floral Magazine for more than a year, and would not do without it. I prize it highly. Miss R. Saunders. Aurora Co., S. D., June 27, 1895. Mr. Park:—I enjoy the Magazine very much and always find something useful in it. Mrs. M. A. Stuart. Yakima Co., Wash., July 31, 1895. Mr. Park:—I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for more than ten years, and like it better every time it comes. Mrs. J. Threbes.

MIS. J. THEOREM MIS. J. THEOREM MIS. J. THEOREM ST. Louis Co., Mo., July 8, 1895. Mr. Park:—Your Floral Magazine always finds a welcome atour home. I have been receiving it for about five years. I would be losing much pleasure by not having it to read the beach month.

Baltimore Co., Md., July 26, 1895.

NEW DISCOVERY FOR KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

We can give sufferers from kidney and bladder diseases, pain in back, and rheuma-tism good advice, and that is to send for free treatment of Alkavis to the Church Kidney Cure Company, 418 Fourth Avenue, New York. Alkavis is a wonderful remedy, and will be sent to you free and postpaid, if you send your name and address. send your name and address.

Mrs. Haight's Notice to Ladies.

I am convinced that there is only one true specific for Painful Periods, Leucorrhea, Irreg-ularities, Tumors, etc., etc., and I will gladly give any suffering woman the benefit of my expe-rience and send her some of the only genuine spe-cific, free of charge, if she sends me ber name and address. Yours for Good Health, MRS. M. HAIGHT, South Bend, Ind,

Hyacinths! Hyac inths! 🥑 Double, All 10 Splendid Named Sorts, Single, Colors, Only 50 Clents. To favor my patrons I have made out a collection of the very best double and single named Hyacinths, 10 varieties, in all the colors, and offer it at a bargain price -only 50 cents. Here is the list: ^{*} SPLENDID NAMED DOUPLE HYACINTHS. Waterloo, dark red, elegant large splke, very showy. La Tour d'Auvergne, earliest purt white, charming. Prince Weimer, dark blue, large graceful bells. Goethe, yellow, handsome spike and flowers. SPLENDID NAMED SINCE and nowers. SPLENDID NAMED SINCLE HYACINTHS. Norma, exquisite waxy light pink/early, fine. Robert Steiger, rich dark red, handsome spike. Alba Superbissisma, pure white, gigantic spike. Voitaire, cream white, superbepike and bells. Grand Maitre, light blue, large, dense spike. Baron Thuyil, rich dark blue; large, compact spike. This entire grand collection of choice Hyacinths, suitable for either in-door or out-door planting, only 50 cents. The bulbs are all large and sound, and will yeld splendid spikes and charming bells. Order now, while the stock is large and complete. Club with a friend and I will add an extra bulb. Address, GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

EXCHANGES.

Mrs. Medora Nitschke, 201 N. Ninth St., Co-lumbus, O., has fine bulbs and seeds to ex. for plants and bulbs not in her collection; write. Jennie Kinney, Mentor, Ky., has cancelled stamps and Cacti to ex. for silk scraps and Be-

Jennie Kinney, Mentor, Ky., has cancelled stamps and Cacti to ex. for silkscraps and Begonia plants or slips.
Mrs. E. C. Humeston, Bellaire, Mich., will ex. flower seed for novels; ex. lists.
Mrs. M. A. Goss, Bryant, Mo., will ex. hardy bulbs, plants and seeds for stereoscopic views and old numbers of this Magazine.
Mrs. N. E. Allen, Box 387, Clinton, Mo., has Madam Crozy Canna and Madeira Vine to ex. for Begonias, Hyacinths or Tulips.
Mrs. A. C. Tutts, Box 184, Saginaw E. S., Mich., has fancy and useful articles to ex. for plants or seeds; ex. lists.
Ernest Fletcher, Stoneham, Mass, will ex. Hower seed and hardy roots for second-hand Gray's Manual of Botany; write.
Mrs. M.F. Smith, 66 Smith St., Charleston, Sc., will ex. collection.
Mrs. N. F. Smith, 66 Smith St., Charleston, Sc., will ex. dotter house plants and other house plants.
Mary Dodson, Montezuma, Kan., will ex. bulbs and Cacti for plants and quilt pieces. Lena Klein, North Platte, Neb., will ex. Mies from other States.

flowers from other States.

Miss Caroline Sheffer, Box 56, Germantown, N. Y., has fine bulbs to ex. for Tuberous Be-

Mrs. V., has fine bulles to ex. for Tuberous Be-gonias and other bulbs. Mrs. Mollie Gould, Los Gatos, Cal., will ex. bulbs and plants for new quilt pieces; write. Mrs. L. B. Johnson, Madison and Ninth Sts., Muncie, Ind., will ex. Cacti for Crinum Kirkii. Lucia Falconer, Box 114, Shelburne, Can., will ex. plants, seeds, bulbs, Cacti, quilt pieces for curios, Indian relics or shells. Mrs. Mary A. Caudy, Rainsboro, Ohio, has moss from Rocky Fork and flower seeds to ex. for well rooted house plants; don't write. Mrs. W. F. Ames, So. Albary, Vt., will ex. fine bulbs, plants and shrubs for others not in her collection; write. Mollie Robbins, Winslow, Ark., has Roses, Cornis fiorida, ferns, and Iris to ex. for hardy bulbs, Begonias or quilt pieces.

Pimples^{Removedin 2 days. Black Headsin 5 days. Skin left soft, clear and healthy. Send 10c. (silver) for remedy. MCIN. TYRE & CO., Dept. KK, Saratoga Springs. N. Y.}



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HOW



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

