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PARKS

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VOL. XXIX No. 9.

LIBONIA, FRANKLIN Co., PENN'A. SEP., 1893.

The Best Winter-blooming Bulbs.

A FINE WINDOW-COLLECTION FOR 50 CENTS.

Do YOU WANT a windowful of blooming plants in mid-winter? If so get the following collection, which I will send by mail, all labeled and carefully packed for only [REDACTED]



- 1 Large tuber of Pacific Calla Lily.
- 1 Large bulb of Bermuda Easter Lily.
- 7 Large bulbs Giant Freesia.
- 1 Large bulb Roman Hyacinth.
- 1 Large bulb Giant Paper, White Narcissus.
- 1 Large bulb Double Roman Narcissus.
- 1 Large bulb Giant Sparaxis.
- 1 Large bulb Iris Hispanica.

Every one of these bulbs can be depended upon to bloom in winter. Secure them and pot them this month. Place the Calla in a five-inch pot, covering with an inch or more of soil. Plant the Easter Lily in the same manner. The Freesias may all be planted in a six-inch, covering them half an inch deep. The Hyacinth and the two Narcissus bulbs may be grown in Hyacinth glasses filled with water, or each bulb may be placed in a four-inch pot of porous soil, allowing the crown of the bulb to protrude above the surface. If entirely covered the bulbs sometimes decay at the germ. The Sparaxis and Iris are

small bulbs which may be placed together in a four-inch pot, or may be grown in larger pots with other plants. After potting firm the soil and water thoroughly, then place in a warm closet for three weeks or more till roots form, when they may be brought gradually to the light. The Lilies and Freesias may be placed in the window if preferred, as they are covered with soil, and will not make undue top-growth until the roots form.

I offer only large, sound bulbs, such as will succeed in the window, and prove a source of pleasure to the cultivator. Start these bulbs this month and many of them will be in bloom by Christmas. Address.

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

Park's Bulb Catalogue is now ready and will be mailed free to all who wish to purchase bulbs. It is full of engravings and information about bulbous plants. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.

LNV. '60

A GRAND BULB PREMIUM!

—:O:—

20 Choice Hardy Bulbs and PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE for only 50 cts.

—:O:—

EVERY lover of flowers enjoys PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE. It is the flower lover's own journal, discussing all floral subjects in a candid and cordial manner, and affording a medium of social intercourse and mutual sympathy and friendship among the great band of amateur florists throughout the world. Every flower-lover is delighted with this Magazine, and it has a larger paid subscription list, and a more enthusiastic and wide-awake following than any other journal of its class in this country. It is the desire of the publisher to still further enlarge the subscription list, and for this purpose this Grand Bulb Premium is offered to everyone who remits 50 cents for a year's subscription:

- 1 Dutch Pompon Hyacinth, single red.
- 1 Dutch Pompon Hyacinth, single white.
- 1 Dutch Pompon Hyacinth, single blue.

These new Pompon Hyacinths have stronger spikes and larger bells than the Roman Hyacinths, and are of the easiest culture. By proper manipulation a succession of blooms may be had from Christmas till April.

- 1 Single Tulip, Duc Van Thol, scarlet, the easiest and most brilliant Tulip in cultivation.
- 1 Single Tulip, Wouwerman, rich violet, flowers of immense size.
- 1 Single Tulip, Couleur Ponceau, pink and white, superb variegation.
- 1 Double Tulip, La Candeur, the finest of double white Tulips; beautiful.
- 1 Double Tulip, Titian, elegantly variegated brown and yellow.
- 1 Double Tulip, Yellow Rose, splendid golden-yellow, immense flower, true.
- 1 Crocus, Baron Brunow, large bright purple flowers, abundantly produced, extra fine.
- 1 Crocus, Mont Blanc, finest white, large flowers.
- 1 Crocus, Sir Walter Scott, white striped with purple; the best striped Crocus in cultivation.
- 1 Crocus, Large Yellow, very large, bright golden flowers.
- 1 Double Narcissus, Incomparabilis, immense, double, yellow and orange flowers; deliciously fragrant; fine for either pots or the garden.
- 1 Single Jonquill Narcissus, Campnellophylogine rugulosa, the new giant yellow Jonquill.
- 1 Galanthus Elwesii, the new giant-flowered Snow-drop, exquisite early flowers.
- 1 Scilla Siberica, charming, very early blue flowers; good for either pots or border.
- 1 White Grape Hyacinth, elegant spikes of pure white flowers. A superb bulbous plant.
- 1 Spanish Iris, rich colored odd-shaped, fragrant flowers, often called Garden Orchid Iris.
- 1 Viola Pedata, the lovely Bird's-foot Violet; blooms in spring and autumn. The finest of Violets.



JUST NOTE: 20 bulbs by mail and this handsome monthly MAGAZINE one year all for 50 cents. The bulbs are all choice and will bloom in winter in pots, or may be planted in the garden, where they will bloom beautifully in early spring.

BUT THIS IS NOT ALL! Get a neighbor to club with you, sending One Dollar, and I will add to the premium of each 5 more bulbs, as follows:

- 1 Gladiolus, Colvilli alba, producing grand spikes of large white flowers, with exquisite rosy stamens.
- 1 Allium Neapolitanum, bearing fine clusters of showy white flowers upon the summit of a scape a foot high.
- 1 Large-flowered Ixia, richly variegated, attractive flowers upon slender scapes.
- 1 Saxifraga granulata, exquisite double white flowers in great profusion; hardy and may be planted out-doors.
- 1 Freesia refracta alba, the large-flowered sort, bearing huge clusters of sweet, creamy white flowers.

These five choice bulbs will be added to every premium where a club of two or more is received. Those who order alone should send ten cents extra, or 60 cents, if they wish these extra bulbs. These bulbs are all suitable for growing in pots in the window.

STILL MORE.—To still further encourage club-raising I will send one, two or more extra bulbs, my selection, to the one who forms the club, according to the size of the club sent. For a club of 5 I will send an Elegant Hardy Lily, or a Bermuda Easter Lily, whichever is preferred. For larger clubs, larger premiums. Let all our friends go to work now and solicit subscriptions, the earlier the better. Autumn is the time to get and plant the bulbs. Don't delay. Address

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

Directions for culture sent with every package. This will insure success.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXIX.

Libonia, Pa., September, 1893.

No. 9.



A CHOICE WINTER-BLOOMING BULB.

The Large-flowered Paper White Narcissus shown in the engraving is one of the best winter-blooming bulbous plants known. Every bulb can be depended upon for two or more clusters of bloom, and the chaste colors and delicious fragrance of the flowers are a source of delight to everyone. Bulbs of the old-fashioned Paper White Narcissus often fail to bloom, but those of the Giant variety are always reliable. They will bloom in either glasses of water or in pots of soil, and mostly within six weeks after setting. They are hardy south of Washington, but need protection if planted out at the north.

THREE PARLOR BEAUTIES.

SEVERAL IDEAS.

IF ever one wants the sitting room to suggest a tropical clime, it is in the winter, when the glare of the snow and the rough wind drives you indoors. Here are three amateur plants that can be relied on, and as they last for years they will soon be looked upon as members of the family: First comes the prince of Palms, *Latania*. Put it in the corner on a table, and opposite a *Ficus*, or Rubber Tree. This is the best hearted plant in the world, standing excessive heat and dryness. Letters can be traced on its thick leathery leaves with a sharp-pointed instrument, and a young man has been known to send a message to his best girl on one. My third parlor beauty is the grandest of Ferns—*Pteris*. Its long fronds hang over in a graceful manner. But you say these are very expensive plants, and cannot afford them. Remember they last for years after you once have them, and better buy one than a dozen or two of *Geraniums*, as most of us do in the spring. One woman buys one choice plant every fall from her rag, old bottle and iron money. Have a Palm bank, and see how soon the pennies and nickels make enough to buy one.

Sister Gracious.

Wayne Co., Mich., Aug. 3, 1893.

A VALUABLE HINT.—I see that a number of your writers tell how they deal with plants. It may not be out of place if I say that I fill my pots about half full of droppings from the horse stable before they have been thrown out on the ground to be filled with angle worms. Then I bake the soil that I get out of the garden, and finish filling the pots. I then set my plants, and water them and put them where I want them to stand, and I have plenty of plants and flowers all the time nearly. The little white worms are only the little black fly in embryo, and can easily be destroyed by covering the soil with insect-powder. The aphid can be killed with the powder or tobacco tea or smoke.

Mrs. C. H. Loucks.

Potter Co., Pa.

SEVERAL ideas have been of great benefit to my garden, and I wish to share with the rest of the band. By carefully removing the faded flowers before the seeds ripen I have kept Sweet Williams in full bloom until the present time. In the same way I secured a second crop of bloom from *Malva moschata*. Pinks in variety respond generously to the same treatment.

Save all your old shoes (not rubber) and bury them in your Rose-bed or around the roots of your shrubs, and be well repaid for your trouble in a double quantity of bloom. They are also an excellent fertilizer for grape vines, as twenty years' experience has proven.

To L. G. L., in the August MAGAZINE let me say nothing is more beautiful for cut flower work, funeral designs in particular, than *Achillea alba* and Lace plant. Of the latter both foliage and flowers can be used. The name is a local one. I do not know the right one, but mean to find out from Bro. Park when he is not so busy. If L. G. L. will send me full address I will be glad to send seeds. To have it once is to have it always. For foliage at this season I find nothing more useful than the flower heads and variegated leaves of *Euphorbia variegata*. The delicate green and pure white harmonize perfectly. Last week I filled an anchor with white fringed *Petunias* and *Achillea alba*, and edged it with *Euphorbia*. It was considered very beautiful. Mrs. C. H. Johnson.

Crawford Co., Ohio.

A CROCUS SURPRISE.—Buy three or four dozen *Crocus* bulbs, and some fall day when you have the place to yourself make small holes all over the grass plot and put in the bulbs. You will enjoy the surprise and delight of the family in the spring, when the lawn is bright, with the pretty flowers peeping above the grass. Sister Gracious.

Wayne Co., Mich., Aug. 3, 1893.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

NOW is the time to commence potting plants for winter. Get your soil all ready first, and prepare enough so you can put a boxful in the cellar for winter, for you will often want to use it before spring opens. Some plants will want top-dressing, and some will even want re-potting, so put some soil in the cellar. If you commence early to repot you can work carefully and not need to hurry as you will if you wait till the very last minute. Pot a few to-day, and one or two another day, and so on, and when Fall and Jack comes you will be ready to receive them. Take up your plants after the sun is down, water well, and set in the cellar for a week at least, bringing them up at night, so they may be refreshed with the night's dews. In this way I have had better success re-potting than in any other way. Some will tell you to put them in the shade, but often you will notice it is very hot even in the shade, and what a newly-lifted plant wants is coolness and shade combined. If your plants have made very vigorous growth during the season, you will need to cut them back quite severely. Do this when repotting. I have taken up large, over-grown Heliotropes loaded down with blooms, cut them "way back," set them in the cellar a week, and they were as fresh and new as a newly-rooted cutting. Mrs. W.

Litchfield Co., Ct., Aug. 2, 1893.

DESTROYING IRIS BEETLE.—The big greenish beetle began to devour my white Iris as soon as the blossoms opened. I carried a large pan of boiling water and set it down by the bed, then deliberately picked the beetles off and dropped into the hot water, giving them no chance to fly away. I used the hot bath two days in succession, and for the first time in years I see my Iris in its full beauty.

Miss Jennie Jacobs.

West Branch, Wash., June 13, 1893.

MARGARET CARNATIONS.

I AM pleased to see so many of the Band are testing the good qualities of the Margaret Carnations, and speaking words of praise for the same. They are among the "must haves" with me, and I never fail to secure a nice bed of these plants from one package of seed. Some of the loveliest shades I ever saw were raised from seed purchased of Mr. Park. I always start them in a sunny window in shallow boxes in March or April. I use light garden soil, and sow the seed carefully in rows. When the second set of leaves appear I transplant the seedlings into other boxes, giving more room to the tiny plants, when by the first of June they are ready for the garden bed. If not allowed to exhaust themselves with too free a bloom the first season, and if the plants are protected from the frost through the winter months, they will give an abundance of bloom the second year.

L. G. L.

Barnstable Co., Mass., Feb. 11, 1893.

FRENCH WINDFLOWER.—Mr. Park:—I want to speak a word for the lovely Windflowers. They are lovely, and I am delighted with them. Everybody who stops to look at them says "What is that lovely flower?" They never saw or heard of it. Mrs. C—— says if she lives till spring she will have some of them.

Mrs. H. M. Simmons.

Oswego Co., N. Y., July 20, 1893.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS A PERENNIAL.—I kept a fragrant Nicotiana over winter in a window that was often near freezing, and it has bloomed beautifully since July 1st.

R. A. Bennett.

Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1893.

[NOTE.—The roots of Nicotiana will survive the winter in Southern Pennsylvania if they are in a sheltered position, and are well covered with leaves and boards.—ED.]

BEE PLANTS.—To the plants already named in MAGAZINE I would add Centaurea cyanus, single Hollyhock, Ragged Robbin and French Pink.

Mrs. M. E. Ronald.

Adams Co., Ia., June 20, 1893.

MY FREESIAS.

I PROCURED an old cocoa can holding about a quart, and first put in pieces of broken flower pots, stones, etc., for drainage. I put in cow manure, then a layer of charcoal, some good woods earth and sand, planting seven good bulbs in the can. I set them away in a dark closet till the tiny sprouts began to appear. I then added more good loam to them. After wetting them I placed them in a south window, where no fire is kept in the room, and about Jan. 10 they began to blow, and were so fragrant, almost sickening some of my family. For nearly three weeks they bloomed. So delicate, too, they were, and such an abundance! I had over 20 flowers at one time, with buds still to flower. I shall try them so again.

Mrs. A. F. Richardson.

Middlesex Co., Mass., July 21, 1893.

MY WILD GARDEN.—The beauty of my wild garden just now tempts me to say a few words about it. In setting out the plants, I pinched out a good many varieties that I was familiar with, and planted them for specimen plants, away from the general tangle. I have nine or ten good clusters of Fox glove (*Digitalis*), and such lovely Balsams, Poppies and Zinnias! There are so many varieties that I cannot name. Altogether a "wild garden" is a lovely surprise.

Mrs. M. C. Marshall.

Indiana Co., Pa., Aug. 2, 1893.

TRAINING A BEGONIA.—I trained a Begonia, a very large leaved one, bearing nice clusters of flowers, and it was beautiful. The plant was very tall, overgrown, and not a pretty shape, but I took this, and when the ends were young I tied them in the shape I wanted, and to a trellis, and such a lovely Begonia as I have now! This tying has to be done once in three weeks. One branch I bent was as thick as my thumb, and it made it branch out lovely. I water the plant with tea almost every day.

Mrs. G. W. Reed.

Worcester Co., Mass., May 15, 1893.

A LOVELY NATURAL SCREEN.

I WILL tell the MAGAZINE friends of a lovely natural screen I have. An immense Virgins Bower, Clematis covers a trellis and is now a mass of bloom. Great, long panicles of the beautiful feathery-white flowers amid the thick mass of green foliage. I need not have told you this, for you all knew it. Of course, you did! But did you ever see it with velvety crimson Nasturtion blossoms here and there among the white blooms? Ah, I knew you hadn't. It was all by a mistake that I have such a beauty spot. But what a lovely thing a mistake can be sometimes. I planted the Nasturtions there to run on the trellis and forgot that the Clematis grew there. Now the Nasturtions have climbed up among the branches and spread out every way, and there are the lovely crimson blossoms, all among that mass of white and green. Can you see it?

Mrs. W.

Litchfield Co., Ct., Aug. 2, 1893.

ANCHUSA CAPENSIS.—This has a lovely blue flower, much more desirable than the Forget-me-not, because of the size of the bloom, which is also of a much deeper shade of blue.

E. Stevens.

Clackamas Co., Org., July 26, 1893.

GRAFTING GERANIUMS.—I have grafted Geraniums successfully for several years. It is very easy to do. Graft them when they are in the ground in "Dog Days" weather. I graft them just the same as you would graft a cion in a fruit tree. I have five different colors on one stalk.

Mrs. G. F. Small.

Cumberland Co., Me., July 10, 1893.

RHIPSALIS.—I have a little basket made of a cocoanut shell, holding two varieties of Rhipsalis. They are small plants but I think they will be very pretty after they get larger.

Mrs. M. C. Marshall.

Indiana Co., Ind., July 12, 1893.

SOME WINTER-BLOOMING BULBS AND
THEIR CARE.

DON'T delay. You must have bulbs, so send for them right away. You musn't say "I can't make them grow." They are the surest things in all the plant family. Why? The work has been done before they get into your hands. The flower is inside the bulb, and all you have to do is to plant them, water, and set in the dark for a few weeks, and then bring into the light.

"Where shall I put them while they are making roots? We have no cellar or garret, and only six rooms—as full of furniture as they can be." Don't be discouraged. Bulbs are very accommodating, and you can tuck them away almost any place. One woman I know kept them by putting them under her bed, another in a bureau drawer, and still another had a box where she kept potatoes; she stowed away the pots in the bottom, covered with papers, and the tubers went on top, and they did nicely, as no frost could get at them.

What shall you send for? Hyacinths first, a dozen mixed, planted singly, with the neck above ground. You will see the flower stalk in a few weeks. Next, single white Narcissus. Their star-shaped flowers are very beautiful and very sweet. But the Freesias are delightful surprises. I've had visitors ask me, "What exquisite perfume do you use? I shall buy it if it is a dollar a bottle." Then I have brought out the small pot with its one or two blossoms, and my visitor has Oh'd and Ah'd, and threatened to carry it off, as it was "so utterly lovely." I have a painted box that fits into my window, and I shall fill this with Tulips, and keep it in the dark until spring, and when the colors begin to show, it will be brought up stairs, and it will be like a gay ball room. Last year when it was in the window I had counted twelve children outside eagerly looking in and enjoying the pretty flowers.

Sister Gracious.

Wayne Co., Mich., Aug. 3, 1893.

[NOTE.—Tulips are not generally as satisfactory window flowers as Narcissus and Hyacinths. This may be due to bringing them to the window before they are sufficiently rooted, or it may be due to the dry and warm atmosphere of many living rooms. Only the earliest and most reliable varieties should be used by the amateur for forcing, and these should be given a cool window and the atmosphere kept moist by evaporating water. They should also be syringed, or their foliage sponged occasionally with soap suds, as the aphid often becomes troublesome when this is neglected.—Ed.]

OLEANDER—POISONOUS.

TWO of my neighbors had their Oleanders eaten off by a horse, a cow, and a colt, and one of the neighbor's children ate the blossoms and there was no bad effect from it. As for sleeping under an Oleander, even in a room where one is growing, I do not believe there is any danger; at least it has proved otherwise with me, for I was an invalid for many years, and for the past two years I have slept with Oleanders and two Daturas in my room, and our rooms are close. I weighed 92 then, and now 145. *Primula obconica* does not poison me by handling. All that want to banish their plants because they are poisonous send them this way. I pinched the leaves off and tasted the gum, and I am here yet. I should like a yellow Oleander, and a white one.

D. Foreman.

Crawford Co., Kans., Aug. 11, 1893.

IN SOUTHERN TEXAS.—Where is the Sweet Violet found in a wild state? I can tell, for I have gathered them in handfuls in my southern home. They are found in profusion in damp woods in south-eastern Texas. We also find there in a wild state what we call Chinese Honeysuckle, Woodbine, and Passion Flower. I really think southern and south-eastern Texas furnish us as many fragrant wild flowers as any of the States, for that is the home, also, of the Yellow Jassimine, which grows in profusion all through the woods.

A. L.

Conejos Co., Col., March 20, 1893.

[NOTE.—The editor was much pleased with the profusion of flowers found in Texas. Beautiful masses of *Euphorbia variegata*, the tip of every branch drooping in a most graceful manner, were found there, and here and there were gorgeous groups of that exquisite *Gentianwort*, *Eustoma Russelliana*. These with the native sunflowers and a myriad of smaller flowers made a charming array of beauty throughout the south-eastern part of the State.—Ed.]

CHINESE PRIMROSES.—Tell Mrs. Marshall to sow her Chinese Primrose seed in a cool place, keep moist, not wet, avoid direct sunlight and wetting the foliage, and give plenty of air and she will succeed. Mine do nicely under these conditions.

Mrs. S. P.

Plymouth Co., Mass.

POTTING PLANTS FOR WINTER.

[NOTE.—This article is of special value to those who would have flowers in winter. It will bear reading several times.—ED.]

MOST flower gardeners put out their house plants and let them grow either well or indifferently till the frosty nights warn them that winter is near.

The plants are then in their glory, and their owner covets all that beauty for the winter. So the last of September or the first of October he takes them up, hoping, believing, trusting, in spite of many years' experience to the contrary, that this year they can keep them looking just as they did in the garden.

But their roots have spread far and wide; and though they try to move them carefully, the largest ones are broken, or the earth falls from them; so the plants receive a shock as severe to them as for a human being to have a limb amputated.

The leaves and buds yellow and drop off, while the bare stalks make a desperate struggle for life. Usually, to save work, the plants are quartered till freezing weather in a cold shed or out-room, so they have another struggle to accommodate themselves to a fire heat atmosphere.

It usually takes all winter for those that survive this thoughtless cruelty to get rooted and growing; and when they recover enough to flower again it is time for summer gardening.

To have a blooming winter garden requires forethought and a little preparation. The plants selected should be kept in pots or pans during the summer. Have the branches pinched in every few weeks to make them bushy, with plenty of blossom points, and well watered and fertilized to keep them thrifty and growing. About the middle of August pick out most of the old soil, and put in good, new earth, and let the buds grow. Before frosty nights come carry them to their winter quarters; or move them to them before it is freezing, so they will be able to accustom themselves to the in-door air

before they have fire heat. The winter garden will rarely fail with proper every-day care to be a success.

But house plants can be repotted from the garden without injuring them so badly. See that your cans, pots or boxes are clean, with an inch of charcoal, lots of bones or pebbles for drainage. Coals from a wood fire are the best as they keep the soil sweet. But be sure there is a hole somewhere for the water to run out, and drainage. Plants can never thrive in dirty, sour soil. Water your plants so the earth is soaking wet, and cut round your plant with a trowel, spade or knife a mass of earth as large as your pot, firm and press toward the plant, so no soil will fall from the roots, and lift the mass into the pot carefully. There should be earth enough in the mass to fill the pot or can so the plant will stand firmly when it is pressed down. Cut off most of the largest leaves. Water till the water runs from the drainage place, and set in a shady place for a week or so. If you can put a cloth over the earth of your pot, turn it on its side and give it a good sprinkling with a sprinkler or a whisk broom every day or two; it will help them wonderfully.

But if the plants are not too large, and these directions are carefully followed, they will hardly ever wilt a leaf or bud. Do not water the earth in the pots until it is absolutely needed, so they can heal and not rot their cut roots, and treat them other ways just as if they have been kept in their pots during the summer. If your plants are nicely settled in their pots and winter quarters, growing and budded early in October, you will probably have some blossoms during dark November and December, that will otherwise be flowerless months.

Plants growing and blooming thriftily in a sunny room will need plenty of warm water and some kind of liquid fertilizer once a week. Pour a quart of boiling water over a table-spoonful of soot from the chimney or stove, and

put a couple spoonfuls on the soil when watering. Put a couple drops of household ammonia in the water for a quart of earth, also manure water, or any of the florist fertilizers may be used, but use weak and often rather than strong and seldom.

Cover the earth in the pot with a cloth, and give the plants a bath in soap suds and clean water as often as convenient, but never when very cold; and never let the sun dry the wet leaves. Keep in a cool place. When not growing, they do not need watering and fertilizing often, but they should be kept clean, and the soil sufficiently moist to be healthy.

C. H.

[NOTE.—Too much stress cannot be laid upon early preparation in order to have flowers in winter. If the work is delayed until cold weather it is impossible to get the plants established in pots and in their new quarters in time to be serviceable, and failure and disappointment result. Pot-grown plants, those started in small pots and shifted into larger ones as they grow are always the most reliable for winter-blooming, but if potting from the garden is timely and well done much success may be attained from the use of garden plants. Early preparation and a selection of varieties that can be depended upon to bloom in winter are essential. Don't neglect them.—Ed.]

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ABOUT CACTUSES.—My Cactuses have bloomed more than common, and I think it is because I did not give them a drop of water from November until April. They were wintered in an adobe milk house with door open on all but coldest days, but always shut at night. *Opuntia Rafinesqui* is, I think, the most profuse bloomer of all. It has been in bloom for two months, and at one time had fifty blossoms and buds. It is hardy here and every leaf that gets knocked off takes root and grows without any fussing. Others have more beautiful flowers, but none so many.

Sophia E. Wilson.

Fresno Co., Cal.

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COLEUS FROM SEED.—Last year I had quite a number of Coleus which I raised from seed. I did not think they grew fast enough to give satisfaction, but kept quite a number through the winter. They are now very handsome and quite different from those raised from cuttings.

Aunt Susie.

Beaver Co., Pa., July 1, 1893.

FREESIAS.

IN ANSWER to K. H. Poole's question, "Is it possible to make *Freesias* bloom in winter?" I would say it is. I have tried them two winters now with perfect success. Last winter I had but one bulb, which I placed in a quart tin can, having holes in the bottom, and charcoal for drainage, with good, rich soil. The bulb was sprouted when I set it away in the can. When I saw it was determined to grow I brought it to the light. It grew right along and blossomed nicely. This winter I had one large bulb, and several smaller ones. I put them all together in a small box. Only the larger one has bloomed thus far, and that was so lovely and so sweet that I would not be without them. I give them plenty of water and sunlight. But can some one tell me if the small bulbs will bloom? I have raised several from seed saved from the one that bloomed last winter, yet I do not believe they will bloom this year.

Aunt Edith.

[NOTE.—*Freesias* will bloom when the bulbs are not larger than a Sweet Pea. Even the largest selected bulbs are scarcely as large as a common filbert. It is always better to buy the larger bulbs, even if the price seems high; but if any one has a lot of small bulbs it would be well to plant them near together in a small pot or box, as many of them will bloom, though the clusters will be smaller.—Ed.]

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A FLOWER SCREEN.—I saw last summer a neat flower screen that I think might interest some of the rest of the Band, whose purses, like my own, are not over-filled. It was about ten feet high and the same in width, of wire netting and completely covered with white Cypress Vine. The white star-flowers, thickly studding the green back-ground, was wonderfully pretty. It was at a German's house in the outskirts of Cincinnati, where the wife and mother had died during the year, and I thought they had confused the idea of the old Funeral Cypress Tree with the Vine, and so put up the screen in memory of the mother.

Avea Zee.

Hamilton Co., O.

## QUEEN CACTUS AND EPIPHYLLUM TRUNCATUM.

IN the July number a lady asks what the size of a pot should be for blooming plants of Queen Cactus. I once saw a Queen Cactus *P. Latifrons* that I considered pretty large. The box (I think it held about six quarts of soil) stood on the floor beside a large bay window, and the plant was at least two feet wide and reached the ceiling, and the long, white-like branches ran along the ceiling for three or four feet. The leaves were wider than my hand. The owner told me it had forty flowers on at once. At the same place I saw another plant about two feet high that had one bud on it. That plant was in a six-inch pot. The leaves of this Cactus are handsome enough if it never blossomed at all.

As to the Crab Cactus, *Epiphyllum truncatum*, I had one that bore twenty-four flowers, and flourished in a pint of soil. It was planted in good soil from under raspberry bushes. I saw one growing in a six-quart crock that had so many flowers I did not attempt to count them. It filled a common window, and was a grand sight. I think they should never be allowed to become so dry as thick-leaved varieties while resting, but the soil should be kept a little damp during this time.

Mrs. M. C. Marshall.

Indiana Co., Pa., July 12, 1893.

GIANT WINDFLOWERS.—I must say one word for the Giant Windflower. I tried some three different ways. The ones that proved most satisfactory were those that wintered out of doors. I only had a few, but think a bed of them would be beautiful. I will risk all of them out doors next winter, for I don't think we will ever have a colder winter than last was, and they came through all right, and bloomed earlier than ones planted in the spring.

Mrs. L. B. J.

Hendrix Co., Ind.

[NOTE.—The tubers of these windflowers suffer more from moisture than from cold. In a well-drained sandy soil they are hardy; but in a damp, retentive soil they are liable to die, especially in an open winter.—ED.]

## MANETTIA VINE.

I THINK that I have learned that to prevent the leaves of the Manettia Vine from becoming brown and dead, it must have plenty of manure. Last winter my vine bloomed well all winter, but the leaves were a perfect eye-sore. In the spring I saw a recommendation to give the plant plenty of well-decayed cow manure. I had it growing in a tin pan holding about two quarts of soil. I cut the plant back to about six inches in length, took it out of the soil, and after washing my pan I filled it with good soil composed of woods-earth, a little sand and nearly one-third old dried cow manure. I mixed this up well and planted the old root and several cuttings in it, and hung the pan up under a shade, where it gets the sun for several hours before noon. It soon began to throw out new shoots. As they reached the ring at the top of the strings I pinched out the point to make them branch. The leaves are large and glossy, and there is no sign of blight. It gets a dose of manure water pretty often, and I think by the time to bring in for winter it will be a hanging basket worth looking at. By the way, I like these tin pans for hanging baskets better than anything. If you give them a coat of paint they are neat and pretty, but be sure and don't have your paint a bright color, or you will spoil the effect of your flowers.

Mrs. M. C. Marshall.

Indiana Co., Pa., July 12, 1893.

REMEDY FOR SLUGS.—Kindly give me the common name of the insect which burrows in the texture of the Daisy and kindred plants, leaving behind him white traces of his travels; also how he can be fought. I have had a practice of plucking off and destroying every infected leaf, but still they come. X.

ANS.—What are known in greenhouses as "slugs" have a trail, and live upon the foliage and stems of tender plants. They are particularly troublesome upon *Petunias*. Fresh lime scattered over the benches is a good preventive for these. There are many species, some large and some small, but all are affected by lime in a dry state or by lime water applied by a syringe.—ED.]

## SINGLE EARLY TULIPS.

IT is always a pleasure to recommend the Single Early Tulips for the garden, for their culture is simple and they are a source of great pleasure to the cultivator. The bulbs may be planted anytime before the ground freezes up. Set them four inches deep,

ZANZIBAR BALSAM.—Have any of the sisters tried the Zanzibar Balsam as a house plant? I received two or three slips of this plant from a lady who has an abundance of flowers. She has bought many rare and beautiful plants from florists, but says none have given her the satisfaction that this one has.



and about five inches apart, each way, and they will make a gorgeous array of bloom in the spring. After planting sow the bed with seeds of Shirley Poppies. These will make a fine display after the Tulips fade. The engraving shows a variety of colors and markings of the improved Tulips. The choice mixtures are preferred to named varieties where the cultivator is not particular to have certain shades or colors.

It blooms incessantly summer and winter, is neat and compact in growth, and its beautiful green foliage is pleasant to look at. When crowned with its wealth of scarlet, satiny blossoms it is indeed lovely. Aunt Edith.

Berrien Co., Mich.

NOTE.—The Zanzibar Balsam does well in a warm, even temperature. It will not endure cold or excessive changes.—Ed.]

## GROWING CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII.

SOME years ago this plant engaged the attention of the writer. The seeds were offered by most seedsmen, and its description seemed to proclaim a flowering plant of great beauty and oddity, while its culture, almost universally from the greenhouse standpoint was everywhere specified as of great difficulty, since, owing to its serious suffering from injury to its brittle roots, the seedlings had been so hard to transplant.

After somewhat extended inquiry there seemed to be but little hope that it could be grown out of doors any where beyond the limits of our southernmost states.

Deciding, however, to adopt the only encouraging hint which could be secured, seed was obtained, and sown in the month of May. The season was late and cool and the ground was not prepared until about the tenth. The situation given was the warmest the garden afforded—a bed close to the dwelling exposed to the south and west.

The seed germinated in twelve to fourteen days, if the writer recollects aright; the plants grew freely, making trailing shoots, ascending to the extremities, about two feet in length. They flowered fully and beautifully in September and October, withstood a couple of decided frosts, and yielded to the stress of the season only when most of the other garden favorites did likewise.

This was in the hills of the Allegheny Valley, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The seeds were sown in hills, which was the one encouraging hint already referred to, and the plants were not disturbed. This is all there is about it, and the writer sees no reason why *Clianthus* should not be grown in beds anywhere across the United States as far north as New York City, except in the elevated regions having short summers, on the slopes of the Continental Divide.

Horticultural annals are full of the

sad history of plants misunderstood. This is inevitable, and *Clianthus* is one of them. The readers of the *MAGAZINE* are now and again making it easier for many others to succeed, where failure has at first been constant. Try again and see if *Clianthus* will not do. Sow in a hill, sow in the sun and be happy.

Charles Henry Baker.

Orange Co., Fla., Apr. 1, 1893.

[NOTE.—The Editor has had some experience with this vine—enough to convince him that it can be successfully cultivated in the North if the seeds are sown in a sheltered, sunny spot. Other readers may be able to report success with this flower, and if so we may get other hints concerning its treatment.—ED.]

SEEDLING GERANIUMS.—I have never tried grafting Geraniums, but I have a seedling of my own raising, two years old, that has different kinds of flowers on the same plant. They are red and pink. In some trusses there will be all pink flowers but one, and that one red; in others about half, and sometimes just one petal red, and the rest pink, some half red. The last week several trusses have been all pink and others all red. It is always a surprise, for no two are alike, and we are always looking for something new. Its only drawback is being such a slow grower. It is only eighteen inches high.

Sophia E. Wilson.

Fresno Co., Cal.

BUNCHES ON GOLDEN ROD.—While in Western N. Y. at Christmas, they were making easels, picture frames, banner rods, etc., of Golden Rod stems. These stems had bunches on them about the size of a walnut. When the stock fell short somebody went out and got more. The bunches grew just below the blossoms and were new to me. The summer came and I saw the bunches grow, cut some of them open and made up my mind that it was caused by some insect. I was sure Massachusetts Golden Rod had no such bunches, and when I came back to New England I looked over acres and miles of Golden Rod without seeing one. Can anyone tell me about them?

M. J. Sawyer.

Worcester Co., Mass.

## A PULPIT BOUQUET.

MR. PARK:—I sometimes think our little town deserves the banner for the cultivation of flowers. In the arrangement of floral decorations our people have become experts, and also extremely critical, and we have often to think up something new and attractive. One day wanting a bouquet for the pulpit, and having rather small pickings (owing to drouth), I was put to my wits to arrange one that would come up to my idea of what was fitting. It is all the fashion here to have only one kind of blooms in a vase at a time, but I had not enough of any one sort to make a large vase full suitable for our large audience room. So I gathered white and shades of white, and proceeded in this way: on one side of the vase I put all the blueish white flowers, on one side all the pale pink, and on the other pale yellow and cream, with pure white around and between and at the top. When it was done it looked as if it had a pale blue flower for a center on one side, a pale pink on another and a delicate yellow on the other. But the blue was a mass of pale Bachelor Buttons, and the pink the same, except the color, while the yellow was annual Chrysanthemums and the white, Feverfew, Spanish Mignonette and white Sweet Peas. I put the Mignonette at the top. It was just light and airy enough to make the point. The Sweet Pea came next and gave the odor necessary to make it attractive; the colors came next, with the Feverfew around them. I put the most decided in color of the pale tinted flowers in the center of the colored spots, and shaded out to pure white, and it was lovely when done. One of the merchants here said it was the loveliest bouquet he ever saw, while several said it was the prettiest I ever made.

Of course the idea can be varied to use colored flowers, massing each decided color by itself, and using the tints of the color to shade out with.

Mrs. H. P. Piper.

Lapeer Co., Mich.

## SOME NEW PLANTS.

IN looking over a neighbor's plants today she called my attention to some new plants which she had bought on my recommendation. I must confess to feeling a little shaky at this information, but when I saw the plants I recovered my senses at once, for there was President Carnot Begonia, just loaded with its great panicles of flowers. It is a standard variety, somewhat after the order of Rubra, only more branching. Vernon is a beautiful plant, grows nicely, but so far has not bloomed quite up to expectations. However, I think it will be true in time. Fuchsia Countess Aberdeen is the most exquisitely lovely pure white I have ever seen, and Storm King is truly a wonder. Her plant was so tiny when received that nothing was hoped for in flowers, but it grew and grew till it almost covers the top of the tin can, and it now has 4 open flowers and 16 buds. The flowers are immense in size and very beautiful in shape. Procumbens is another pretty and interesting trailing Fuchsia. "Now come out into the yard," she said, after I admired these, "and see my Poppies." Of course I knew just what I should see in a bed of Shirleys but that bed did almost surprise me, for where I expected a bed of mixed Poppies I found a large mass of bright deep crimson and that bright spot will be there for a long time, too. They are so much more delicate in texture than their relatives that to see them is to love them. But right over there in the corner is another bed of Poppies. Around a small willow tree is the Nasturtion Bismark, a new Nasturtion sent out ten years ago. Bright scarlet and orange, and of a velvety texture that is very beautiful. I am told this is fine for winter blooming. Cloth of Gold is very distinct in color; dwarf, and compact in habit, and beautiful for a bit of color, as the leaves themselves are a bright yellow.

Mrs. W.

Litchfield Co., Ct.

[NOTE.—The *Tropæolum Lobbianum* Spitfire has dazzling scarlet flowers, which are freely produced in winter. Started from seeds now the plants will still be ready for winter-blooming.—Ed.]

# Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 cents a year. Clubs of 5 subscribers 40 cents a year, including an extra copy to the agent.

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

SEPTEMBER, 1893.

AGROSTEMMA COELI-ROSA.—Mrs. J. Bush, of Kansas, writes under date of May 23,

“Mr. Park:—I have a little flower in bloom which I took in last fall. It is from one of your Mixed Seed Packages. I would like to know the name of it, so enclose a blooming branch. Please tell me what it is, and I will thank you ever so much.”



The little sketch is taken from the branch pinned to the enquirer's letter. It is a member of the Pink family, and known in catalogues as *Agrostemma coeli-rosa*. It is a near relative of the Wheat Cockle, *Lychnis Githago*, and is botanically recognized as a species of *Lychnis*. It is an annual, embracing several varieties which differ either in color or form. One of the varieties has deeply serrated fringe-like petals.

CENTAUREA AMERICANA.—A floral sister, Mrs. F. B. Carrol, of Clay County, Texas, refers to this Native flower as follows:

Mr. Park:—I enclose a pressed flower of a lovely annual found only in these plains. It grows like the Aster, and the blooms are of the same shape. Its color is the charming lavender so fashionable now; fine for decoration, because it does not wilt easily. It looks pretty for a whole week after cut.

*Centaurea Americana* is a very showy flower, but it is not indigenous only to Texas. The editor saw large patches of it in full bloom along the narrow gauge Railroad in Mexico, in the mountainous districts north of Toluca. It is easily grown from seeds, and an annual that deserves more attention than it receives at present.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN-DOORS.—Aunt Edith, of Michigan, writes that she always failed with *Chrysanthemums* in the house till last season. Previously she allowed the plants to grow in the garden till fall, then potted them and brought them in; but last year she grew them in a water pail, in a partial shade, and kept well watered during the summer, and when brought in the growth and development continued and she was rewarded by a lovely display of flowers. This is only another evidence of the superior value of pot-grown plants for winter-blooming. Where the roots are disturbed or mutilated after the plant begins to form buds the development is checked and disappointment is the result.

CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL FLOWER.—Some of the daily newspapers made the statement last spring to the effect that Congress had taken action on the National Flower Emblem, and had chosen the Pansy. This was widely copied by the local press of the country, and was generally believed. To ascertain what authority could be had for the statement the editor of the MAGAZINE addressed a note of enquiry to the Department of Agriculture at Washington and received the following reply:

Department of Agriculture,  
Office of the Chief Clerk,  
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1893.

Mr. Geo. W. Park, Libonia, Pa.  
Sir: Yours relative to the Pansy is received. Congress has taken no action creating the Pansy as a National Flower.

Last winter the Hon. Mr. Butler, of Iowa, introduced a bill to this effect, but nothing came of it, the matter not being regarded seriously.

Respectfully yours,  
D. Mac Craig, Chief Clerk.

THIS MONTH.—Order your winter-blooming bulbs and plants this month. Now is the time to start them.

MARTHA WASHINGTON PELARGONIUMS.

MRS. HOUSE, of Indiana, has two stalks of Martha Washington, and wants to know how to treat them. She probably refers to Fancy Pelargoniums, most of which are early spring-blooming window plants. The young plants are started from cuttings, taken after the blooming season. They are potted in rich, fibrous soil, and shifted during the summer as the plants grow, until they occupy four or five-inch pots. Do not let the tops grow tall, and slender, but pinch out the center when the plants are small, and prune the branches as soon as they have made a little growth. By this means the plants become bushy and strong and produce an abundance of flowers. During the winter the plants should be sparingly watered, and kept in a cool place. Toward spring apply more water, and when the buds appear water occasionally with weak liquid manure. Keep in partial shade while blooming. After blooming cut the tops off and give the plants a limited supply of water until the young shoots push out, then shake the old soil off and repot. These Pelargoniums are often troubled with aphid, which may be kept down by frequent syringing and fumigating occasionally with tobacco.

FROM NATURE TO NATURE'S GOD.—

How true it is that the mind is led from Nature to Nature's God! We have but to note the effect of Nature upon a true worshipper to be convinced of this fact. Our hearts overflow with divine thoughts and sentiments when we contemplate the beauty which surrounds us. Here is a note from a good sister up in Massachusetts which illustrates the point in view:

Dear Mr. Park:—Every spring seems more and more charming to me as the years go on. The trees and flowers starting so new and fresh seem to inspire new life and new zeal. God is very good to us all. We cannot half repay Him for the many blessings and comforts we have if we serve him the very best we can.  
Mrs. G. W. Reed.  
Worcester Co., Mass., May 15, 1893.

PÆONY BUDS BLASTING.

MRS. CHAPMAN, of Idaho, has several clumps of Chinese Pæonies which produce buds, but the buds turn black and drop off. The plants are fully exposed to the sun. She should mulch the ground well with manure after hoeing in the spring, and when the buds begin to show keep them well watered and shaded from the hot mid-day sun. In many sections of our country Chinese Pæonies will bloom in any situation; but where the buds blast the plants do better if mulched and shaded, as advised. Some cultivators recommend planting in shady places where few other plants will grow; but the best results are to be had by planting in moist soil where the plants will be sheltered from the noon-day sun. The plants may be transplanted either in fall or spring, and for a year or two years after planting the plants rarely bloom well. When well established, however, under favorable conditions, they can be depended upon for a rich display of gorgeous flowers every season.

REMEDY FOR GRASSHOPPERS.

MR. PARK:—Please come to the rescue through the columns of your Magazine, and tell us in your next issue, if possible, so that we can save some of our flowers and plants, what can be done to keep the native grasshoppers from destroying our plants, etc. I have a bed of Nasturtions which are now a pitiable sight, as the hoppers have completely riddled them. I have used Hammond's Slug Shot, Persian Insect Powder, kerosine emulsion, London Purple and tobacco tea which availeth naught. The liquids won't stay on the foliage long enough to do any good, as it is like pouring water on a duck's back.  
W. H. Blenkarn.  
Pattawatomie Co., Kas., July 12, 1893.

A sure relief from grasshoppers can be had by placing a frame of fine wire netting over the flower-bed. Paris Green dusted upon the foliage through a porous sack is effectual in destroying other leaf-eating insects, and ought to kill grasshoppers. It is a poison that must be handled with great care, and is not to be generally recommended. Perhaps some of those from infected districts who know how to fight the insects from practical experience can give just the information desired. If so a word from them will be gladly received.—ED.

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

**TIME TO PLANT TULIPS.**—The best time to plant Tulips out-doors is in September and October. Many persons prepare and plant their Tulip beds as soon as the frost kills the annuals. This gives sufficient time for the bulb to root and become established before cold weather, and is, perhaps, as satisfactory a time as can be chosen for doing the work. Re-setting of most of the hardy bulbs, as Hyacinths, Crocuses and Narcissus may also be attended to at that time.

**MISSOURI AGERATUM.**—The botanical name of this exquisite ageratum-like hardy perennial is *Conoclinium coelestinum*. It grows upright from one to two feet high, is well branched, and each branch terminates in a corymb of blue flowers. It blooms in August and September.

**REMEDY FOR GRASSHOPPERS.**—Mr. Blenkern, of Kansas, finds that Hammond's Slug Shot dusted thickly upon the foliage will destroy Grasshoppers, and prevent their ravages.

## QUESTIONS.

**OTAHEITE ORANGE.**—Will those who have been successful with Otaheite Orange inform us about what temperature they should have during winter, and also whether they require other treatment than such as is usually given to Geraniums or Fuchsias.—E. S., Oregon.

**CARNATIONS.**—Will some one give information about Carnations, what soil and situation they require, how watered and pruned, what insects and diseases trouble them, and how treated. Such information would be interesting to me.—Mrs. Mary Austin, Ohio.

**PASSIFLORA AND CLEMATIS.**—Can anyone tell why my passiflora drops its buds just as they are ready to open? Also, why half of a Clematis Jackmanni died, leaving the other half in good condition?—J. M. L., N. Y.

**COLORS.**—What colors harmonize well in a bouquet? Will some one who has had experience in bouquet-making please answer?—Mrs. R., Mass.

**EVER-BLOOMING PERENNIALS.**—Will some of the flower-lovers send a list of perennials for keeping a bed in continual bloom throughout the summer?—Mrs. B. E. Moon, Kans.

**SMILAX VINE.**—What can be done to make Smilax bulbs send up vines? My pot was full of bulbs and I separated them into different pots but can never get more than three shoots to a pot. I am thankful for that, but I don't understand why every bulb shouldn't grow. Mrs. J. M. Henry, Peoria Co., Ill.

**NARCISSUS BULBS.**—Mrs. Hunt, of Ky., wants to know why her Narcissus bulbs do not bloom, the buds blast.

Dear Mr. Park:—I thought I would tell you how my flowers are getting along. My Snapdragons got off you last spring are blooming nicely. The plants are full of flowers, some red and white, and some red and yellow. For my Clarkias, Pansies and Candytuft I took a large cheese box which I filled with sand, chip-dirt and garden dirt mixed together. I planted the seeds in a circle. My Clarkias are over an inch high, and my Candytuft is doing well. Please send Mamma's MAGAZINE. She did not get it for this month. Clarence J. Carver.

Bucks Co., Pa., June 25, 1893.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—You will be sorry to learn that last week I lost my entire collection of 500 rare and lovely plants, all my seeds, bulbs, everything, by fire, which swept everything about the house and garden. So you must send me your Catalogues so I can be choosing what I want for this fall and next spring. I rather think we shall move one-fourth mile away and then I shall commence all over again. I meant to write the little Magazine about my beauties, of five hundred sorts. How I had Callas away above my head, Fuchsias to the second story windows, Clematis also to the second story, and one hundred and eighty roses all in bloom nearly at once. A Paul Neyron seven and one-half inches across, and ninety-five full-blown La France roses on one little bush (tree form) and some of them measured five and one-half inches across. Also, a Pelargonium that had five hundred clusters of bloom on at one time, and a triangular Cactus sixteen years old that had seventy-five flowers and buds on at once, each flower six inches across. An Otaheite orange eight inches tall with forty buds and blossoms. Out of thirty Geraniums, thirty Fuchsias, forty Cactuses, eighteen Pelargoniums, ten Cannas and fifty tuberous Begonias, and forty other Begonias, besides hundreds of other rare and costly plants not one was saved. Your MAGAZINES of five year's collecting were all destroyed.

Mrs. Anna Schuler.

Humbolt Co., July 9, 1893.

Dear Mr. Park:—In answer to J. N. H., I can say that coffee grounds make a good fertilizer. Two years ago I bought of Mr. Park, among other plants, a Cape Jasmine. When it came there were four buds on it and they all dropped off. The poor thing struggled through the winter, and I put it out of doors in the spring, but scarcely lived through the summer. Last winter it budded and some of the buds dropped again. There were three on it when I put it out this spring, and I began to put coffee grounds around the roots, watered with weak coffee once in a while, gave it a drink of cow manure occasionally, and my poor, weak Jasmine is a thing of beauty. It has bloomed all summer, and new buds are now starting. But I have nearly killed an elegant Tuberous Begonia with kerosine emulsion. Did I use it too strong? I would like to correspond with some of the members of the Band, if they choose to send me their address. I am a dear lover of flowers and would like the benefit of the feelings and success of others.

H. A. Porter.

Salem, Mass.

Mr. Park:—I send by today's mail a bouquet of my White Perennial Pea. On receiving place in water and the buds and flowers will revive, so you can have some idea of their beauty.

Mrs. E. G. Williams.

San Joaquin Co., Cal., June 27, 1893.

[NOTE.—The bouquet was placed in water, but did not revive. Enough could be seen of the flowers, however, to indicate their beauty and value.—ED.]



Dear Friend Park:—I thought I would write and tell you of my success with the seeds you so kindly sent me. First, I am sorry to tell you that the Primrose seeds got upset after being planted nearly a fortnight; and though I carefully guarded the dirt and waited anxiously for weeks never a Primrose showed its tardy head. But the other seeds seemed to try to make up for their loss. Of the Schizanthus I only planted a few of the seeds, as I had'n't room, and I think every one must have come up, as I have twenty seven nice little plants from them. But the Cinerarias! Covetous of these precious seeds, I planted them all, and after having a very few die in the pot before transplanting for want of room, and giving away some, I now have one hundred and seventy vigorous young plants, and I fear they will oblige me to put away all of my other plants this winter to make room for them. What shall I do with so many, and do you think that I could possibly keep them free from aphids? Five or six years ago I bought a packet Cineraria seeds from you, and I think I had fifty-four fine plants; but during a long illness that winter they all succumbed to lice. Would any of the Band like to exchange any house plants for some when they get larger?

Mrs. C.

Box 388, Haverhill, Mass.

Mr. Park:—Permit me to say to a rambler that the majority of our people do not worship Rye or Tobacco. We may be cursed with the "filthy," but we do not judge people by a few. Our country is a good and gracious one, blest of God with much natural beauty and many flowers.

I do not consider a Violet would well represent our great country. A Violet is modest and our country is not. But I have seen very fragrant Violets. Our own Michigan woods and fence corners give us in spring masses of blue and starry yellow Violets, which have a faint perfumery like the woods in spring. In old Massachusetts are found in profusion many white wild Violets, which are so sweet that a few will perfume a room.

There are many flowers that grow in one part of our land that are even unknown in some other part, and it is folly to think of choosing one that is known and loved by all. Therefore, I vote for Clover, which is found in every state in our Union, feeds our sheep, cattle and horses, makes honey for our bees, perfumes for our noses, and makes our country waysides lovely and fragrant. K. W. C. Genesee Co., Mich., Mar. 24, 1893.

[NOTE.—The editor has often admired the pretty *Viola Canadensis*, which grows so plentifully in the forests of Michigan. The flowers are white with violet tinge on the under side, and are always in bloom from early spring till late autumn. If this species could be crossed with one of the more showy-colored species, as *Viola pedata*, what a valuable hybrid might result—everblooming combined with richness and variety of color.—E.D.]

THAT WASTE BASKET.—Here is a good brother from Elyria Ohio, who sent in answers to several questions in the MAGAZINE, and because they did not appear as promptly as expected says, "I see both my answers went into the waste basket." He sensibly takes the disappointment in good humor. But just let the Editor say, These answers, good friend, did not go into the waste basket. They are appreciated and will duly have the attention they deserve. The notes and contributions of a thousand other friends are also in waiting—all good, all worthy of attention, but for some just reason kept back. Oh, no, don't be afraid of the waste basket. The practical contributors to this MAGAZINE never write material that deserves a place in that open, ill-famed receptacle.

PRICES.—The price of *Fartugium grandee* and *Plumbago coccinea* is 25 cents each. Of *Manettia bicolor* and *Manettia cordifolia*, 15 cents each.

GOSSIP.

ABOUT FLOWER LOVERS.—As a class flower-lovers are the most liberal and kind-hearted people to be found, and none realize better than they the truth of the scriptural statement that "it is better to give than to receive." The Editor is daily reminded in his correspondence of the pleasures experienced in giving. Here is an extract from a letter bearing upon the matter written by a kind sister at Hartford, Conn.,

"Dear Mr. Park:— \* \* Last night I gave away a lot of plants which I had raised, and this morning I gave a lot of slips to Mrs. ——. Her little garden looks lovely, and she is just as lovely as she can be—not with her flowers only, but in every way."

Just as might be expected of one who loves flowers and keeps a nice garden; but to liberality and kind-heartedness we find another estimable quality revealed in the closing paragraphs of the same letter, which reads as follows:

"I wish I could see you, Mr. Editor, and thank you personally for all the pleasure you have given me by your MAGAZINE and the plants you have furnished.

Most respectfully,  
Your well-wisher,  
Mrs. E.

Genial, liberal, kind and grateful, could we ask for better qualities? Oh, the loving happiness of the home where loving hands train the vines and flowers to please the aesthetic taste, and at the same time the sweet flowers of the heart are kept growing and blooming to satisfy the soul.

ACCUMULATED MAIL.—That esteemed floral sister, Mrs. Piper, of Michigan, writes, "A long sickness has put my floral affairs in confusion, and when I was able to get to my desk I was amazed at the pile of Correspondence that had gathered while I was laid by." This is doubtless the experience of many others. At least it is the Editor's experience. The care of 50,000 correspondents, all of whom are or seem like personal friends, would be almost enough to occupy the business hours of many men daily. But add to this the editorial work, oversight of the publication house, command of the seed department and supervision of the greenhouses, packing, etc., and anyone can imagine what an effort is necessary to keep correspondence from accumulating. Would it be a matter of surprise if, under these circumstances, a letter should not be answered as soon as received? And yet, probably not one in a thousand of our subscribers can say that the editor has neglected them. If there are any such let them speak.

THE GOLDEN ROD.—Mrs. C. L. Avery, a floral sister of Elk County, Pa., writes, "I think our National Emblem should be one of purity. We, as mothers, must train our children so that the rising generation will have love of country so firmly embedded in their hearts, and also love for God and neighbor, that there will be less deceitful, sly, dishonest men, of native birth at least. If all men were rascals perhaps the Golden Rod would represent our nation the best, as it represents the "root of all evil," and yet I love the Golden Rod as I do what it represents. It is a good thing to have, but for that reason I object to it as our National Flower.

V. E. Pickering, Bradford Co., Pa., sends the Editor two flowers of a *Gladiolus* she raised from seeds. The flowers are large, well formed, and of a rich crimson, streaked and blotched with gold.

THEY ALL ENJOY THE MAGAZINE.

Mr. Park:—From a floral point of view I consider your MAGAZINE almost perfect.  
Mrs. John W. Clark.

Milam Co., Texas.

**EXCHANGES.**

C. L. Kellogg, Westfield, Mass., has pieces of kid to exchange for bulbs.  
Mrs. Ida McDonald, Hallowtown, W. Va., has Ml-crophylla, Roses and Single Tiger Lilies to exchange for Japan Lilies or Dwarf Callas, blooming size, or winter-blooming plants.

Mrs. E. H. Potter, Orlando, Va., has Grape Hyacinths, Halleana Honeysuckle, Achimenes and Tuberoses to exchange for Tulips, Hyacinths, winter-blooming bulbs and Fuchsia slips. Need not write.

Mrs. F. R. Eldridge, Marilla, N. Y., has Amaryllis Johnsonii, Cactuses, blooming size Water Hyacinth and Night-blooming Tradescantia to exchange for other plants. Exchange lists first.

M. K. Reading, Aden, Va., will exchange War Relics and Indian Curios for Box-wood, slips or rooted plants.

A. Larson, Spike, S. Dak., has three yards of blue print to exchange for a large Oleander, any color. Write first.

Mrs. E. H. Wilkins, 1475 12th Ave., E. Oakland, Cal., will exchange one Calla Lily bulb for one square of print patch-work ten inches square. Send square and I will send lily.

Mrs. B. E. Moon, Prairie Centre, Kansas, will send recipe for washing blue; also recipe for remedy for burns, blistered hands, etc., also hand-knit lace and crocheted lace in exchange for Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Begonias, etc.

Miss A. E. Nims, Deerfield, Mass., has rooted and growing Manettia Vine and one rooted spotted Begonia to exchange for anything not in her list.

Mrs. E. L. Battles, 445 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass., will exchange choice plants for Tulip bulbs, Freesias, and Calla Lily bulbs.

Mrs. H. E. Thigpen, Conetoe Sta., N. C., has bulbs, grapes, plants, seeds, shrubs, roses, etc., to exchange for plants not in her collection. Will also give a Watius Butter Worker (for hand use), good as new, cost \$8.00, for its value in bulbs, plants &c. Write first.

Mrs. A. S. Mears, Johns Pass, Florida, has beautiful shells, Corals, and fish curios, from the Gulf, to exchange for other things. Write first.

R. A. Bennett, Nunda, N. Y., will exchange Trumpet creeper, Gladiolus, Dahlias, Madeira vine and Globe Flower for Margaret Carnation, Calycanthus and Roses that will bloom in autumn outdoors.

Mrs. Mary Juniel, Bearden, Ark., has Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Pancratiums, etc., to exchange for other bulbs; also for Mrs. Hannah More's works in good condition. Write first.

R. V. Strickland, Bristol, Ark., has gooseberry and raspberry plants and recipes to exchange for bulbs, seeds and Roses.

Mrs. I. T. Keene, Elmhurst, Pa., Box 24, will exchange Night Blooming Cereus, Rice Cactus and Aloes for Old Man Cactus or other choice plants. Write.

Robt. G. Vogt, 35 Grange St. Cleveland, O., will exchange ten small sea shells for every perfect spear-head or two arrows, or odd curios. Also, large red sea beans for curios.

Mrs. Miles P. Michell, Whiteville, Hardeman Co., Tenn., will exchange Hoya Carnosa, rooted, for Manettia Bicolor rooted.

Mrs. A. L. Knight, 124 Henry St. Blnghamton, N. Y., will exchange twenty Lily-of-the-Valley bulbs for every pound of silk or ribbon any colors but black. Don't write.

Mrs. Sarah Darr, Medina, Mich., will exchange blocks of crazy work (silk and wated) for house plants. Would like Geraniums and Begonias especially, but glad for any kind.

Mrs. Jennie Casidy, Sulphur Springs, Tex., has Cannas, Cologne plant, and Narcissus to exchange for 15 Inch square for crazy quilt--All silk, velvet and satin.

Mrs. Geo. Clark, Clare, Ill., will exchange Mineral Specimens and shells, for a good sized root of White Columbine.

Lizzie McConnell, Oreana, Ill., has Lily elegans, Narcissus poeticus, Star of Bethlehem, for Amaryllis, Valota blooming size, Fancy leaf Geraniums, Begonias, Fuchsias, also Stamping patterns for best offers in named Cacti. Exchange lists.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.**

Seeds of Yellow Honeysuckle from Mrs. H. E. Thigpen, Edge Comb Co., N. C.

From Mrs. H. P. Piper, Lapeer Co., Mich., seeds of new Hybrid Columbine.

From Mrs. Ida J. Jones, Cheyenne Co., Kas., seeds of Buffalo Gourd and Willow Morning Glory

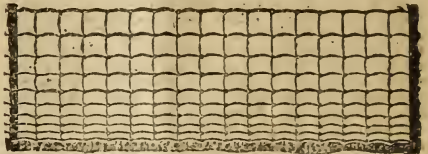
**Freesias and Bermudas.**

7 Giant Freesias and One Large Bermuda Lily, enough for two six-inch pots, mailed for only 25 cents. The Freesias alone for 15 cents, or the Bermuda alone 15 cents.

35 Giant Freesias and 5 Large Bermudas, all mailed for \$1.00. These will fill ten six-inch pots, and make a whole windowful of blooming plants.

These are all large, first-class bulbs, sure to bloom in winter, exquisite in color and rich in fragrance. Don't fail to order at once. Now is the time to plant them. Get your friends to club with you. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.



**A Safe Investment.**

In these days of big Bank failures, and lack of confidence everywhere, what can be better than permanent farm improvements. You knew your bank was all right, but went early to avoid the rush, and now what will you do with the money? Answer. Build Page fence, and the parble will prove a blessing to you.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MENTION PARK'S MAGAZINE. AUG. 11.  
and Giant-Pansy seed. Send one dime.  
Address FLORAL CO.,  
Kirtland, Lake Co., Ohio.

Mention Park's MAGAZINE. Sep 21.

**OPIUM** Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured.  
DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.  
MENTION PARK'S MAGAZINE. MARCH 17.

**Pansy Plants.**

We offer nice Plants for Fall and Spring blooming. Ready Sept. 1. 25c per dozen, or 30 for 50 cts. Circulars free.  
F. Hoevenburgh, Cockburn, N. Y. MENTION PARK'S. 9-11.

**CACTUSES.**—For cheap and beautiful Cactus from Mexico and Texas, send to  
MRS. FRANCES BRIGHT, Van Raub, Texas.  
12 different varieties my selection for \$1.00.  
MENTION PARK'S MAGAZINE. MARCH 19.

**F**LOWER People, my patent adjustable window Flower Stand is the handsomest, most convenient article ever invented. Beware of imitations. Save money. Send for circulars today. S. E. Covington, Bellefontaine, O.  
Mention Park's Magazine. Sept.

**SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING.**

The following seeds sown now produce fine spring flowers, while if sown in the spring the hot weather prevents their development:

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Antirrhinum, fine mixed,.....      | 5  |
| Calliopsis, mixed,.....            | 5  |
| Candytuft, mixed,.....             | 5  |
| Cacalia, mixed,.....               | 5  |
| Centaurea cyanus, mixed,.....      | 5  |
| Delphinium, annual, mixed,.....    | 5  |
| Double Daisy, fine mixed,.....     | 5  |
| Gilia, mixed,.....                 | 5  |
| Nemophila, mixed,.....             | 5  |
| Pansy, Park's Premium, mixed,..... | 10 |
| Poppy, annual, mixed,.....         | 5  |
| Scabiosa, double, mixed,.....      | 5  |
| Hardy annuals, mixed,.....         | 10 |

One package of each of the above for only 50 cts. Order and sow this month. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.

**THEY ALL ENJOY THE MAGAZINE.****RICHES.**

Dear Mr. Park:—I have read your delightful Magazine for one year, and I have never seen any I like so well. It is just splendid. I am very fond of plants and flowers. Miss Elsie Snow.

Larimer Co., Cal., July 12, 1893.  
Mr. Park:—If possible, I think more of your Magazine every year. I have taken it since 1887. The first number I received I felt that I had found a real gem, and time has proven that I was not mistaken. Mrs. L. B. Johnson.

Hendrix Co., Ind., July 20, 1893.  
Mr. Park:—I am a new subscriber to the Magazine, but I am much pleased with it, as it is just the thing for an amateur, its articles being crisp, timely and to the point. I shall certainly renew my subscription when it expires.

Jan. A. Parkinson.

Wayne Co., Mich.  
Dear Mr. Park:—I have had much valuable assistance and many practical hints from the personal experience of your contributors, and therefore I hold your interesting little Magazine in high esteem. S. A. W.

New York, July 13, 1893.  
Mr. Park:—I send you herewith my subscription for your little Magazine. I say little because it is small beside some others I take and read, but never-the-less it is just as interesting as the largest ones published. I have all my old numbers stitched together and read and re-read them. J. D.

Morgan Co., Ill.

**GOSSIP.**

Mrs. Piper, of Michigan, has kindly sent the Editor seeds of her Hybrid Columbinæ. One package she labels "Yellow with pink, long spurs" another, "Pink, double, without spurs." This sister has been very successful in hybridizing Columbinæ, and is pleased with the new colors and forms produced.

A kind friend from Noble Co., Ohio, wishes a puzzle department added to the Magazine. The suggestion may be a good one, but with the limited space at command and the overflowing copy-drawer of practical matter in view, the Editor does not think it advisable to act upon it. He thinks the space can be used to better advantage by inserting matter of more general interest.

Here is a letter from a FLORAL sister, Mrs. Monsey, out in Washington, who has just built a greenhouse and stocked it with plants. She is delighted with her success. She recently bought a large number of plants at wholesale rates, and retailed them at the county town, where she was greatly encouraged by the people's patronage and kindness. She also says that friends who sent her plants for exchange and were not answered should write again, as her record is lost, and she wishes to satisfy all.

**FLORAL SUCCESS.**

Mr. Park:—My bulbs, received from you, were lovely this last winter. My white Roman Hyacinths more than paid for all. I never saw such large Freesias. My Easter Lily was simply grand, the flowers measuring over eight inches long. Ixia was also lovely. All who saw them said they never before saw such lovely blossoms. Emma L. Post.

New Haven Co., Ct. June 15, 1893.

MENTZELIA—For several years past I have tried to get the Mentzelia ornata to grow in my yard, but all my efforts have resulted in a complete failure. Plants well-rooted, and seeds have alike refused to grow. I suppose that neither our soil nor climate was congenial to their tastes. If any of the sisters nearer home have succeeded in growing this plant I would like to exchange for a good root of it. The plants and seeds that I had were from different parts of Kansas. Uhlma.

Riverside, W. Va.

DON'T FORGET NAME AND ADDRESS.—I am under obligations to unknown friends for specimens for cabinet of minerals, petrified woods, sea moss, and Indian arrow points, also for a lovely fascinator and several photographs of ladies. I would have acknowledged the receipt of these at once but they were unaccompanied by letter or postal card and the senders' names were not on the packages. Uhlma.

Riverside, W. Va.

That which I enjoy is my own, whether it be my neighbor's garden or a sunset sky.

This whole bright earth is mine;  
Tho' not a foot of land  
Is ploughed or sown or reaped,  
Subject to my command,  
No queen upon her throne  
Has better right than I  
To all that lies beneath  
Yon azure canopy.

The distal line of hills,  
The vale which lies below  
Are mine when summer-crowned,  
Are mine 'neath winter's snow.  
All beauty that I see  
From morn till starry night,  
Because I love it well  
Is mine by lawful right.

Mrs. S. E. Kennedy.

Rhode Island.

**EXCHANGES.**

Mrs. C. O. Knapp, Colden, Erie Co., N. Y., would like to exchange Mexican Primroses and Vincas for Chinese Primroses and Water Hyacinths.

Mrs. W. M. Wright, Huntingdon, Tenn., has Spider Lilies, White Preonies, Callas, Water Hyacinths and other plants to exchange for Crown Imperial, Tulips and Hardy Lilies.

Miss Elsie Snow, Fort Collins, Col., has many pretty rocks and worsted pieces to exchange for any pretty house plants.

Mrs. C. S. Osborn, Erastus, Iowa, has scraps for crazy quilt to exchange for hardy perennial seeds.

E. S. Hanchett, Syracuse, N. Y., has Begonias, cancelled stamps, postmarks, choice music, seeds and silk to exchange for hardy bulbs, shrubs, strawberry plants, etc.

Mrs. J. H. Book, 143 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., has Freesia bulbs to exchange for Crinum or Amaryl'lis bulbs or a root of Lemon Lily. Write.

A. L. Powers, Box 95, Mt. Carmel, Ky., will exchange Pit Game Eggs for fowls.

**QUESTIONS.**

WAX PLANT.—I have a very large Wax Plant ten years old that never bloomed till last summer, and then only about a dozen flowers on it. What must I do to have it bloom?—E. H. C., Ill.

GOODYEARA.—Will some one of the Band please give experience with Goodyeara Pubescens and Mesembryanthemum Spectabile. My treatment of both plants has proven a failure.—Mrs. W., Tenn.

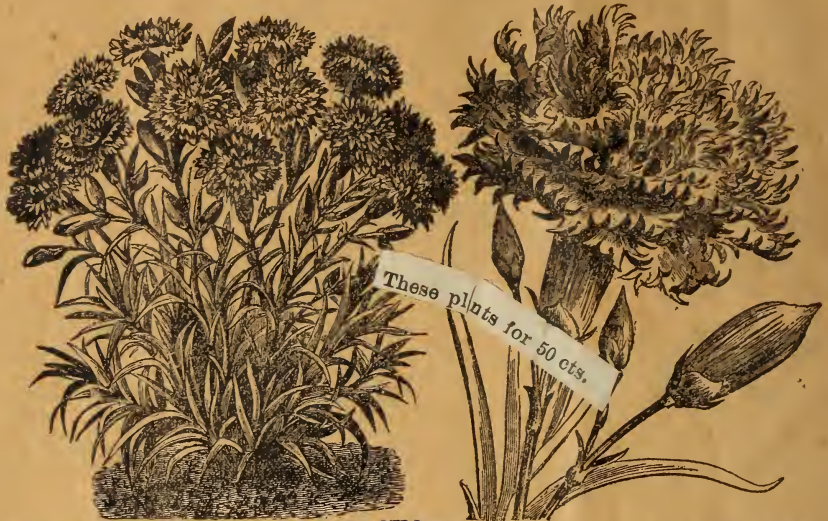
ROSE.—Is the climbing rose Reine Olga de Wurtemberg hardy?—Mrs. K. G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NAMING PLANTS.—It is always a pleasure to identify plants for our readers, but it should be borne in mind that it consumes time very often, sometimes much more than the Editor can spare. Of course, in many cases, the name can be given from a glance at the specimen, but in others it is necessary to make a botanical analysis, and determine the name from the descriptions of botanists. Readers who send specimens, therefore, should not expect an answer to their inquiries by return mail, nor in the first issue of the Magazine which follows.

SOWING SEEDS THIS MONTH.—Last month we gave on the last page of cover lists of Perennials and winter-blooming Plants, and recommended sowing the seeds in August. We wish to say here that the same varieties of seeds may be sown this month, and even later in the Southern States. Full directions for preparing the seed-bed and sowing the seeds and caring for the young plants will be sent with every package of seeds. The young plants should be protected in winter by a covering of evergreen boughs, put on in December and taken off when the Easter flowers are in bloom. Look over the lists referred to and make out your order at once. You will save a year by prompt attention to this matter.

# WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS.

THE following plants can be grown by any amateur florist in the kitchen or sitting-room window, or in the conservatory, and will bloom if they have the least opportunity. You can always depend upon them.



## THE MARGARET CARNATION.

Ageratum, blue.  
 Begonia Sandersonii, crimson flowers.  
 Carnation, New Margaret, two fine plants.  
 Crassula cordata.  
 Eupatorium riparium, white flowers.

Lobelia blue.  
 Lopezia rosea.  
 Othonna Crassifolia, for baskets, yellow.  
 Rose, Marie Lambert, white.  
 Rose, Queen's Scarlet.

Now is the time to get these plants to have them in good condition for winter-blooming. Don't delay until frost comes. The plants ought to be established by that time. If you have any of the above I will send others instead. Any one ordering two collections will get a Bermuda Easter Lily and a Freesia bulb extra. Address

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

## Roses For Winter-blooming.

Last month I offered 12 Choice Roses for out-door planting for 50 cents, and gave full directions for setting the plants and caring for them. That offer was made for August, but I will extend it through September to accommodate our Southern friends.

This month I offer 6 Roses for winter blooming, including white, yellow, pink, scarlet and other colors. The roses have been specially prepared for winter-blooming, and are now growing in four-inch pots. By mail I send free of postage; if preferred by express, the purchaser pays the expressage. When these Roses are received they should be potted in four-inch pots, using a compost of rotted sods, manure and sand well mixed. The manure should be well decayed, and compose at least one-fourth of the material. In potting firm the soil well and water thoroughly. Cut back some of the longer branches, and encourage new growth, which will begin to form two weeks after potting. Pinch out all the buds that appear, and as frost comes give the plants a sheltered place. Remove to the house on the approach of cold weather, and give a sunny window in a cool room, but do not let the sun shine severely upon the sides of the pots. Water occasionally with weak liquid manure. The plants may now be allowed to develop flowers. As soon as a flower begins to fade cut it off with a portion of the branch. This will cause new branches to appear, and it is upon these that the buds are found. Treated in this way such varieties as are suited for window culture will produce flowers successively throughout the winter. Syringe twice a week, and fumigate if aphid appear. Order this month, to get the plants well established by winter. Address

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

Clothilde Soupert, the best of winter-blooming Roses, included in every order.