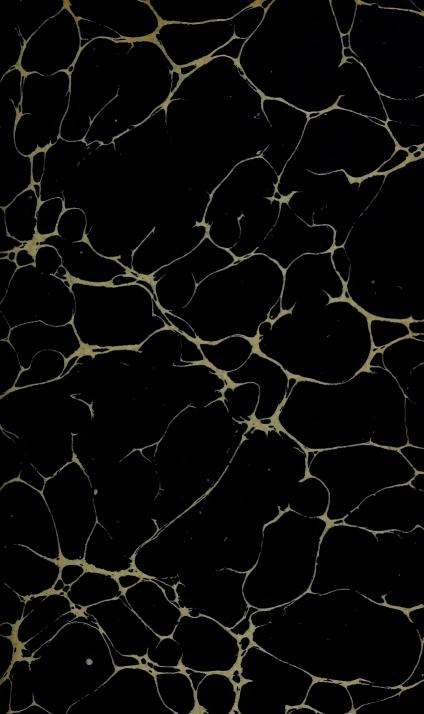


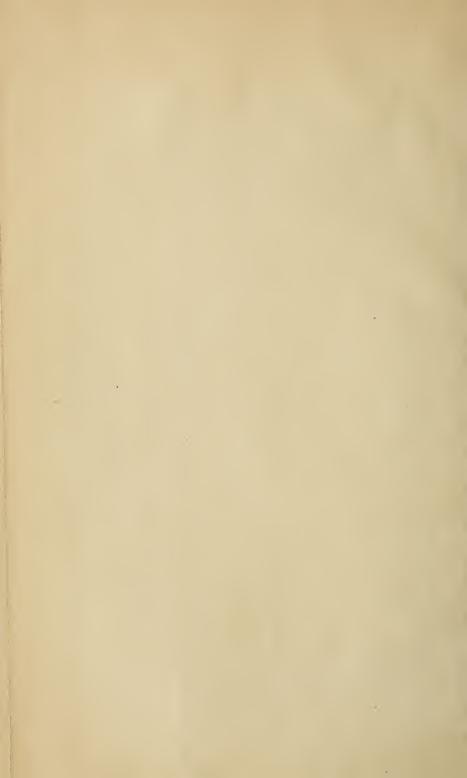
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VOL. XXXV. LIBONIA, FRANK. Co., PA., JANUARY, 1899. No. 1.

Circulation FOR NOVEMBER: Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts Bulletin . . FOR DECEMBER: Number of copies printed of Park's 362,2 Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters 362,2 Address all advertising communications to THE ELLIS COMPANY, Advn'g Manager 713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. York, N. Y.

BULBS AS A PREMIUM

A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE FINEST TUBEROUS BEGONIAS AND HRBRID GLOXINIAS. o SPLENDID BULBS. WITH PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE ONE YEAR, ALL FOR 50 CENTS.



For only 50 cents I will mail PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one year with all of the following Giant-flowered Begonias and Gloxinias as a premium:

- Giant Tuberous Begonia, superb white.
- Tuberous Begonia, rich Giant scarlet.
- Tuberous Begonia, " visid Giant crimson
- Giant vellov Tuberous Begonia, lovely
- Giant Tuberous Begonia, beautiful
- Hybrid Gloxinia, large-flowered red.
 Hybrid Gloxinia, large-flowered white.
 Hybrid Gloxinia, large-flowered blue.
 Hybrid Gloxinia, large-flowered blue.

These bulbs are first-class in every

TRUE CHINESE SACRED LILY BULBS AT A BARGAIN. I have a small surplus of fine large bulbs of the true Chinese Sac ed Lily, which I will mail at the follow-ing prices: 3 bulbs, 25 cents; 6 bulbs, 40 cents; 12 bulbs, 75 cents; 16 bulbs \$1.00. These bulbs are in good condi-tion, and will yield a fine display of flowers grown either in soil or water. We a moist atmosphere, not too warm. Order before February. Address GEO. W. Pst. Frank. Co., Pa. Frank. Co., Pa.

Choice Vegetable Seeds.

FOR TEN CENTS I will send the following collection of Choice Vegetables. I make this offer to accommodate those flower-lovers who grow Vegetables for family use, and wish only the best seeds at a moderate cost. When ordering see your friends and neighbors, and send in as large a club as you can. The seeds are fresh and first-class, and of the most desirable varieties for general cultivation. Ten well-filled packets of Choice Vegetable Seeds for 10 cents. They are worth at least 50 cents. Is not this a bargain?

Onion. Wethersfield Early Red.



next season. To those who grow Onions from seeds this variety is especially recommend-ed, as it has all the de-sirable qualities. Valsirable qualities. Val-uable for producing sets if sown thickly.

Per ounce 10 cents, one-fourth pound 30 cents.

Selected Atlantic Prize Tomato.



Selected Allantic Prize Tomato. This is the earliest Tomato of large size, and has given great satisfaction wherever grown, far surpassing the Tomato which is commonly sold as Atlan-tic Prize. The fruit is large, smooth, solid, bright ruby-red, does not crack or not, and ripens evenly throughout. It is borne in large clusters, and continues in bearing throughout. It is seeson. It is sweet and highly-flavored, and the vines are very prolific. rice per ounce 15 cents, one-fourth pound 50 cents.

Improved Hanson Lettuce.

The original Hanson Lettuce was regarded as a first-class variety, but the Improved is much better. In growth it is rapid,



much better. In growth it is rapid, and may be cut very early, while it remains tender and usable longer than any other sort. The leaves are beautifully fringed, of a green-ish golden yellow, very crisp and tender, and without the unpleasant bitter taste noticeable in many ther varieties. The best for the Fer ounce 8 cts., one-fourth lb. 25 cts.



The Improved White Spine Cucumber is grown more largely than any other vari-the function of the spine cucumber is grown more largely than any other vari-ety. The fruit is of medium size, handsome in appearance, early and prolific, and unequalled for either slicing or pickling. Protect the young plants from insects by mosquito netting, or by sprinkling with water in which saltpetre has been placed—a teaspoonful of saltpetre to three pints of water. Price per onnce 5 cents, one-fourth pound 15 cents.

Musk Melon. Extra Early Hackensack.



Jursk Melon, Extra Early Hackensack. Lovers of Musk Melons want them as early as possi-ble, and they want Melons of good quality. The Extra Early Hackensack, besides containing all the good qualities of the old Hackensack, size, solidity and prolific bearing, is two weeks ear-lier. Everyone who grows Musk Melons should try this sort. It is unquestionably the finest variety on the market. Price pro conce 5 cents, one-fourth pound 15 cents.

All the above, 10 packets of choicest Vegetables your friends to order with you. If you are not satisfied yo I will send Colossal Asparagus, Extra Early Refugee S Early Sweet Corn, McLean's Little Ge Hubbard Squash, Curled Parsley, Rutabaga, Purple-top Tr Tomato for club of two, or all for club of 16 (\$1.50). Any o lection for 3 cents per packet extra, or the 16 premium pack for 25 cents. You can secure enough seeds for a large neighbors. Address GEO. 1 PLEASE NOTE.-26 To ckets Vegetable and the varieties above

Excelsion Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.

For the main crop this is the best of all varieties of Cabbage. Every plant forms an immense, solid head; sweet, an immense, solid head; sweet, crisp, tender, does not often burst, and keeps well through-out winter. It can be truly called Excelsior, as there is not another late variety that can excel it in any respect, no matter how highly described, or how wonderful its history. This is the best late Cabbage. Nothing can be better them Nothing can be better than the best. Per ounce 12 cents, one-fourth lb. 40 cents



Select Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

Select Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. This is the earliest Cabbage in cultivation, and the strain offered bears heads almost twice the size of the Common Wakefield Cabbage, while it is short-stemmed, very solid, does not burst, and can be used throughout the season. It is sure to head, and is sweet, crisp and delicious, either raw or cooked. It is certainly the best per ounce, one-fourth b. 40 cents.



Improved Edmand Beet.

Improved Edmand Beet. A few years ago it was thought the Edmand Blood Turnip Reet was perfect in size, rolor, richness, sweetness, tender, ness, early-ripening and keeping the old sort that is a grave imal in every desirable quality It is entirely free from the woody fiber found in many highly-praised Beets. For the family garden it surpasses all other vari-ettes. Per ounce 5 cents, one-



Parsnip, Improved Sugar.

Parsnip, Improved Sugar. The Improved Hollow Crown or Sugar Parsnip is the sweetest and best Parsnip is smooth, tender, sugary, and of roots may remain where they grow till wanted for use. The strain I offer is of surpassing ex-cellence, having been greatly in selection. The seeds I offer are fresh, and will yield a fine crow. Price per ounce 5 are fourth pound 10 cents.



Badish. For the family garden I offer a mixture which is just what is wanted, as it embraces radium and late, and the throughout the season. If pre-ferred a package of the French Breakfast Radish, shown in the engraving, will be sent instead The mixture, however. 'to one and will """

and the first





BRIEF ANSWERS.

Hoya.-Mrs. Loomis, of Massachusetts, wants to know of a running vine ti .t will live in the house the year round. She has "tried Ivy for a number of years, but there is something gets up-n the leaf, and finally the stem, and takes the life of the plant." She will find the Hoya car-nosa or Wax Plant an evergreen vine, easily grvwn and always attractive. It does not grow rapidly at first, but makes good progress when well established. It is rarely a tacked by insects. Shift often if you want foliage, but let the plant become root-bound for free blooming. It is not as graceful as some vines, but will grow in a dry, hot room and bloom well where other plants will die. die.

die. Gloxinias.-Gloxinias should be wintered in a dry room, where the temperature is about 50°, with but little variation. In the spring rep-ti-them in porous, well-drained soil, allowing one-third of the tuber to protrude above the surface, and water sparingly until growth begins. Keep in a moist atmosphere and partial shade during summer, and water freely Avoid wind and storm. Wich this simpl treatment they gener-all, ad bloo. satisfactorily. Multiflora Ror--There are different varieties of the Multifle. Rose. Some are strong bushes, some climbing, and some dwarf. Seedling f the for er will no. bloom for several years, but "e dwarf variety, which "miniatur. habi, and grown more for curiosity than show, will bloom in "few eeks after plants appear, A knowledge th variation will obvia many of the misunderstanding concernin, this Rose.

the misunderstanding concernin this Rose

Tuberoses in Washington.-These should bloom as well in Washingto. as further south, if sound bulbs are planted in a warm, sunny place. The ground should be warm and only moderately moist after pl ting, otherwise the germ may be destroyed before growth begins.

Hyacinths in Tins — In a dry atmosphere Hya-cinths and Narcissus, as well as Primroses and other winter-blooming plants do better in tin vessels than in earthen pots. A large pot will accommend at a number of bulbs, as they need not be s.t more than two or three inches apart.



Free.-- A Wonderful Shrub.--Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.



43124

Cascs, Initumialishi, "Ity, Disorders of the Kir-neys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheu-matism, Gravel Pain in the Back, Bladder Dis-orders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positire Spec-ific Curt isfound is a new botanical discovery the

discases a Positive Specific Cur isfound' a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KA"A KAYA wonderful KA"A KAYA Shub, called \rightarrow botanists, the piper methystrub, called \rightarrow botanists, the structures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kinneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease. Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New York World, that it saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kinney disease, and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass, testifies to his cure of Dropsy and swelling of thefeet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wondertul curative power in Kidney and alhed disorders peculiar to womanhod.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail FREE, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City.







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FORGET-ME-NOT.



NASTURTIUM.



SWEET PEAS.



All For 10 Cts.

I want everyone who loves and culti-vates flowers to become acquainted with this MAGAZINE, and to further extend its circulation and influence I make this unparalleled offer: Send me ten cents, and I will mail my **MAGAZINE** three months on trial and the following fine collection of 14 packets

Choice Flower Seeds.

Aster, New Japanese Comet, superb large double flowers like Jap. Chrysanthemum. All sorts mixed. Pansy, Giant Fragrant, immense rich bioom in all

Reader, the above seeds are first-class in every respect. You can depend upon them for the fin-est flowers. I will allow them to be tested in comparison with the best seeds sold by any seeds-man regardless of cost. Cultural directions with every networks. every package.

Liberal Club Offers.

Any of the following for a club of two (20 cts.); five packets for club of five (50 cts.); or all for a club of twelve (\$1.20): cts.); or all for a club of twelve (\$1.20): Japanese Morning Glory, superb markings. Compact Trailing Alyssum, fine for edging. Improved Dwarf Coxcomb, very large combs. Fancy Pepper, beautiful decorative pot plants. New Gaint Parisian Pansy, mixed colors. New Large-flowered Phlox, superb mixtures. New Large Japan Pink, magnificent blomers. Double Dwarf German Stock, selected seeds. Jasmine-scented Nicoliana, very fagrant. New Victoria Aster, finest colors mixed. Complete Mixture of 1,000 sorts.

I want a club of at least 25 subscribers from every Postoffice, and offer money and seeds from every Postoffice, and offer money and seeds and bulbs for such a club. As the premiums are liberal such a club can be obtained by anyone in a few hours. Send for my circular—"Money and Flowers," together with blank lists, sample copies and confidential terms. You will be as-tonished at the liberal offer I will send you. Write at once. Don't delay the work a day. Address **GEO. W. PARK**,

Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

WATCHES AS PREMIUMS

WATCHES AS TREMUMS For a club of 25 trial subscribers at locts. each (\$2.50), I will send to the agent by mail, postpaid, a handsome watch suitable for a boy, or for the kitchen or bed room. Retail price \$1.00. For 35 subscribers (\$3.50) I will mail a stem-wind watch, suitable for a man or for a room. Retail price \$1.60. Both these watches are good timekeepers, w d will be found reliable. CUSPIDATE PHLOX pi.ou. Boin these watches



PLUME CELOSIA.

DOUBLE DAISY.





FINE PETUNIA

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXXV.

Libonia, Pa., January, 1899.

No. 1.

THE FLOWERS.

Flowers, God's unspoken language To each human soul, I ween, Wafting odors, giving glimpses Of the land "eye hath not seen." Wright Co., Ia. Mildred Merle.

ACALYPHA SANDERIANA.

NE of the plants which will be offered as a novelty this season is Acalypha Sanderiana, an engraving of which is presented on this page. It was found

rowing near e sea in the ismark Archelago, and escribed as a rge shrub or mall tree, rowing upvards of eigheen feet high, and bearing large leaves, with long, drooping, taillike flower spikes, produced at the axils. These fluffy, plush-like "tails" are of a very beautiful bright rosy crimson color, attain the length of from one to two feet on well-developed plants, and are said to last for many months, retheir taining beauty their entire length throughout that time. The plant is exceedingly freeculture and nearly always in bloom it will doubtless become very popular. The specimen plant shown at the autumn Flower Exhibition at Philadelphia excited much admiration, and the tew little plants in two-inch pots which were displayed in the windows of the Philadelphia florists were in demand at \$2.00 each, the lowest price at which they had been offered. This Acalypha, like the beautiful variegated A. Macafeana, likes a warm, sunny place, plenty of root-room, and an abundance of water while growing. Its chief enemy

is the red spider, and this is easily kept off by syringing often, and sponging off the leaves once a week, using soapy water. It is a true novelty, and its beauty and distinctive appearance will claim for it the attention and admiration of all who love flowers. It is one of the novelties few that we believe cannot be overpraised.

Ants and Root Lice.— Small black and brown ants sometimes get in the soil about the roots of Chrysanthemums and other plants in pots. Rootlice also become troublesome at

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ACALYPHA SANDERIANA.

flowering and very showy, as will be evinced by the engraving, which is a faithful representation of a small plant.

This is the most distinct and promising new plant that has been brought to public notice for many years, and being of easy the roots of Daisies, Asters, etc. An effectual remedy for both of these pests is to repot the plants in fresh, clean soil, washing the roots and dipping them in a strong tea made from tobacco stems before placing in the fresh soil.



CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 350,000 copies monthly. No free distri-bution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. Y., The Ellis Company, Managers, to whom all communica-tions about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 25 cents a year, prepaid.

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

Entered	in th	e Post Office	Libonia as	Class	Mail	Matter.
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JANUARY, 1899.

About Violets.-The proper time for setting violets is in early autumn. The plants should be well-grown during the summer; they will then bloom, make new roots, and become established, ready for a display of winter flowers. In the South a cold frame will be sufficient to protect the plants and insure bloom, but at the North a partially heated place is necessary, as the east side of a heated wall. Ventilate when the temperature will allow the sash to be raised, avoid wetting the foliage, and keep all decaying leaves picked off.

Planting Hardy Bulbs.-Tulips, Hyacinths and Daffodils should be planted, if possible, before New Years. If kept out of the ground till spring very few of the bulbs will bloom. In # ground is frozen when you get the bulbs thaw enough out to fill a tray in ich to plant the bulbs. After planting keep in a _ol but frost-proof 1 e, and do no' flor the soil to dry out. In the spring the bulbs will be rooted, and may be safe' transplanted to the garden as soon as danger from severe frosts is past.

Gloxinias Damping Off.-Gloxinia bulbs should not be set beneath the surface of the soil. Let one-third of the bulb protrude above. The crown end is either concave or rough and uneven, and can be distinguished by these peculiarities. If the tubers are covered with soil the sprouts will rot off, especially if kept warm and moist. After potting water sparingly and keep in a cool place till roots form and the tops start. The plants like a moist, partial shade.

Nicotiana Enemy.-The potato beetle, tomato "worm" and a smaller, brown "worm" all work more or less upon the toliage of Nicotiana. These enemies are all easily banished, however, by sprinkling with water in which a little Paris green is stirred. A level teaspoonful to two gallons of water is sufficient, and the poison should be well stirred while applying.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

HIS is one of the most easily grown of decorative plants. It is rare to have a complaint about it. Occasionally, bowever, a plant sheds its leaves, due mostly to clogged drainage. To avoid this



use a porous soil and shift into larger, well cleaned pots as growth advances. In many instances where drainage becomes insufficient it is the result of allow-ing the roots to crowd in the pot. Shifting more frequently would

not only save many a plant, but promote freedom of growth and regularity of form, elements of beauty in every decorative plant.

Starting Seeds .- Nearly all of the annuals are successfully started in a box in a warm room. Light is not necessary till the little seedling plants beg. to appear, then a soft light should be given, and increased as the plants get stronger. Seeds may be started in a window box from four to six weeks earlier than in a garden bed, and success is usually more certain, as the cultivator has the watering and temperature entirely under his control. It is also better to sow perennials in a window box than out doors, if continued attention is paid to watering until the seeds have time to start.

of Paradise.-This is the Bird name usually applied to various species of Poinciana, a beautiful-flowered, legumuious plant hardy in the south but requiring winter protection in the north. Plants are easily raised from seeds, and in favorable locations are said to come into flower the first season when started early. They are shrubby in character, and branch freely, forming dense, bushy plants several feet in height. They grow better bedded out than they do potted.

Palms.-When a young Palm leaf tades at the tips as it begins to develop we have an evidence that the plant is not receiving proper treatment. The roots may be crowded too much, the drainage clogged, or the temperature incongenial. Attention to these points should be given as soon as the brown tips show. Also, see that the plant is not troubled with scales. These sometimes cause the foliage to turn brown and die.

Lily Disease .- When a Lily becomes spotted and sickly, it is just as well to cut off the top and leaves at the ground and burn them. If allowed to remain the disease may spread and ruin other plants.

THE SEMI-DWARF CALLA.

T is not generally known that there are three distinct varieties of the common Calla Lily in general cultivation. The one mostly seen is the old-fashioned tallgrowing sort. The semi-dwarf comes next.

It bears flowers and folisimilar age the tall to variety, but rarely grows more than eighteent inches high, and is of compact habit. The very dwarf, smallflowered va-riety is the Little Gem. about which



so much complaint is made in regard to non-blooming. The engraving shows the Semi-dwarf Calla, which is really the most desirable of the lot for the ordinary window.

Mildew on Pansies.—Pansies are rarely subject to diseases, but occasionally mildew will attack them when the circumstances are favorable. To prevent an attack of mildew, as well as to eradicate the disease, keep the decaying leaves and rubbish away, and sprinkle the soil about the plant freely with quicklime and sulphur, equal parts. Avoid applying to the leaves, unless as a mere dust, for the sun will burn the foliage where the material is freely sprinkled upon it.

Heliotrope.—A subscriber in Canada has a Heliotrope three feet high that is not in bloom. If kept till spring it will doubtless become a mass of flowers, as the increasing heat of the sun will then develop the buds. To have healthy plants use a soil composed of half-rotted turf, with some sand and well decayed manure. Water freely, and keep the plants near the glass, or where they will get plenty of light. Shift into larger pots as the plants develop.

Chrysanthemum Blight.—Chrysanthemum plants are subject to blight, which begins by spotting the leaves; then it spreads until the entire foliage is black and dry. This disease is encouraged by dryness about the roots and liberal sunshine. Chrysanthemums like plenty of root room, free applications of water, and a partial shade during summer and au tumn. Liberal treatment usually results in healthy plants and satisfactory bloom.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM JASMI-NOIDES.

HIS is an evergreen climber from China, mostly known in botanical works under the generic name of Trachelospermum. It is hardy in the South, and a very desirable out-door climber. At the north it should be grown in a pot or tub, and trained either as a standard or given the support of a trellis.

Cuttings are easily started from the halfripened shoots in mid-summer, if taken several inches in length and kept in wet sand under a bell-glass or frame. When rooted pot them in three-inch pots of porous soil, composed of turfy loam, peat and sand. Keep in partial shade, and water freely until winter, then give a cool window and water sparingly. Early in spring begin gradually to increase the supply of water, and give a sunny place, and in a short time the clusters of deliciously scented, star-like, white flowers will appear, one after another, while the bronzy-red, young leaves will develop as the warmer spring days advance. For several weeks the little plant will keep up its display of bloom and scent the room with it fragrance. When the blooming period is past repot the plant, using a five-inch pot with good drainage, and pinch out the top to promote branching. By fall you will have a handsome young plant that will be capable of producing many flower clusters the next spring. Among all the shrubby window plants we have, either climbing or standard, there is none more desirable than the Rhyschospermum. Anyone who has a frost-proof room can keep it over winter, and its care is as simple as that required by the Geranium, while its foliage and bloom and fragrance are always satisfactory.

For Winter.—Such Geraniums as Mrs. E. G. Hill and Salmon Vesuvius bloom well in the window in winter, as well as out doors in summer. The plants for winter blooming, hence, should be started from cuttings in the spring, and grown in pots, shifting into larger pots as they grow. Keep all the buds picked off. Petunias, Verbenas, Marigolds, Browallia, Candytuft, and many other garden plants will also do well in a sunny window in winter if the plants are well started in pots when winter comes.

Leaves Dropping.—Coleus leaves drop and the stems blacken when the plants become chilled. The same is true of Begonias, especially of the variety Argentea guttata. The remedy is to preserve an even temperature. After the plants are once chilled they do not revive until warm weather comes, and often before that time they die.

LEAVES CURLING.

HE leaves of Tuberous Begonias, Gloxinias, Fuchsias, Roses and many other plants will curl and become unsightly when attacked by the red spider. This pest thrives

spider. This pest thrives in a dry, hot atmosphere, and can only be kept from becoming troublesome by evaporation and the free use of the syringe. It spins its almost invisable web upon the under side of the leaves, and causes the leaves to curl and ap-



pear rusty. When not numerous the pest may be eradicated by syringing with soap suds, but foliage badly affected should be removed and burned, and the plants encouraged to put out new leaves and branches.

A Vase for Cuttings.—The propagation of cuttings may be a source of



a source of w i n d o w a dornment as well as of interest and pleasure, by using a standing vase of silver sand, and arrang-

ing the cuttings tastefully, as represented in the little engraving. The sand should be kept contantly wet, and in partial shade, at least until the cuttings begin to callous. Avoid strong draughts of air, and keep the atmosphere moist by evaporating water in the room.

Paeonies from Seed.—Seeds of Pæonies sown in autumn in a cold frame will germinate—some the next spring, and others the second spring after sowing. It is by means of seeds that the new varieties are propagated. Division, however, is generally the more successful and satisfactory method of propagation for the amateur, and the one to be recommended.

Chinese Sacred Lily.—When these are grown in water it is generally as well to cast them out after blooming. They are worthless except to produce small offsets, which must be grown for several years before they become of blooming size. When grown in pots of earth, however, continue watering till the tops begin to fade, then gradually dry off.

Kceping Lily Bulbs.—Lily bulbs received after the ground is frozen can be planted in trays or pots of soil. Press firmly, set in a cool room or cellar and water sparingly till spring, then bed out.

ABOUT HARDY BULBS.

ROWN in pots the Hardy Bulbs can be depended upon for bloom the next winter if not full-grown when potted. and then given favorable treatment. The large bulbs produce the finest blooms, but in most cases they split up into smaller bulbs, which will not bloom for several seasons, or until they attain blooming size. A medium-sized Hyacinth will improve from year to year for two or three seasons. or until it is full-grown, then it will divide into a number of small bulbs, which are too small to produce a spike until given some years of cultivation. We often hear complaint about the deterioration of the Dutch Hyacinth after it is grown a year in our country. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that we mostly get the full-grown bulbs-those just ready to split up into small bulbs after they have produced several large spikes of bloom. The same is true of Tulip, Narcissus, Freesia, and many other bulbs, and all will bear small clusters when they are of blooming size. and increase in quality until their full size is attained.

We sometimes hear of Dutch Hyacinths dying out or disappearing in the bed. Sometimes this is due to moles and enemies in the soil, but in most cases it can be attributed to a tenacious clay soil or a wet season, or both. The bed should be in a sunny place, the soil should be porous and well drained, and the spikes should be cut above the soil when taking the flowers, and not pulled, as by pulling the stem parts at the bulb, and the cavity admits the water to the heart of the bulb and almost invariably causes it to rot. In Holland the bulbs are lifted every year, as soon as the foliage dies, then dried off and kept in a dry place till autumn, when they are re-planted in fresh beds. The beds are especially prepared, the surface being made very sandy by an addition of four inches of pure sand, which is stirred in and incorporated with the loose black mould. To insure good drainage ditches are excavated on each side of the narrow bed, while the soil is deeply spaded.

It would seem that there is no reason why the Hardy Bulbs should not do as well in America as in Holland if the same care were taken in culture as in Holland, and whether the bulbs are grown in beds or in pots, their utility from year to year depends upon the stage of development in which the bulbs are found, and the treatment they are accorded.

Cactus Blooming.—Some Cactuses require more than seven years to prepare for blooming, while others will bloom in one or two years. It depends entirely upon the species and the treatment.

4

THE DREAMING TULIPS.

Snow, and glistening frost, And the north wind hard at play, And the colors of summer are lost In the white of the winter day; But down from the leaden skies The light of the morning gleams, And under the drifts where the garden lies 'Tis the hour of the Tulips' dreams. Spring, and fields that are brown,

And a south wind singing low, And the rills on the hills flow down, To the song of the melting snow; But brilliant the garden lies In the light of the morning beams,

For under the blue of the springtime skies The Tulips are telling their dreams.

Florence Josephine Boyce. Washington Co., Vt.

CACTUS BLOSSOMS.

E keep our Cactus plants growing all the time, watering them regularly throughout the year. The last winter was a mild one, and was followed by extremely warm weather during April, which fairly hustled the Cacti into bloom; still, no matter at what time they bloom there is something—just a suggestion—in the satiny gorgeousness of Cactus blossoms, fragile though they are, which seems to mark them of all flowers as especial children of caloric.

Our display of a dozen or more kinds was heralded by dainty strawcolored cups of an Opuntia, a nameless slip received in an exchange package. Cereus coccineus followed with a mass of scarlet flames, well guarded by long white banners of a tail C. Colubrinus; beside them the purple scarlet of C. speciosissimus, and below them in the border modest Echinopsis lifted long trumpets of white or pink next neighbor to E. C. Pectinatus in pinkishpurple, and Rattails in rose colors. Nearer the edge were Mammillaria Applanta's red berries, and Stapelia variegata sprawled over the rocky curbing, dotting it with thick leathery stars of yellow, marked with maroon.

Several other Cacti having scarlet flowers are scattered about, but they are nameless exchanges. In a shady corner on the porch Phyllocactus latifrons, "The Queen," sent up a dozen long funnel shaped buds of brown that open after sunset into deep cups of row on row of white petals. A good foil to it was the long wavy pointed petals of vivid scarlet-the blooms of P. Ackermanni or "King Cactus." Above them hung a basket of Rhipsalis that adorned its mistletoe appearance with wee white tassels.

The Epiphyllums have ceased to bloom, and many have not budded yet, but the plant that really tried our patience is a four inch cutting a year old, of Stapelia grandiflora. It begun with nine tiny buds, but was overfed, and all except two dropped off. Then pussy, curling herself down in the warm sunshine in the corner knocked off another. Oh dear, only one bud left and we had never seen an open flower. We grew alarmed, and took extra care of the plant, and were rewarded by being kept waiting one long month, while that bud grew round and plump; larger and larger, until we thought of Esop's fable of the toad and ox, wondering if the Stapelia had an invisable eye fixed on the Magnolia buds by the gate. At last it opened—a five petaled star, fully four inches across, of oxblood red, and covered with fine long red hairs that shaded to pale flesh color on the rim of the petals, a blossom so peculiar looking, it well repaid us for the long delay. Marion Howard.

Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

[Norz.—Plants of the Cactus family are always interesting to the lover of nature, on account of their peculiar growth and bloom. Many bloom well every season, and being devoid of spines are as inoffensive as a Geranium, and quite as easily cared for.—ED.]

Experience with the Chinese Lantern Plant.-Last year I received two small Chinese Lantern plants, and set them out, one in a flower pot, the other in a large iron kettle in the yard. I watched them daily, but was disappointed with their slow growth. A few blossoms appeared, but no fruit matured. In the fall I threw away the plant in the flower pot, but this spring was surprised to find two fine Lantern plants had come up in the kettle which had been exposed to the cold all winter without the least protection. They were strong and thrifty, with blossoms and lanterns growing constantly, and until stray cows nipped off the tops, were as symmetrical in form as any I have seen represented in the catalogues. The lanterns turned bright red and were very handsome. They retain their color since being cut, and have afforded me much pleasure. I hope the roots will live through the coming winter. Mrs. B. W Fay.

North New Salem, Mass., Nov. 16, 1898.

[Note.—From all reports we gather that the Chinese Lantern Plant is a hardy perennial, blooming freely when once established, and the only complaint that is likely to be made against it as such is that the roots sprout freely, and there is danger of spreading.—Eb.]

Time Spent.—To have a great many flowers about the yard people say you must spend lots of time. Not being very strong, I can only work a little at a time. I find the secret of success is planting, cultivating, fertilizing, etc., at the right time. There is a time for everything.

Eliza Bradish. Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 25, 1898.

FLOWERS FOR CHILDREN.

O hold the interest of a child a flower I must be something more than a sweet and pretty thing. Last summer I noticed that our children enjoyed a Moonflower that covered the piazza. It was a little slip when it came from the florist about Easter. I set it in a can and let it begin to grow in the flower house. When the earth was warm I set it out and it began to stretch itself. It grew rapidly, and was soon a mass of shining green leaves, and in the evening the children gathered on the grass to watch the big, waxy white blossoms flash open. How sweet and beautiful they were! In spite of dry, hot weeks the vine grew, and at last, when rain came and there were shady, cool days the flowers were open all day long. If I were making a child's garden I should choose a bed with a fence or wall at the back, and on this I should train a Moonflower vine.

Another flower that the children enjoyed was the old-fashioned Four-o'clocks. We had several varieties. One bore clusters of beautiful yellow flowers and sprays of dainty pink ones on the same limb. The children liked to find the flowers "awake" when it was cool enough to play outdoors. The seeds of this flower are large and grow in open cups. So the little ones can learn to gather and save the seeds, dividing with other children. It is great fun gathering the fat, black seeds, and there is the little lesson of thrift as well as the small charity.

Children love bright colors, and therefore I should have Petunias. Our Petunias are still bright with flowers out in the garden. They have bloomed since they were a few inches tall, no matter how hot and dry the soil was. Children are not reliable caretakers, so Petunias are good flowers for them.

Then I should have Portulaca--the pretty "Sea Roses" that old ladies plant in boxes. They endure neglect, and are bright and pretty.

I'd want some Larkspur, because it is very pretty and hardy, and nice to play with. Everybody has made the little flat rings with the flower when the spur is pulled off. You find them in old books when, perhaps, the hands that fashioned them are folded away. Teach the children to make the pretty rings. It is a lesson in taste and patience. The best color is the blue. This, with scarlet Sage and white Phlox gives a fine display of our national colors, and children love them.

The Phioxes are dainty and bright, and always please the children. I should never plant anything in this bed that would not bloom the first season, nor anything that required petting, nor anything that blooms for only a short while. And I should try to have along with the Moonflower a few Japanese Morning Glories. The children scamper out early to see the new sorts.

A Nicotiana is fine for this bed. It sets the children to thinking, and they begin to watch things. This evening flower is not like others that must open a new flower for each evening, but the old ones that have hung limp and faded all day revive with the cool evening, and are fresh and sweet again. All these little lessons count in the home education of a child. We had big, pale Primroses last summer, and I should have one or two in this wee garden to watch while the Moonflowers are waiting for whatever spirit it is that touches the stem and sets it all a-tremble. so that the white bud suddenly flashes out into a shining, snow-white disk. The Primroses unroll in the prettiest way, and, watching them all come out for the twilight carnival, fairy land does not seem far Ellen Frizell Wycoff. awav.

Iredell Co., N. C., Nov. 14, 1898.

[Note.—Among vines the small ornamental Gourds are interesting objects for children. Their odd shapes and rich, varied colors are always attractive, and they can be taken off in autumn and used for winter amusement.—ED.]

How to Manage Geraniums.-Take up the old plants in the fall, just before frost, and keep in a partially lighted, cool cellar, or in a cold frame. The latter part of December repot them in good potting soil, first stripping off all the leaves, and cutting off the tips of the branches. Take them into the sitting-room. This treatment will cause them to throw out new shoots all along the branches well down towards the roots. About March cut all the branches off to within two new shoots of the body of the plant. These new shoots will form a fine, bushy plant, that will give better satisfaction during the coming season than the plant would have done if left to grow in a straggling way from the ends of the old branches. The branches cut off, with the new growth on them, can be cut up into slips and will make new plants in time for out-door planting. If new plants are not wanted, repot them later than the date before noted, and prune off about two-thirds of each branch. There will then be a rapid growth, forming fine plants for the parlor and for bedding out in summer. Geraniums are lovely bloomers, and are quite easy to care for, and will grow and repay you for your care. Sunshine.

Reading, Vt., Nov. 27, 1898.

Plant Elixir.—I use the plant elixir twice a week on all my plants. That is as often as most plants require water in winter. H. A. W.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 1, 1898.

6

SOFTLY THE SNOW COMES DOWN.

What does it cover, the beautiful snow, Floating so lightly down? Falling o'er meadow, o'er hill, o'er stream, Over the busy town. What does it hide from mortal sight With its mantle snowy and pure and white, Covering the earth with a garment fair, Softly the snow comes down. Only a little time ago Green were the fields, the flowers Blossomed in beauty and fragrance rare, Cheering the lonely hours; Now they are withered and brown and dead, Never a blossom can raise its head Low they are lying, no more to cheer, While softly the snow comes down. On the trees and the hedges are wreaths of snow, Beautiful, pure and white, As the dreams we have of a better land, After earth's dreary night; Floating and sifting the snowflakes fly, Whirling in glee as they pass us by, While we sigh as we long for the fair spring days As softly the snow comes down. Over "God's Acre" so lonely and still, Where many loved ones rest, Dreamless their slumber from sorrow free, No more by care oppressed, Softly the snow falls over each bed, Drifting in white wreaths over each head, After life's sorrows they sweetly sleep, While softly the snow comes down. So may we rest when our work is done, After life's trouble and care, Heavy the burdens to many prove, All have some grief to bear. When we shall lie in our dreamless sleep, Never to waken, to toil or to weep, May the mantle of charity cover us all, As softly the snow comes down.

Belle M. Brewster. Chautaugua Co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1898.

MY ROSARY OF FLOWERS.

Outside my window falls the snow On mountain, vale and mere, Within the room is all aglow With blossoms sweet and dear. And well I prize each fragrant one Like trusted friends of old, When wintry clouds obscure the sun, With graces manifold, They make the darkest day seem bright, And cheer the lonely hours; I count them o'er each morn and night, My rosary of flowers. Bradford Co. Pa. Ruth Raymond.

NO FRUIT WITHOUT BLOS-SOMS,

No luscious fruit of autumn Without the sweet spring flowers, No lavish golden harvests Without the early showers. No noble, honored manhood Without a childlike truth, No old age grand and peaceful Without pure aims in yonth. Betmond, Ia. Mildred Merle.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

O many write of their great success with these plants in the open ground that I thought I would try one in a large box. So I prepared a box with a good drainage of charcoal, covered the drainage, and filled in nearly a gallon of prepared soil, having a good proportion of fine charcoal in it. In this I planted a good root that had borne light straw-colored flowers last year. Well, it grew finely, and covered the whole top of the box with beautiful, thrifty leaves, but it did not begin to bloom as soon as the plants in the small pots. But when it did get started it was soon a beauty. I counted as many as fourteen heads of flowers and buds showing above the leaves at once. The outside of the flowers was a bright rosy pink and the inside a clear lemon yellow, a combination at once novel and beautiful. It was still covered with buds and flowers when it was put in the cellar.

Mrs. M. C. Marshall.

Indiana Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1898. [Norrs.—Bedded out the Tuberons Begonia requires some artificial protection from wind and sun, unless the bed is in a naturally protected place. This can be given by constructing low lattice-work around the bed. Keep the bed watered when the weather is dry. Once established the plants bloom well in a bed, and, as our correspondent has found, are equally as satisfactory in a box or large pois well cared for.—Eb.]

Phyllocactuses.-The Phyllocactuses are natives of Brazil, Mexico and Central America. There are more than seventy-five varieties. They are distinguished from the Cereus-with which they are sometimes classed-by their broad, flat, leaf-like branches, which have won them the nick-name of "Caseknife" Cactus. The Phyllos produce flowers in the notches of the "knifeblade," and not at tip of branches. The blossoms of some Phyllos are immense, measuring eight or ten inches across, and the "Queen" and "King" Cactus are Phyllos. Cuttings root easily, and plants like well drained soil, rich with loam, sand and manure, with plenty of water in the growing season. When plants have reached a good size they should be allowed to become root-bound in the pot, then given a top dressing occasionally, for they flower more freely if left undisturbed in the same pot for years. Plenty of char-coal should be used, both for drainage and mixed with soil. Cuttings root in clear Marian Howard. water.

Santa Cruz Co., Cal., Oct. 20, 1898.

Petunias.—When giving my plants a fertilizer I always omit the Petunias, as it causes the buds to drop off.

Latah Co., Ida.

Aunt Jennie.

THE CYCLAMEN.

TN only one way do I have success in growing the Cyclamen, and that is from seeds. This is easily done by planting the seeds in the spring in rather rich, sandy soil in a pot or pan in the house. They must be carefully watched, and will soon make strong plants. I do not think I have ever had them to bloom the first winter, although some claim that they will. My last planting was made four or five years ago in a cigar box, in which the bulbs remained until last fall, when it was necessary to make a change, as the box was ready to fall to pieces and the bulbs needed more earth. So I changed them carefully, without removing the old soil, to a two-quart flat pan. The leaves are prettily marked and quite large, and have drooped over the sides so that the pan is not much visible. Now, the latter part of November, there are many buds which I think will be open by Christmas. I have four bulbs in the pan, of various shades of The flowers are odd-shaped, and are red. called by some "Texas Cats," as they remind one of cats with their ears pinned They are much admired for their back. exquisite beauty and delicate perfume. The bulb wants to be grown about one-half out of the soil, kept rather cool, near the glass, on the first shelf of an east window. I think that my success is due to not repotting the bulbs. I have no success with those I repot out of their first soil, and not much with those I buy at a greenhouse. The pots should be kept with other house plants outdoors during summer. Do not water much, nor yet allow the soil to be-come dust dry. The leaves die down in summer, and come out again early in fall. The plants remain in bloom a long timesix weeks or more. L. B.

Williams Co., O., Nov. 25, 1898.

[Note.—Dry Cyclamens bought of the dealer in bulbs have lost their fleshy basal roots, and must expend much of their energy in replacing them. The same is true of plants allowed to dry off entirely during summer. This will explain why a partial supply of water, as noted by our correspondent, is beneficial during the resting period.—ED.]

Lychnis flos-cuculi.—This, popularly known as the Double Rose-colored Lychnis, is a plant of recent introduction, and possesses so many excellent qualities that it should be found in every flower border. If properly grown and cared for it will attain a height of eighteen inches, and produce in the greatest profusion, from June till September, a succession of clusters of bright rose-colored flowers, which are borne on long, slender stems, and so are well adapted for cutting.

Chas. E. Parnell

Floral Park, N. Y.

ACACIA LOPHANTHA.

NE year ago last spring we received a package of Acacia Lophantha seeds as a premium. We expected Pansy seeds, but this came instead. We were very much disappointed, for the plant was entirely new to us, and, being amateurs, we were loth to experiment with new things. There were five seeds in the package, two of which we gave to a



friend for whom almost every thing seems to grow, and the others we planted ourselves. Of the five seeds, one of ours was the only one to grow. (We afterwards found we should have soaked the seeds in warm water

for a couple of hours before planting. But we did not know that then.) We watched and cared for that plant to the best of our ability, even the children taking an unusnal interest in it. It is now one and onehalf years old, and measures three feet and eleven inches in height; several leaves are ten inches long. It is admired by all the neighors who see it, and even attracts the attention of men who come here on business. One of its most charming features is its habit of closing for rest at night, and it looks so refreshed when it wakens in the morning. Jane.

Medina Co., Ohio.

Gladiolus.-Forsummer flowering the Gladiolus, in all its varieties pre-eminently takes the lead in bulbs that are wintered in the cellar. They need little care in winter, only asking a place where they will not freeze and will be dry. They are inexpensive, and by buying a few new ones each year one can ever have a brilliant and lovely collection, making a conspicuous display in the garden, while for cutting nothing more can be desired. If picked when the first buds commence to open all the buds will open the same as if uncut. My only trouble in raising them has been that the wind would break them down or bend them in different directions, leaving a straggling, uneven, unsightly row, and often destroying the blossoms entirely. I have tried different devices to secure them while conceating the support. My latest is to take netting two feet wide, form it into a circle as large as is needed, plant quite thickly the oulbs, both inside and outside of the netting, and as they grow fasten with stiing, pass the string back and forth from the inside plants to those outside, as the plants need. It will make a solid wall or circle of blossoms and the wire will not be noticed even before it is hidden. A long row could be planted and supported in the same manner.

Fillmore Co., Minn.

Kate Little

IN THE SPRING.

The orchard trees are leafless and brown, No fluttering of passing wing, And only the snow to cover the boughs Where the flowers used to cling; But Faith bends low and whispers so— They'll surely bloom in the spring.

The heart plants trees and the leaves come off, And the frost to the branches cling; "Twould seem that the days were over and gone That ever a flower would bring, But Hope bends low and whispers so— They're sure to bloom in the spring.

Florence Josephine Boyce. Wash. Co., Vt., Dec. 10, 1898.

"SHOO-FLY" PLANT.

URING the winter and spring of '97, every seed catalogue and farm paper one opened the engraving and praises of this matchless novelty would meet the eye, and it was always pictured as a round, compact, graceful plant, covered with bloom, an ideal pot plant, and no flies would stop in the room where one was growing. To say I was interested would hardly express the excitement I felt to have a trial at it. So I sent to one of our most popular seedsmen who indorsed it for its fly-exterminating qualities, boasting in the meantime that I would need no troublesome wire screens. When the seeds came I sent some to a friend, taking mine out and sending her the labeled paper. I sowed mine early in a little box with some other delicate seeds too precious to be risked in the hot-bed. "Shoo-Fly" was up in a few days and grew rapidly. When large enough I potted two plants, and set three in a bed planted with Petunias and yellow Cosmos. The potted plants soon outgrew their quart pots, and looked poor, stunted things with an occasional small, faded-looking flower. But the ones in open ground, how they did grow and spread themselves, rivaling the Indian fakirs' "magic tree." By August they were fair sized shrubs, with stalk and stems as thick as my arm, and here and there a blossom. One day in August, when flies were at their best, I broke off a branch large enough to cover the lower half of a window where flies "did most congregate." Well, yes-the flies left-the glass when the sun made it too hot for their dear little feet, taking refuge among the cool, green leaves and stems of "Shoo-Fly."

Then I began to ponder in my mind the possibility of having made a mistake and sowed the wrong seeds. It was so far below the character given it. Who would ever say such a coarse, weedy looking thing was splendid for a pot plant? Why, the Jimpson that used to grow in the fence corners of Uncle John's lane was nicer. About the time my plants had attained full size, and were all cut back, the friend to whom I had sent the seed visited me. I hardly let her get her hat off, before inviting her out to interview my plant. "Yes, that's it, just like mine, only ranker." And so died my last hope of "Shoo-Fly." An Old Contributor.

Olivia, Blair Co., Pa.

[Note.—The so-called Shoo-fly Plant is Nicandra physaloides, an annual of the Solanum family found in Peru, but which has escaped cultivation in this country and become a weed. Its true common name is "Apple of Peru."—ED.]

Epiphyllums.—These are the Christmas or Crab-Claw, and the Easter or Lobster Cactus. They are natives of Brazil, and as their name signifies, they grow there on trunks and stumps of trees, or on other plants, but do not derive nourishment from them. There are many varieties; the colors include carmine, crimson, violet, lake, orange, salmon, purple, and shaded to violet or purple. They are prolific bloomers, and plants often remain in flower from October to March, according to treatment. Plants should have rich, sandy soil, and plenty of sun and fresh air. to mature properly, which is necessary to produce numerous claws and blooms. After flowering they may be allowed to rest a few weeks, by allowing the soil to become rather dry, but not so dry that the plants become wrinkled. Epiphyllums are model basket plants, and make fine heads if grafted on to Cereus stock, the standards of which should be eighteen inches tall at least. The most desirable Epiphyllum for grafting is the Easter Marion Howard. Cactus.

Col., Oct. 20, 1898.

Rice Lilies.-A friend in Wilmington, N. C., sent me a lot of bulbs of the Rice Lily. I think this is a local name, belonging to the rice country. The Rice Lilies bloom all through the summer. They are small, six-petaled beauties, at the tops of slender green stems. They are Tulipshaped, but the petals do not touch each other, and each one is about an inch long and perhaps an eighth of an inch broad. The foliage is like that of a delicate Narcissus. The bulbs are small, hardy, and increase rapidly. Each one throws up several bloom stalks, two or three at once, and others when these fade. As cut flowers they keep fresh a long time. They are wonderfully pretty, delicately textured and daintily made blossoms. Ours began to bloom in June and there were flowers the last of October. They are of the purest white. I should like to know their proper name, though the name we have for them can hardly be improved upon.

Ellen Frizell Wycoff. Iredell Co., N. C., Nov. 23, 18998.

ABUTILON SANTANA.

AST Christmas day I was the happy recipient of a box of plants a present. In the collection was an Abutilon Santana, a new variety to me. I potted it very carefully in good soil, and after shading several days put it in a sunny corner of the pit. It looked thrifty, but grew very slowly until March, when I found two small buds. Of course, I pinched them off, for it was too small to bloom. My beds had been spaded and filled with rich woods earth, and were ready for the plants. April found all of the large plants in the beds ready for the season, among the number being Santana Abutilon. It soon outgrew its companions, and now, October 16th, has three branches five feet six inches high, and two more over four feet high. It is four inches in circumference at the ground, and has had over two hundred blossoms on it, and is still full of young buds. In color the flowers are lovely crimson, striped chocolate brown. It is a beautiful plant. Having had many of the plain green foliage class I do not hesitate to say Santana is the queen of them all.

If the Abutilon has any insect enemies I have never found them, though the lady bugs are on the plants often, and I am told they are after scale and spiders.

Mrs. M. L. C. Winslow. Hopkins Co., Texas, Oct. 16, 1898.

[Note.—The worst enemy of the Abutilon is the barr scale, though green fly and spider sometimes trouble it. The plant should be watched to keep the scale from becoming injurious, as it is so near the color of the bark that it sometimes ruins the plant before it is noticed. When found brush the stems with a strong bristle brush and sponge stems and leaves with soapsuds. This will also eradicate the other pests if thoroughly applied.—ED.]

Mina sanguinea.—One of the most beautiful new vines is Mina sanguinea. It is evidently a near relative of the common Morning Glory, the seeds being very much like those of that old favorite, only smaller; the vine is of a similar growth; some of the leaves are cleft similar to oak leaves, and the flowers tubular, blood red in color, the size of a nickel, are borne in great profusion. It is of rapid growth, an early bloomer; and something of a curiosity—a good vine to grow with one's Morning Glories. C. H. D.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

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**Remedy for Slugs.**—To conquer the slugs sprinkle a ring of salt around each plant, not close enough to touch the plant, and scatter it freely all around the outer edge of the bed. This will destroy every slug that comes in contact with it. Z. J. Fuller.

San Joaquin Co., Cal., Nov. 21, 1898.

#### THE HOUSE HYDRANGEA.

HEN making out a list of meritorious house plants I always place the House Hydrangea near the head, for there is scarcely a plant that gives more pleasing returns for conscientious treatment. A plant all rooted and ready for immediate growth may be procured from one's florist, or a slip may be taken from larger plants at almost any time. It is better, however, to do this when the parent plant is neither in bud or bloom. As it roots with all the ease of a Geranium or a Coleus one need not be so very careful of the slip. Put it in either a bottle of fresh rain-water or a dish of moist, sandy loam, and keep undisturbed until rooted. It is a rapid grower, and should be repotted as it grows, till at the age of four years it may occupy a ten-inch or twelve-inch vessel. The plant will always indicate by its condition when to repot.

The House Hydrangea enjoys a rich soil, such as may be produced by mixing woods loam, stable dirt and sand. It also enjoys, and absolutely must have, perfect drainage. The only other requirement positively needful to the perfect development of this plant is an unlimited supply of water, both in the soil and on the leaves. If the grower of this beautiful plant would only keep this all important fact in mind it would serve him as a valuable guide to successful Hydrangea culture and save much unnecessary trouble.

#### Benj. B. Keech. Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

[Note.—The small potted Hydrangeas found bearing immense heads of bloom in the spring are produced from ripened cuttings of old plants taken in autumn. They are of the Chinese species, Hydrangea hortensis, a half-hardy deciduous shrub at the North, but hardy South.—ED.]

Annuals for Bulb Beds.—Two years ago, in autumn, I covered my Tulip bed with a layer of well-rotted chip dirt, and as freezing weather approached I spread over that the dead vines of Sweet Alyssum and Hardy Verbena. The next spring, after the vines were removed, the plants came up by the hundreds, and were soon a mass of bloom and fragrance, and the bed was the prettiest I had that summer, drought not affecting it. Beth.

Guernsey Co., Ohio.

Hall's Honeysuckle.—As I sit at the window my neighbor's trellis of Honeysuckle is a bank of green on the dreary landscape, and will keep so until Christmas. These plants are as easily rooted as Geraniums, and once established require little attention. Eliza Bradish.

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Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 25, 1898.

#### **ASTERS.**

OME of us remember the old time Aster of ten or fifteen years ago. The straggling center with its few little petals around it, and the washed out color, purple or red. We do not thank the florists enough for the wonderful improvements they have made in this flower, now a real valuable addition to our gardens.

The flowers are now very double, round as a ball almost, and of the most exquisite shades. There is only one more thing needed to make it perfect, a sweet scent. Perhaps the florists will give us even this in time. There are other good points a-



Anna Lyman.

bout Asters. They transplant well, and can be used as "fill-ups" for vacant spots in the garden. They keep blooming until fall, and make splendid house plants. I have had them blooming in the window until Thanksgiving. After they are well started in the garden select the thrifty ones, pot, and keep in partial shade. Pluck off the buds until August, and then let them grow, removing to the window, in a cool room, before frost.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1, 1898. [Note.—Some of the late introductions of Asters are not unlike the beautiful Japanese Chrysanthemums in form, texture and rich color, while the size is marvelous. They can hardly be overpraised.—ED.]

Sanseviera Zealanica.—If a plant is wanted that will grow anywhere, in or out of the sun, stand drouth, dust and heat, and always look fresh and healthy, then secure at once a Sansevieria Zealanica, or Alligator Lily. It is a beautiful plant, splendidly adapted for the decoration of halls, sitting-rooms, etc. The leaves are beautiful, striped crosswise with broad white variegations on a dark green ground. The beauty of the plant and the handsome spikes of flowers it produces make it one of the most desirable plants known.

Ida Belmer Camp. Tuscola Co., Mich., Nov. 28, 1898.

**Pots.**—Wooden utensils are better than pottery for Chrysanthemums and all other plants grown out of doors through the summer. The wooden vessels do not dry out as badly as the pots, or heat to injure the roots. E. E. B.

Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 25, 1898.

#### PHLOX.

F you could have but one variety of plants in your garden, what would you select?" said my fair visitor. "The Phlox," said I. "First, be-

cause it is truly American, having originated in Mexico, and it has a long list of virtues. Take the little Drummondii, What can be prettier than a bed of it close to the kitchen door. The colors are so varied and soft. It is an annual, but don't need petting; it just asks a place and a little sun. But it is the perennial varieties that I most admire, and I thank the florists for bringing out the exquisite colors, such an improvement from the faded out colors of- our grandma's time. The white is so pure, and the red so rich in shade. Now, we want just one more thing from the florists and then the Phlox will be perfect. They must give us a dark rich blue, the colors in our flag, and old Glory can be produced on our lawns in fine style. Another suggestion, we want them made into pot plants, so we can enjoy the pretty shades in the winter, on our plant shelves. One virtue the Phloxes possess-they are easy of culture. They will grow any-where, in cottage gardens, or in elegant grounds, will live through cold winters without protection, but are better for a little covering. They are generous plants, and increase rapidly; the garden will soon have plenty, and the roots can be divided, and we can share with our friends. Another good point, the flowers last a long time. I have known a truss of blooms to be pretty for a month or six weeks, and nothing could be prettier for the center of the dining-room table than a bunch of Phlox with three assorted colors. The roots can be set out in the fall, and if one is going to order something for the garden, she can't make a mistake if she sends for several roots of Phlox that will have different shades of flowers."

#### Anna Lyman.

#### Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1, 1898.

[NOTE.—The most showy and attractive of perennial Phloxes is Boule de Feu, which bears great clusters of flame-colored flowers. Nothing more gorgeous was seen by the Editor during his tour of Holland than the big blazing clumps of this Phlox.—ED.]

Veronica longifolia subsessilis. —This hardy perennial is one of the finest and best hardy plants of recent introduction. The plant grows about eighteen inches in height, and produces during the summer months an abundance of rich blue flowers on erect spikes. This plant should be given an open, sunny situation and a very deep, well enriched soil, to properly develop itself. Chas. E. Parnell.

Floral Park, N. Y.

11

#### SWEET PEAS.

EOPLE differ much about the management of the Sweet Pea. I will tell how I once raised some very fine ones. The place selected for them was across one end of the garden where it had been well manured the preceding autumn. After the ground was fitted, I planted the seed in two deep parallel trenches about a foot apart, the rows running north and south, that one might get the morning, the other the afternoon sun. I covered the seed about an inch deep. After the Peas came up, I put a wire netting for support between the rows, and filled in gradually around the vines until level with the ground. I loosened the soil frequently and kept free from weeds. Wash days I emptied the suds around them. They seemed to revel in the soap suds. They were planted between two apple trees in such a position that during the middle of the day, the south end was partially shaded. Such vines! Some of them were over five feet tall, and full of blossoms until we had hard frosts.

I do not understand why I could not get any seed to ripen. I often left flowers, intending them to mature, but they would soon be gone, nothing left but the stem. Can any one tell me the cause? Amy.

Tuscola Co., Mich.

[Note.—In a moist climate and shaded bed Sweet Peas often fail to develop eeeds. There is also a tendency in some soils to develop growth of stems and leaves rather than flowers and seeds. Where plants fail to bear it is well to change the bed. A different place may make a vast difference in the product.—ED.]

The Yellow Aster.—I am sorry "Snapdragon" was so disappointed in her yellow Asters, and to encourage her to try once more, will give my experience. From one paper of seeds we had a large number of plants (did not count them), which grew very thriftily, branching freely and were just covered with their beautiful blossoms, which were white on the outer line of petals, with the center a beautiful yellow and finely quilled. They closely resemble the "Pitcher and Manda" Chryssanthemum in color, but are, of course, smaller. Aunt Em.

N. Haven Co., Conn., Sept. 15, 1898.

Winter Flowers.—I have watched with much interest the sisters' descriptions of their winter pets—only annuals, 12 cents' worth of seeds, etc., etc.—but mine are different from all. Take twigs from bearing fruit trees (Apple and Pear are nicest) and put in a jar of water, and in a few weeks your June treasures will be perfect. By putting in at intervals a succession of bloom may be had. Aunt Jennie.

Latah Co., Ida., Oct. 25, 1898.

#### A SMALL SECRET.

#### Couldn't Understand the taste of his Customers.

Two men in Keokuk were discussing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance. One, a grocer, said "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have. For instance, about three weeks ago, 1 thought I would try some Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and supper proved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along; a day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of postum. "'I know just what is the matter,' she said, 'you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes, and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled, now if you will have it left to boil full fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health.'" Well, I took another trial and sure enough I have joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles.

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure food, and this, together with a relief from coffee, has worked the change."

Postum is the only cereal coffee yet discovered, with a coffee taste, that is pure and free from low grade coffee or other drugs.

Imantophyllum -- My Imantophyllum was a large plant when I received it a year ago, and has grown steadily since. It now measures forty-two inches across, and has twenty-four leaves, most of them over two feet long, and two inches wide. It is in a ten-inch pot. In May last it sent up a stalk with seventeen beautiful flowers, orange-scarlet or salmon in color, and tragrant. Everyone who saw the plant pronounced it magnificent. I think it as decorative as a Palm, and much prefer it. It is of easy cultivation, and has large. fleshy roots like an Agapanthus, so requires a large pot. Given elenty of root-room and rich soil the toliage is grand. The leaves are very dark rich green, and remain on the plant the year round, so that the plant is always beautitul. H. A. W.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 8, 1898.

# DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK? Are Your Kidneys Weak? Do You Have Bladder or **Uric Acid Troubles?**

## You Are Taking a Terrible Risk!

By Special Arrangement Every "Park's Floral Magazine" Reader, to Prove For Themselves The Wonderful Merits of This Great Discovery, May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely FREE by Mail.

You can waste health without knowing it, and poor health almost always begins in the kidneys. The most important organs of the whole

body are the kidneys.

body are the kidneys. They filter your blood and keep it pure. People are apt to believe that kidney disease is rather a rare disease, but recent discoveries have proved that it is a most common trouble indeed. And the proof of this is, that most dis-eases, perhaps 85 per cent., are caused in the beginning by disorders of the kid-

neys. You can't be sick if your blood is pure, free from kidney-poison and disease-breed-

free from kidney-poison and disease-breed-ing germs. Your kidneys should keep it so. That's what they are there for. And as long as they are well, they perform their duties with thoroughness and dispatch. You are well when your kidneys are. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, will make your kidneys well when they are sick. Kidney trouble often comes from over-work or over-exertion. From exposing them to cold and other weakening influ-nces, from lifting or a strain, worrying. From over-eating or over-drinking. All these things weaken your kidneys and poisonous germs begin to creep into your blood. blood.

It is at just such times that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is needed. When your kidneys are not doing their work, the symtoms which prove it to you are backache, headache, sediment in the urine, scalding irritation in passing it, obliged to go often during the day and to ret up many times at night divines get up many times at night, dizziness, ir-regular heart, bladder or uric acid trou-bles, rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, sallow complex-ion, bloating, dropsy, tired feeling, loss of energy and ambition.

energy and ambition. Swamp-Root is a vegetable remedy, the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer (the emi-nent kidney and bladder specialist), and has truly marvelous restorative powers over the kidneys. You can set your whole system right with Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. The best proof of this is a trial, and nothing could be fairer than the offer to

Mr. Park:—Your Magazine is excellent, and it is just the paper for anyone who wishes to rnise flowers. I find that it has been very helpful to me. Rosa Houseman.





#### [Copyright 1898, Dr. K. & Co.]

send a sample of this great discovery for trial absolutely free to any address. To get the sample and a book giving some of the thousands upon thousands of testi-monial letters received from sufferers cured. write to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and be sure to mention reading this liberal offer in PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty cent or one-dollar sizes at the drug stores or of medicine dealers.

Mr. Park:-I have taken your Magazine for several years, and find it the most interesting and iustructive of Floral journals. Mrs. J. A. Wallace. Bracken Co., Ky., Dec. 11, 1898.

DON'T BE HARD UP. \$1600 SURE.

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by



We are giving away watches, cameras, solid gold, ings, sporting goods, musical instruments & may other valuable premiums to boys and girls for sel-ling 18 packages of Royal English Ink Powder at loceach. Every package makes 500 worth of fine ink. We askno money-send your name and address, and we will forward you 18 pack-ages with premium list and full instructions. When you sell the **ink Powder** send the money to us and select your premium. This is an honest offer. We trust you. Don't lose this grand opportanty. Write fortheoutift today. Address all orders to **Imperial Ing Concers, 53 Adams St. Oak Pack, ILL**. MENTION PARK'S ELOBAL MAGAZINE MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., (Inc.) Ohicago, III. (Sears, Boebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.-MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE





# A EUROPEAN TRIP.

#### LETTER NO. 16.

The grand old ruins of Drachenfels Castle, mentioned in my last letter, together with other things of interest along the Rhine, are aptly and touchingly described by the famous poet, Lord Byron, in the beautiful stanzas addressed to his sister, as follows:

the castled crag of Drachenfels Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine, Whose breast of waters broadly swells Between the banks which bear the vine; And hills all rich with blossomed trees, And fields which promise corn and wine, And scattered cities crowning these, Whose far white walls along them shine Have strewed a scene, which I should see With double joy wert thou with me.

And peasant girls, with deep blue eyes, And hands which offer early flowers, Walk smiling o'er this paradise; Above, the frequent feudal towers Through green leaves lift their walls of gray; And many a rock which steeply lowers, And noble arch in proud decay, Look o'er this vale of vintage-bowers; But one thing want these banks of Rhine,--The cortle hand to dece in mice Thy gentle hand to clasp in mine.

I send the Lilies given to me; Though long before thy hand they touch, I know that they must withered be, But yet reject them not as such; For I have cherished them as dear, For a nave cheristed them as dear, Because they yet may meet thine eye, And guide thy soul to mine even here, When thou behold'st them drooping righ, And know'st them gathered by the Rhine, And offered from my heart to thine.

The river nobly foams and flows, The charm of this enchanted ground; And all its thousand turns disclose Some fresher beauty varying round; The haughtiest breast its wish might bound Through life to dwell delighted here; Nor could on earth a spot be found To nature and to me so dear; Could thy dear eyes in following mine Still sweeten more these banks of Rhine.

The ruins of Drachenfels Castle upon the summit of a precipitous mountain peak over-looking the Rhine, constituted the most sublime, im-posing and impressive scene I had thus far en-[Continued on next page.]



loyed. Situated some miles south of Bonn, where the mountainous banks hedge in and contract the water into a narrow channel, these ruins are among the first that arrest the vivid in-terest of the tourist journeying up the river, and their lonely and stupendous appearance make a distinct impression upon the mind that must re-

their fonely and subpendous appearance make a distinct impression upon the mind that must re-main as long as life. But as we advance further up the river, to where the banks become steep, rugged moun-tains, and the water darker and deeper and swifter, another castle ruins stands out promi-nently, and on account of the scenery around it, as well as the sublime grandeur of the ruins, the mind is again indellibly impressed. I refer to the ruins of Hammerstein Castle. This castle was built on a high, rocky precipice along the river's edge, and stands out prominently from any view in the river. Some of the massive walls yet re-main, showing doors and windows, and a portion of the huge tower appears boldly, and shows its durable character by resisting the disintegrating and mouldering effects of centuries. We view these ruins with ave and wonder. We think of the gigantic task of erecting such a fortress and palace upon such an inaccessible site, and then we reflect upon the frailty and vanity of man and bigginus cupon such an inaccessible site, and then we reflect upon the frailty and vanity of man and his works. But how picturesque and interest-ing is this view. The steeps below the ruins are terraced wherever possible and planted with grapes, which display masses of luscious amber clusters; at the base, north of the castle heights, where the deep ravine with its gurgling brook approaches the river, we can see cozy dwellings, the church-the castle willage where in ages past the subjects of the Castle King lived, and fought, and worshipped and died. Through the ravine and back of the castle we see lovely cultivated fields and rich pasture lands with grazing herds. Across the river, along the edge, are rows of old trees shading a lovely roadway, and back of the narrow orchards and farm plots rises the steep wooded river bank. steep wooded river bank.

steep wooded river bank. As we proceed up the river we find the steep banks terraced and vine-clad, with deep, narrow ravines here and there, giving a picturesque ap-pearance. At last the bank recedes abruptly, and a row of tall poplars skirts the river, back of which, upon a fertile plain, we see the big spires of Andernach Church, and the old strong tower Continued on next page.]



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RM.





or thurm rising in graudeur above the battle walls. This tower is broad and high and has but few windows. The steep, bare river-bank which forms a back ground is surmounted by beautiful orchards and trees and castles, and the city dwellings nestle together back of the famous church, while further on the view breaks into a Shurch, while further on the view breaks into a series of rich gardens and orchards, and groups of distant, tall poplars. As we pass on we see men fishing with immense dip-net frames, twen-ty feet in diameter, with poles thirty or forty feet long for lowering and raising them. And now, looking back, we have a magnificent view of the head the part of the set of the set of the set. looking back, we have a magnificent view of the banks and mountain ranges at and near Ander-nach. Back of the tall marginal poplars we see the rising spires and domes, with the mountain chain in the rear and checkered fields of ripen-ing grain and orchard groves in front. The one object on the river bank opposite Andernach, pe-culiarly impressive, is a lone castle ruins back of which stand, as sentinels, groups of tall poplars. The scene is glorious and beggars decription. You look and wonder, and wonder and look, and then you belittle the powers of pen and pen-cil in portraying the glory of such a scene. You seem lost in the admiration of its grandeur and beauty. and beauty.

You seem lost in the admiration of its grandeur and beauty. We now reach Neuwied, with the accustomed avenues of low, dense, pruned trees shading the river street. Further on this street runs into a roadway, shaded by a forest of over-hanging trees, forming a lovely driveway, back of which are strong river for tifications. Opposite are some towers and many beautiful houses. We now pass an island skirted with willows and poplars, while the highways along the river's edge for a long distance are shaded with .lcacias, and beautiful rural landscapes greet the eye. Very soon we come into full view of Coblentz, a strongly walled and fortified city, which is situated at the confluence of the Moselle river with the Rhine. To our left, and opposite Coblentz, are immense fortifications, overlooking the runs-forts built in a series up the brown, steep bank. This is the noted fortress of Ehrenbreit-enstein, built in 1816. Back of the fortress a ra-vine reveals an elegant green sward and lovely trees. Strong breastworks are also on the riv-er's edge, covered with beautiful wall vines. Through another ravine, in the distance, is a fairy-like view of orchards, gardens and fields, and on a bank above, which is wooded, we see the runs of an old tower and palace. Soon we pass the castle of Stolzenfels, with its accom-panying church, built by the archbishop of Treves, in 1250, and was a residence of the arch-bishops in the middle ages. It was destroyed in fast and rebuilt in 1836. We now pass the castle of Marxburg, built during the fifteenth century, and never destroyed or rebuilt. Emperor Henru of Marxburg, built during the fifteent century, and never destroyed or rebuilt. Emperor Henry IV was confined in this castle for some time, and his cell can yet be seen. Geo. W. Park.

#### Have You Asthma in Any Form?

Have You Asthma in Any Form? Medical science at last reports a positive cure for every form of Asthma in the West African Kola Plant, about which so much has lately been said in the medical journals. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., writes it cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing, and Mrs. E. Johnson, of No. 417 Second St., Washington, D. C., testifies that for years she had to sleep proped up in a chair. The Kola Plant cured her at once. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the Farmer's Magazine, of Washington, D. C., was also cured when he could not lie down for fear of choking, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeeley, Iowa, and others of our read-ers give similar testimony, proving it truly a wonderful remedy. If you suffer from Asthma in any form we advise you to send your address to the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, who to prove its power will send a Large Case by mail free to every reader of Park's FLORAL MAGAZINE who needs it. In return they only request that when cured yourself you will tell your a pairchers about it. It costa you noth only request that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. It costs you nothing and you should surely send for it.



#### BRIEF ANSWERS.

Wax Plant.—Where the Wax plant (Hoya) becomes too large to accommodate in the plant window, it may be cut back without injury. Do this in the winter, while the plant is dormant, and sparingly watered. At the same time the plant might be taken from the pot, some of the roots removed, and then repotted in fresh, porous soil in a smaller pot. In pruning it is well to remove such parts as do not bloom freely. The clusters come upon the same spurs year after year, and when the spurs are removed the blooming capacity is decreased.

pacity is decreased. Bark Scales.—These sometimes attack palms and ferns in a dry atmosphere. The older or hardened scales must be rubbed loose with a stiff brush, then washed off with a sponge and scap suds. to which has been added some kerosene oil. Repeat the application several times at intervals of three or four days, until the pest disappears. The suds and oil will destroy the young scales, but the older ones must be rubbed loose to insure success.

For a Grave. -- For a perennial edging to bloom in early spring start seeds of Arabis Alpina the previous spring. For summer and autumn blooming use Sweet Alyssum, sown in the spring. The center may be filled with white Imperial Pinks and dwarf white Lilliput Zinnias. All of these plants may be readily raised from seeds, and will grow and bloom under rather careless treatment.

Rose Geranium.—The Rose Geranium thrives remarkably well bedded out, and makes much handsomer foliage than when pot-grown. The plants usually bloom in early spring in the green house, the flower being small, rosy-lilac, in clusters.

Hyacinth Bulbs,—These may be planted at any time during autumn or early winter. They rarely do well if kept out of the soil till after New Years.







#### BRIEF ANSWERS.

Easter Lily.—The Bermuda Easter Lily likes a cool, moist atmosphere, and should not forced. It usually requires five months free time of potting till the flow er opens. It do not bell in a south window with good confit the room is not kept at too warm a temperature.

If the room is not kept at too warm a temperation For an Arizona, Window,-For a bay windo in Arizona, where the air is dry and there is scarcely any winter, such plants as Crassula cerdata rossea, Mesembryanthemum grandifforum, Othonna crassifolia, Begonia Feasti, Cactuses in variety, and succulent plants, as Aloes and Sanseviera, also Sempervivums and Sedums are all well adapted. The Chinese Primrose, Geraniums, Calla Lilies, various species of Amaryllis and some of the Palms are also desirable and would doubtless thrive well.

- Hyacinths.—For house culture among the best Hyacinths are Charles Dickens, Gigantea and Roi des Belges, for shades of rose and red; Blanchard and La Grandesse for pure white; Grandeur a Merveille and Ser iramis for cream-white; Argus, Czar Peter and William I, for shades of blue, and Ida for yellow. For beds these varieties are also among the best, being hardy, covering a great range of colors, and producing fine spikes and fine bells.

Pearline.—The washing material known as Pearline is not generally considered injurious when as suds it is applied to plants.

Cinnamon Vine.—In the Southern and Middle States Cinnamon Vine roots are hardy, and will bear much cold and neglect. They will winter in the garden bed where they grow.

Cutting Back Geraniums.—The best time to cut back Geraniums is in the spring, just before the plants are prepared and watered for making renewed growth.

About Campanulas.—Some Campanulas are annuals, some biennials, and some perennials. The annuals all bloom the first season from spring-sown seeds, and some of the biennials and perennials will bloom late the first season if started early. Those that are not annuals, however, will not, as a rule, bloom until the second season after the seeds are sown.



#### OUR VISITOR.

A little visitor comes to our home That's welcomed by one and all, A friend of flowers and lovely plants, "Tis a floral booklet small.

But I would rather it would come Than books of a larger size; It tells me how to train and care For the plants I love and prize.

It tells me how to treat the bulbs, Of those lovely blossoms rare, How to select the tiny seeds For our summer gardens fair.

Advice of friends from every State, With sweet poems placed between; I always look with joyful pride For the Floral Magazine.

The foreign trip of Mr. Park, His visit across the sea, His bright description of it all, Is a pleasure great to me.

I always read the little book From the first page to the end, And think I could not do without This kind little floral friend.

Emmet Co., Mich., Nov. 21, 1898. Lulu Green.

Mr. Park:--I never succeeded with house plants until I began taking your Floral Maga-Mrs. P. H. G. zine Canton, Fulton Co., Ill.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.** An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missicnary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, fronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free ef charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this pa-per, W.A. NOTES, 20 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.







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#### OUESTIONS.

Cactus .-- I have a Cactus five years old, which is four feet high, with large leaves covered with thorns. The only name I know for it is "Gray Beard." It has not bloomed. What is the real name, and when will it bloom?-Mrs. B., Mont. Co., Ind.

Palms.—Will some one of experience give di-rections for successfully growing Palms from seeds?—Mrs. McK., Ky.

Oleander.—Please give treatment of the Olean-der to make it bloom? My plant is perfectly thrifty, but forms only false blossoms.—Miss E. M., Canada.

Oleander. -Brown specks appear upon the un-der side of the leaf of my Oleander. What is the cause and remedy?-Mrs. T., W. Phila., Pa.



MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE



#### GOSSIP.

Closed Gentian .- One cold day recently a little chosed Gentral.—One cont day recently a first girl came running to me with her hand full of flowers. "They are all buds," she said, "but they will open out if you keep them in water. They were lovely when the sun shone on them. I saw them growing along the roadside when we were coming home, and I made papa stop the buggy and let me get out and cut them for you. I tried to pull them up by the roots, but could not." Oh, children and flowers and love! In His wisdom God made them all. These unique His wisdom God made them all. These unique and singularly beautiful flowers, were clustered thickly along the stem, some of the branches terminating with four or five flowers, which were an inch in length. They were a clear, rich blue in the sunshine, and purple in the shade. I cut some of the flowers open and found them striped on the inside. These are the first Closed Gen-tions, that it has been my mivilage to see but I tians that it has been my privilege to see, but I recognized them as soon as I saw them. Many a recognized them as soon as I saw them. Analy a time I have searched the woods for them, but my guests were always in vain. And, lo, the woods revealed these treasures to a little child. Riverside, W. Va., Nov. 10, 1898. Uhlma.

Riverside, W. Va., NOV. 10, 1895. Unima. Flowers.—From earliest remembrance I have loved flowers, picking wild ones, filling the house, and taking them to my grandmother to learn the names. The first "Butter and Eggs found were plucked with apron, fearing poison. I was then told never to be afraid to pick any wild flower found. I still love the wildlings as much as the cultivated flowers. Though I have many I can not have all I want. Every penny counts in buying. I get the best, a few at a time, leaving novellies for others to prove. E. B. novelties for others to prove. Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 25, 1893. E. B.

DEAR EDITOR: Do you know of boys or girls that want watches or cameras? We have quite a number to give away to bright boys or girls who will do an hour's work for us in their own locality. No experience necessary and no capital required. If you will make mention of this in your paper those who write us will receive full particulars by return mail.

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Geraniums.— Sisters, don't say a word to me against Geraniums, after the show I have had with them this summer. I had 8 kinds of Ivy Geraniums, and i all over 50 varieties. One day I counted 38 kinds in bloom—such a variety in color, size, shape and marking! Why, if one had only a collection of the various Geraniums— scented, foliage and blooming kinds, they could make a grand disolav summer and winter. The Red, White and Blue Gernanium is certainly a new departure, and does show the three colors in each blossom, if the blue is rather faint. Mrs. M. A. Bucknell. Alhambra, Ill., Oct. 22, 1898.

Alhambra, Ill., Oct. 22, 1898.

Alhambra, III., Oct. 22, 1898. Chinese Lantern Plant.—I was led to try this plant by the gorgeous illustrations and descrip-tions given of it by some seedsmen. The seeds germinated nicely, and I gave the plants special attention, but the results were not satisfactory. I find it is simply a species of Ground Cherry. Mrs. Fannie Ragsdale. Lauderdale Co., Ala., Sep. 23, 1898. [Nore.—The Chinese Lantern plant is a hardy pe-rennial, and is said to bloom freely when it attains age. It is worth trying as an out-door plant.—ED.]

NAMESAKES.

Leslie Park Wetzler, Oswego, Oregon. George Park Jewell, Waterford, Pa.



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Our V Book,

#### BRIEF ANSWERS.

Treatment of Clerodendron Balfourii.—This starts freely from slips taken with a heel in the spring. Keep the sand moist and warm and pro-tected from draughts of air till roots form, thea pot firmly in four-inch pots of soil composed of three parts turfy loam and one part sand and manure. Pinch the tops to encourage branching, three parts turiy loam and one part sand and manure. Pinch the tops to encourage branching, giving plenty of direct sunlight, and syringing regularly. Shift into seven-inch pots when the moots begin to crowd, and again pinch back. Toward autumn stop syringing, give more air, and withhold water till the leaves begin to wilt, then give a little water, which will revive the foliage, and wait again till the foliage droops before again watering. By repeating this process the wood ripens and the leaves fall, in which state keep the plants during winter in a temperature of 55°, watering only enough to keep the earth slightly moist. In spring water thoroughly, gradually raise the temperature, and again use the syringe, and in a few waeks you will have a rich display of bloom. After blooming shift into ten-inch pots, cut the plants back, and treat as recommended for the previous year. After the second crop of flowering a portion of the roots should be cut away as well as the tops, and the plants reset in the same pots in which they were grown. Then apply manure water occasionally to enrich the soil. With this treatment the Clerodendron Balfourii becomes a handsome plant and makes a gorgeous display of bloom plant and makes a gorgeous display of bloom every season.

every season. Starting Cuttings of Shrubs.—As a rule cuttings of Althea, Honeysuckle, and other hard-wooded plants should be taken of new growth that is be-ginning to harden. This state is usually found during mid-summer. Make the cuttings four inches long and insert them three inches deep in sand, which should be Lept wet and partially shaded and free from wind or draughts until roots are formed, and the cuttings are ready to pot or plant out. Such cuttings are slower in starting than those of Geraniums and Coleus, but rarely fail to make plants after being in the sand a sufficient length of time.

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When answering the above advertisement please mention Park's Floral Magazine."

#### BRIEF ANSWERS.

Pandanus Utilis.—This is a tropical plant, and requires a high temperature. Young plants are propagated from suckers which issue from the main stem. Start them in the spring, in loam and sand with bottom heat, and place near the glass when rooted. It is a strong-growing spe-cies, and will bear considerable sun. When specimens become too large for their quarters in the hot house and lose the lower leaves, they have been successfully treated by making a deep excavation and sinking the plant, then cutting niches along the stem from which new roots is-sue and renew the growth. It is generally better, however, to cut off the top and encourage the growth of suckers, which can be rooted in the spring as described, and will soon make vigorous young plants. young plants.

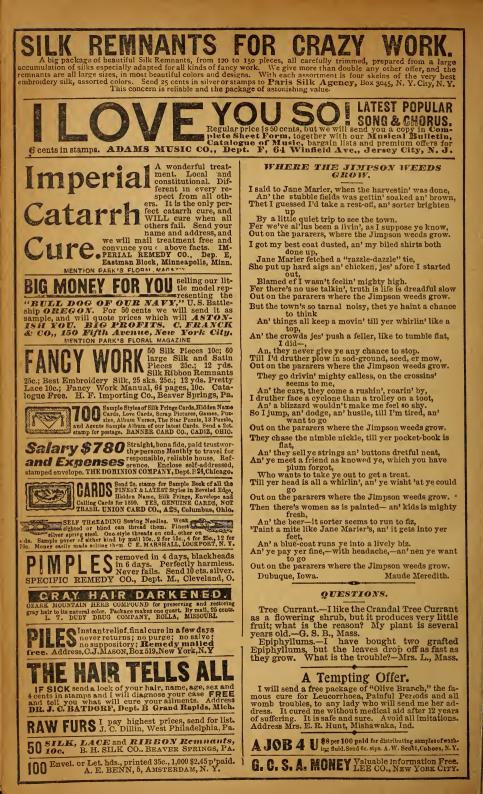
young plants. Kerria Japonica.—Kerria Japonica is a hardy flowering shrub, but sometimes loses the tips of its branches by frost, when the winter is mild and the sap begins to flow before spring. It blooms freely in the spring, and again in au-tumn, bearing rich, double, orange blossoms the size of a small rose. On this account it is some-times called Corcorus Rose, or Fall Rose. It may be trained to a wall on the east side or north side, and here it rarely loses the tips of its branches, the wall retarding development, and affording it some protection from the spring frosts, which unsightly corner or nock where many other shrubs will not grow, and for a hedge or screen it is desirable, as it starts freely from the roots, and makes a dense growth about six feet high. It will grow in either sun or shade, and will us-ually take care of itself when once started. AmarvIlis.—The AmarvIlis Johnsonii should

Amaryllis.—The Amaryllis Johnsonii should be given a period of rest after it has completed its growth. This may be promoted by setting the plant where the sun will shine upon it, and withholding water until the soil is almost dry. While resting the pot may be placed in the cellar or any cool, retired place, bringing to light and renewing the free supply of water when you wish renewed growth and bloom. Do not dry the bulbs off entirely or remove them from the pot. By so doing you will destroy the large fleshy roots, and the vitality of the plant will be drawn from to replace them.

Pronounciation .- Acalypha is pronounced Acal'-yph-a.







#### BRIEF ANSWERS.

Ivy Geranium not Booming.—A floral sister in Missouri has had an Ivy Geranium for five years, without producing a flower, and wants to know the cause and remedy. It is probably due to some deficiency either in the soil or the plant. Apply bone dust or a good phosphate to the soil, and if this fails replace the plant with a free blooming sort blooming sort.

Tuberoses.—These must be carefully cured and wintered to be reliable. The germ is easily de-stroyed by cold and moisture, and when it is gone the bulb is worthless, except to produce leaves and offsets. Several bulbs procured in the spring, started in pots in a warm room, in moist (not wet) soil, will not fail to bloom, whether bedded out in a sunny place after the ground becomes warm and the weather pleasant.

becomes warm and the weather pleasant. For a Cemetery.—Perhaps there is no hardy perennial flower more continuous in its display of bloom than the Hardy Purple Verbena. It suffers a little during the very hot, dry summer months, but during the late spring and fall it is mass of delicate, fragrant, purple clusters. For early flowers some bulbous flowers can be used, as Hyacinths; Tulips and Narcissus. These will soon die down after blooming, leaving the Verbena undisturbed control of the bed. A clump of dwarf, white, early perennial Phlox will bloom well in mid-summer, and might be used to keep up the summer display. For an edging in spring Arabis alpina is unsurpassed, and this would not intefere with the growth and bloom of the Verbena. bloom of the Verbena.

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the well-known treatment invented by Dr. W. S. Rice, of 310 D Main street, Adams, N. Y., and was perfectly restored to permanent physical strength and the rupture completely healed. When we consider the number of people who have been ruptured all their lives, who have struggled through weary years of uncertainty, failure of trusses, constant fear of sudden death, and all the pain, misery, discomfort and loss of time and pleasure in life, it is a wonderfully bracing thing to know that there really is a cure for the malady. Write to Dr. Rice for his free book that fully explains all about his plan of treatment. Write to-day. Do not put off the inclination, but go right at it, and learn all about this new and marvelous rupture cure that restores you to per-manent freedom from rupture. It is a home cure, safe, painless, without oper-ation or detention from work, and everyone should send for Dr. Rice's book and mail it to anyone you know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be remembered by those who

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#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Watering Bulbs.-Mr. Park:-Will bulbs have to be watered in Colorado during the winter?-

Mrs. M. G., Colo. Ans.—Hardy bulbs bedded out in Colorado will rarely need attention during winter.

Chrysanthemums Sprouting, -- Mr. Park:--Please tell us how to prevent Chrysanthemums from sprouting so much at the roots.-E. G. G., ΠĬ.

The sprouting so much at the roots.-E. G. G., III. Ans.-It is natural for Chrysanthemums to sprout at the roots, and the only remedy is to re-move sprouts as they appear. It is better, how-ever, to let them grow till large enough for cut-ting, then take them off and start them. The plants exhibited at the autumn shows are started in late winter in this way. When spring comes the old roots can be set out, if desired. Geraniums.-Mr. Park:-What makes Géran-iums turn black and rot when taken into the house?-B. R., Me. Ans.-It is not uncommon for Geraniums to turn black and rot when the plants are lifted after they have been frosted or chilled. They should be taken up a month before frost comes, and established in their new quarters, so that the change is not so sudden or extreme. In a warm, sunny window such plants will thrive and bloom, while, if left till the frost chills them be-fore potting and removing, they will be subject to disease and will scarcely survive the winter.

#### **OUESTIONS.**

Azalia.—Will someone who has been successful in rooting cuttings of Azalia outside of a green-house give her method, soil used, and at what season the cuttings should be taken.—Aunt Em. Soot as a Fertilizer.—I have seen wood soot recommended for a fertilizer. Will some one tell me if coal soot is good? We haven't the wood bergin sumpr Kenge.

here in sunny Kansas.

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE A SIMPLE COAL AKEN CUKE Ihave spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh, and have effected more cures than any spe-clalist in the history of medicine. As I must soup retire from active life, I will, from this time on, sen the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, Free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from this loathsome, danger-ous and disgusting disease. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, PROFESSOR J. A. Lawrence, 114 West 32d St., New York.



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M. Jones, White Bluff, Tenn., will ex. fine bulbs of Dafodils for Hyacinth bulbs. Mrs. C. Woodward, Box 333, Santa Clara, Cal., will ex. Ferns for varieties not in her collection; write first. Mrs. N. W. Tyler, North, S. C., will ex. fine Lily bulbs, Violets and yellow Dahlias for Gladiolus and fine Roses. Mrs. L. B. Chandler, Southern Pines, N. C., will ex. Chrysanthemums for Geraniums and everblooming Roses: write.

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