

Park's Floral Magazine

Vol. XLVIII, No. 5.
Established 1871.

LA PARK, PA., MAY, 1912.

3 Years 25 Cts.
6 Years 50 Cts.



GIANT DOUBLE BEGONIAS.

THE above illustration shows three flowers of Giant Double Begonias. They are several inches in diameter, perfectly double, and of such texture and delicacy that they appear as though made of wax. The plants are easily grown, bloom freely, and are fine for summer blooming on porch or window, or for a sheltered place out-doors. They are truly charming. Colors: white, red, scarlet, rose, yellow, salmon, and orange. Fine tubers, not large, but of good blooming size that will produce the finest flowers, only 7 cents each, or the seven tubers in seven colors, with Magazine three years, 50 cents. Club of five, \$2.00. Why not get up a club? The seven tubers alone, 35 cents.

FRILLED BEGONIAS.—These were offered in the Magazine last month. Red, white, rose, yellow, and salmon, the five tubers with Magazine three years 50 cents, or club of five \$2.00. Or set alone, 5 tubers, 35 cents. Cultural directions included.

GLOXINIAS.—I have the finest Gloxinias this season I have had for some years. White, scarlet, blue, spotted, red edged with white and blue edged with white. These come directly from one of the best Belgian growers, and are sure to please. 10 cents each, or the six tubers 50 cents. Add a collection of these to your order.

FOR \$1.00 I will mail Park's Floral Magazine, the seven Double Begonias, the five Frilled Begonias, and the six Giant Gloxinias, guaranteeing their safe arrival. Magazine three years included. Order this month. Address **GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.**

PICK THEM OUT

4 Plants 25 Cts., 9 Plants 50 Cts., 19 Plants \$1.00, Carefully Packed, Mailed, Postpaid. Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

I OFFER a large collection of plants and shrubs for the window and garden or lawn, at a uniform price, and hope to receive orders from many of my friends this season. The plants are all in good condition. Many are valuable, and worth more than I ask, but I include them to keep the price uniform. Kindly look over the list this month and make up an order for yourself and friends. One plant alone 15 cents.

Special Club Offer. For an order amounting to \$2.00 I will mail 38 plants, your selection from the list, and with them will send the following splendid collection of named Chinese Pæonies:

- “ **Lady Eleanora Bramwell**, silvery rose, splendid.
- “ **Boule de Nieve**, white, edged carmine, exceedingly beautiful.
- “ **President Roosevelt**, new, very handsome, glowing red.
- “ **Duke of Wellington**, soft primrose, extremely beautiful.
- “ **Snowball**, white, very full and handsome.

Any one of these Pæonies will be mailed for 10 cents, or the lot for 50 cents; or the collection (6 roots) will be included with any order for \$2.00 worth of plants sent me before the 10th of June.

If you wish a subscription to Park's Floral Magazine included, please add 10 cents for one year, 25 cents for 3 years, or 50 cents for 6 years, and state when you wish the subscription to begin.

May is a good month to buy and pot or bed plants. Please do not delay ordering. See your friends and make up a club at once. Why not get up a club order of \$2.00 worth and get the collection of Pæonies free? Address **CEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



PÆONIES.

Window Plants.

- Abutilon, in variety
- Mesopotamicum
- Acacia Lophantha
- Acalypha Macafeana
- Achania malvaviscus



Achimene, mixed

- Note.—Achimenes are bulbous plants, fine for baskets or bracket pots. They are popular flowers wherever known.
- Achyranthus, Gilsoni
 - Emersoni, carmine
 - Lindeni, red
 - Ageratum, white
 - Stella Gurney, blue
 - Alonsoa myrtifolia
 - Alstroemeria aurantiaca
 - Alternanthera, red
 - Golden

Alyssum, sweet, double
Amomum Cardamomum

Note.—This is a handsome deliciously scented foliage pot plant of easy culture.

- Anomatheca cruenta
- Anthericum variegatum
- Lilium majus
- Anthyloza mixed
- Arum cornutum
- Italicum

Note.—Arum cornutum will bloom if the bulb is simply placed in a dish in the plant window during winter. The flower is large and showy. The foliage develops after the flower fades.

- Asparagus Sprengeri
- Plumosus nanus
- Decumbens
- Common Garden
- Basil, sweet, bush, green
- Begonia, Argetea guttata
- Evansiana, hardy
- Foliosa
- Robusta
- Weltoniensis alba
- Begonia, Tuberosus, Fringed red, white, rose, yellow and salmon

Begonia Rex, Clementine, one of the most beautiful and easily grown of the Rex class. I offer fine plants while they last.

- Bryophyllum calycinum
- Cactus, Opuntia variegata
- Cereus, Queen of Night
- Calla, spotted-leaf
- Carex Japonica
- Carioa Papaya
- Carnation, Chabaud
- Cestrum laurifolium
- Cestrum Primrose lutea
- Alba magnifica
- Duchess
- Cerulea
- Striata
- Coccinea

- Cobaea scandens, vine
- Coleus, Fancy mixed
- Carmine Glow
- Christmas Gem
- Fire-brand
- Golden Bedder
- Mottled Beauty
- Thelma

- Crape Myrtle, Purple, Pink and Crimson
- Crassula cordata
- Cuphea Platycentra
- Miniata



Cyclamen Emperor Wm.

- James Prize
- Atro-rubrum
- Roseum Superbum
- Album, White
- Unversum
- Mt. Blanc, White
- Violaceum

Note.—I offer fine young plants of Cyclamen; properly grown during summer they will bloom well the coming winter.

- Cypella Herbertii
- Cyperus alternifolius
- Cypripedium acule
- Eranthemum pulchellum
- Erythrina crista galli

- Eucalyptus Marginata
- Resinifera
- Citriodora, fragrant
- Gunni
- Eucomis punctata
- Eupatorium riparium
- Serrulatum
- Euphorbia splendens

Note.—This is the Crown of Thorns. The plants are thorny, and bear lovely waxy carmine clusters in winter. Sure to bloom.

- Ferns in variety
 - Ferraria Canariensis
 - Grandiflora alba
 - Pavonia speciosa
- Note.—These are known as Tigridias in some catalogues. They are splendid bulbous plants, and a little bed is never without flowers.

Ficus repens, climber



Fuchsia in variety.

- Arabella
- Avalanche
- Black Beauty
- Black Prince
- Charles Blanc
- Gloire des Marches
- Monarch, single
- Little Prince
- Trailing Queen
- Rosains Patri
- Silver King
- Speciosa
- Splendens.
- Geranium, Zonale, single
- White, Rose, Pink, Scarlet, Crimson
- Double White, Rose, Pink, Scarlet, Crimson
- Ivy-leaved, Rose, Scarlet, Crimson, Avalanche.
- Rose-scented, Nutmeg, Balm, Fern-leaved, Apple, Mrs. Taylor, Oak-leaf
- Distinction
- Grandiflorum
- Grevillea robusta
- Guava, common
- Cattleyana
- Heliotrope, white
- Light blue
- Dark blue

- Heterocentron album
- Hibiscus, Peach Blow Red
- Hydrangea hortensis
- Impatiens, Holsti coccinea
- White red eye
- Sultani, Queen Charlotte
- King Albert

Ivy, Irish or parlor
Note.—The Irish or Parlor Ivy will grow in dense shade, and is a good vine to festoon a room, or to cover a wall that is always hidden from the sun. It is of rapid growth.

- Jacaranda Mimosaeifolia
- Jasmine, Gracillimum
- Grandiflorum
- Revolutum
- Justicia sanguinea
- Kenilworth Ivy



- Lantana, Yellow Queen
- Leo Dix
- Hackett's Perfection
- White
- Weeping
- Lavender
- Herb, true, hardy
- Florida Tree, shrub
- Linum trigynum
- Mackaya Bella
- Mexican Primrose
- Mesembrianthemum grandiflorum
- Mandevilla suaveolens
- Moon Flower, vine
- Muehlenbeckia repens
- Note.—This is a rare and graceful little plant for a basket or bracket pot. Easily grown.
- Nasturtium, double red
- Double-yellow
- Oleander
- Ophiopogon variegatum
- Oxalis, Golden Star
- Arborea floribunda, pink
- Floribunda white
- Bowel, fine, pink
- Versicolor
- Lutea, yellow

Oxalis, Lutea fl. pl. double
Buttercup, golden
Passiflora mixed
Gracilis



Pilea Muscosa
Pittosporum Undulatum
Rivinia humilis
Ruellia Formosa
Makoyana
Salvia Coccinea splendens
Romeriana
Alfred Ragineau
Sausveira Zeylanica
Note.—Sausveira Zeylanica is a succulent foliage plant, upright and stately in growth, and appears well among other plants. It is of easy culture.
Santolinia Indica
Saxifraga sarmentosa
Selaginella Maritima
Senecio petasites
Smilax Boston
Myrtifolia
Solanum grandiflorum
Rantonetti
Sollya heterophylla
Statice superba
Stevia serrata
Strobilanthes
Anisophyllum
Surinam Cherry
Swainsonia galeifol. alba
Rubra, vine, red
Thunbergia fragrans
Tradescantia Zebrina
Tricolor, beautiful
Umbrella Tree
Veronica Imperialis
Vinca rosea, red
Rosa alba, white
Variegata, trailing
Watsonia, mixed
Note.—Watsonia is an elegant bulbous plant for summer-blooming. It can be bedded out if desired.

Hardy Plants.

Achillea, Pearl
Filipendula
Adiantum pedatum, fern



Egopodium podagraria
Note.—This is a hardy edging, the compound leaves green with distinct white margin. It makes a lovely border for a bed of Geraniums or other flowering plants. Mailed, 30 plants \$1.00, 100 plants \$3.00.
Alisma plantago, aquatic
Alyssum Saxatile
Anchusa Italica
Anemone Whirlwind

Anemone Queen Charlotte
Honorine Jobert
Japonica rosea
Pennsylvanica
Anthemis Nobilis
Kelwayii pumila
Note.—Anthemis Kelwayii pumila has lovely lacinated foliage and bears a profusion of golden Daisy-like flowers. It makes an attractive bed.
Apios Tuberosa
Antirrhinum in variety.
Aquilegia, single, pink, white, purple, yellow
Skinneri, scarlet
Canadensis, Scarlet
Cœrulea, blue
Olympica, blue
Helena, blue
Double in variety
Arabis alpina
Aralia racemosa
Armeria maritima
Asarum Canadensis
Asclepias Tuberosa
Incarinata, pink
Cornuti, pinkish, fragrant
Aster, hardy



Arisema, Indian Turnip
Balm, sweet herb
Baptisia Australis, blue
Note.—This is a fine tenacious perennial with Pea-like foliage and long spikes of exquisite rich purple Pea-like bloom. A plant soon becomes a grand big clump. The flowers are succeeded by curious seed-pods.
Bellis, Daisy, Snowball
Longfellow, red
Delicata, red and white
Blackberry Lily
Bocconia cordata
Bupthalmum cordifolium
Calamus acorus
Callirrhoe involucrata
Calystegia pubescens
Campanula fragilis
Cassia Marilandica
Centaurea Montana
Candidissima, silvery
Cerastium grandiflorum
Chelone barbata, scarlet
Chrysanthemum in variety
Hardy Crimson
Cineraria Maritima Diamond
Clematis Virginiana
Paniculata
Coreopsis Lanceolata
Eldorado
Crucianella stylosa
Note.—This is a trailing perennial with whorls of handsome narrow leaves, and pretty little red flowers in clusters.
Delphinium in variety
Bella Donna
Dianthus, Pink, Baby
Barbatus Chinesis
Superbus
Dicycla eximia
Spectabilis Bleeding Heart
Digitalis Foxglove
Epimedium grandiflorum
Erodium Manescaui
Eupatorium ageratoides
Incarnatum, purple

Eulalia Zebrina
Fragaria Indica, for shade
Note.—Fragaria Indica is a fine Strawberry-like plant with yellow flowers and crimson fruit that retains its beauty for some time. It is good to carpet the ground in dense shade, and for hanging baskets.
Funkia subcordata grandiflora
Undulata variegata
Ovata, drooping, lilac
Fortunei, bluish foliage
Gaillardia grandiflora, red
Gradiflora, yellow, eyed
Galega officinalis
Genista tinctoria
Gentiana Andrewsii
Geranium Sanguineum
Maculatum
Goodyera pubescens
Hibiscus Crimson Eye
Helianthus Maximilianus
Multiflorus
Rigidus, Dr. Beal
Heliopsis, Golden Daisy
Hemerocallis Flava
Dumortieri, golden
Thunbergii, yellow
Fulva, orange
Note.—Hemerocallis Dumortieri is the low-growing, free-blooming, early-flowering golden sort, elegant for a border. H. Flava is the fragrant Lemon Lily, blooming later, and H. Thunbergii is similar, but comes still later. All are tenacious and beautiful.
Heracleum Mantegazzianum
Hoarhound, Herb
Hollyhock, Double
Red, White, Pink
Hyacinthus candicans
Hypericum Moserianum
Acyron, Giant



Iris, German Blue
May Queen
Rosy Queen
Iris Florentine, white
Blue, also Purple
Fœtidissima
Mme. Chereau
Pallida Dalmatica
Pseudo-acorus yellow
Pumila, purple, yellow
Siberica atropurpurea
Kaempferi Leopold II
Glorie de Rotterdam
Queen of Blues, blue
Kermesinianum, red
Mont Blanc, white
Note.—Iris Mme. Chereau is an upright hybrid flag, and makes a glorious display when in bloom; flowers blue and white. Iris Pseudo-acorus has rich yellow flowers, and thrives in damp places, or by the water's edge. I. pumila is the early-flowering sort for edgings.
Kudzu vine
Lamium maculatum
Lilium Takessima
Lilium tigrinum
Umbellatum
Lily of the Valley, Dutch
German
Fortin's Giant
Linaria vulgaris
Linum Perenne, blue
Lobelia syphilitica, blue

Lunaria biennis
Lychnis coronaria, white, also Crimson
Lychnis Chalcedonica red
Lysimachia, Moneywort
Malva Moschata alba
Moschata rubra, red
Matricaria, Golden Ball
Meconopsis Cambrica
Michauxia campanulata
Moonseed Vine
Myosotis palustris
Semperferens
Nepeta, Catnip, herb
Eriogonum Lamarckiana



Pæony, Officialis, red
Chinese, mixed
Tenuifolia, red
Note.—This is the Tansyleaved Pæony, bearing bright red single flowers. It is the earliest of Pæonies.
Fancy, blue, white, red, yellow, spotted
Papaver nudicaule, mixed
Parsley, Beauty of Parterre
Moss-curbed
Phalaris, ribbon-grass
Phlox Boule de Feu, scarlet
Boule de Nieve, white
Faust, lilac
Physalis Franchetti, Chinese Lantern
Pinks, hardy, mixed
Platycodon, White, Blue
Grandiflora
Note.—Platycodon is one of the finest of hardy perennials; flowers large, rich blue or white, showy; plants free- and long-blooming. Once started they will almost take care of themselves.
Plumbago, Lady Larpent
Podophyllum peltatum
Polygonum multiflorum
Cuspidatum
Polygonatum biflorum
Poppy Perennial
Primula officinalis, yellow
Veris single, hardy
Pyrethrum, Hardy Cosmos
Ranunculus Acris
Rhubarb, Victoria



Rocket, Sweet
Rivina Humilis
Rudbeckia Golden Glow
Purpurea
Newmanii
Sullivanti
Note.—The Rudbeckias are all very free-blooming and showy. R. purpurea has large purple flowers, and is sometimes called Red Sunflower; the others are golden-flowered.
Sage, Broad-leaved
Sagittaria variabilis
Sanguinaria Canadensis

Salvia Pratenfis
Azurea grandiflora
Sclarea
Santolina Indica
Saponaria Ocymoides
Saxifraga peltata
Decipiens
Sedum, for banks
Acre, yellow
Shasta Daisy, Alaska
California
Silene orientalis
Smilacina racemosa
Smilax eckirrhata, vine
Spirea Gladstone, white
Palmetta elegans, lilac
Solidago Canadensis



Sweet William, Nigricans
Atrosanguineus
Holborn Glory
Pink Beauty
Pure White
Double White
Dunnett's Crimson
Rose
Double, Margined
Symlocarpus foetidus, for
bogs, early flowering
Tansy, improved, frilled
Thalictrum, Meadow Rue
Thyme, French
Broad-leaf English
Tricyrtis Hirta, Toad Lily
Note.—The Toad Lily is
flesh-colored with brown
spots, and very pretty. It
is always admired.
Tritoma Coralina
Tritoma McOwani
Trollius, Thomas S. Ware
Tunica Saxifraga
Typha angustifolia
Verbascom Olympticum
Blattaria
Vernonia noveboracensis
Veronica spicata, blue
Vinca, Blue Myrtle



Viola, Marie Louise
Odorata, blue
Hardy white
Pedata, early flowering
Violet, hardy blue, frag'nt
Wallflower, Winter bloom.
Wormwood, silvery herb
Yucca filamentosa
Zizania aquatica
Note.—Zizania aquatica
is fine for the edges of
ponds or lakes, and of state-
ly growth; it is especially
attractive when bearing its
plume-like panicles in
autumn.

Shrubs and Trees.

Abelia rupestris
Ailanthus glandulosa
Akebia quinata, vine
Althea, single
Amorpha fruticosa
Ampelopsis Veitchii
Quinquefolia
Aralia pentaphylla
Artemisia, Old Man
Andromeda arborea
Benzoin odoriferum



Berberis Jamesonii
Vulgaris
Thunbergii
Note.—Berberis Thun-
bergii is a beautiful dense-
growing shrub for groups,
and decidedly the best
plant for a hedge, being
hardy, needing hardly any
pruning, and lasting for
years even under neglect.
Fine plants \$3.00 per 100,
\$25.00 per 1000.

Bignonia Radicans
Capreolata
Buckeye, Horse Chestnut
Flava, yellow
Callicarpa Americana
California Privet
Calycanthus floridus
Praecox grandiflora
Catalpa Kempteri
Bignonioides
Speciosa
Celtis occidentalis
Cercis Canadensis
Celastrus scandens
Cherry, large, red, sour
Large, white, sweet
Cissus heterophylla, vine



COLUTEA ARBORESCENS.

Colutea Arborescens
Cornus Sericea
Floridus, Dogwood
Note.—C. Sericea is a na-
tive shrub with red stems,
blooming in summer, and
covered with purple berries
in clusters in autumn.
Corylus Americana
Deutzia gracilis
Crenata fl. pleno
Pride of Rochester

Dimorphanthus mand-
schuricus
Diospyrus virginica
Eleagnus angustifolia
Eucalyptus, Blue Gum
Gunnii, hardy
Euonymus Americana
Euonymus Japonicus
Japonicus variegatus
Radicans variegata
Exochorda grandiflora
Forsythia Viridissima
Suspensa (Sieboldii)
Fraxinus excelsa (Ash)
White, also Blue
Gleditschia Sinensis
Triacantha, Honey Locust
Glycine frutescens
Magnifica
Hamamelis Virginiana
Hickory, Shellbark
Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy
Reticulata aurea
Scarlet trumpet
Yellow trumpet
Horse Chestnut
Hydrangea paniculata
Ivy, English, green
Abbotsford, variegated
Variegated-leaved
Jasmine nudiflorum
Kalmia latifolia, Laurel
Kentucky Coffee Tree
Kerria Japonica fl. pleno
Note.—Kerria Japonica
fl. pl. is the double Cor-
chorus Rose, bearing very
double golden flowers in
abundance during spring
and fall.



Koelreuteria paniculata
Ligustrum Ibotum
Lilac, white, purple
Josikæa
Liquidamber, Sweet Gum
Liriodendron, Tulip Tree
Maple, scarlet
Sugar, also Cut-leaf
Matrimony Vine, Chinese
Mulberry, Russian
Paulownia imperialis
Poplar or Tulip tree
Philadelphus, Mock Orange
Grandiflorus
Rhamnus Carolinus
Rhodotyus Kerrioides

Rhus aromatica
Rhus Cotinus, Smoke Tree
Ribes, Sweet Currant
Floridum, black.
Robinia, pseudo-acacia
Decalsneana
Viscosa
Rosa Rubiginosa
Rose, Baltimore Belle
Wichuriana, white
Single, pink, climbing
Lady Gay
Monthly
Salix, Basket Willow
Lucida, Shining Willow
Babylonica, Weeping W.



Sambucus, Cut-leaf
Everblooming
Racemosa, red berries
Sambucus Canadensis
Note.—Sambucus is the
Elderberry, and the Ever-
blooming has lovely flow-
ers and fine edible fruit
throughout the season. I
especially recommend it.
Snowball, old-fashioned
Spartium scoparium
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Callosa alba
Reevesii, double
Van Houtte, single
Opulifolia
Sugar-berry or Hackberry

Note.—I have fine plants
of this tree, which is fine
for shade in summer, and
in winter is covered with
sugar-berries that are re-
lished by birds. Botanical
name is Celtis occidentalis.
Symphoricarpos racemosa
Vulgaris, Indian Currant
Tilia Americana, Linden
Ulmus Americanus, Elm
Alata, Cork Elm
Vitus cordifolia, Frost
Grape
Weeping Willow
Weigela floribunda rosea
Variegated-leaved
Wistaria Frutescens
Magnifica
Xanthorrhiza apifolia
Yellow Wood, Cladrastis



Yucca filamentosa

These Plants, Shrubs and Trees are all well-rooted and in fine condition. I have a full stock now, and can mostly supply anything in the list. This list will be changed monthly, and terms may vary, according to the stock on hand. Tell your friends. Get up a club. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.

'SPLENDID NAMED MONTBRETIAS.

For 25 cents I will send Park's Floral Magazine a year and eight splendid named Montbretias—bulbs usually sold at 5 cents each. These flowers are almost or quite hardy at the North, bloom freely all summer, and thrive well in almost any situation. Without the Magazine I will mail the bulbs for 15 cts. Order this month.

Montbretia Crocosmiflora , scarlet and yellow, very fine	5	Montbretia Rayon d'Or , (Sunbeam), rich yellow, spotted brown	5
Bouquet Parfait , vermilion, yellow eye	5	Solfatare , light yellow, rare and handsome	5
Etoile de Feu , (Star of Fire), bright vermillon, gold center	5	Potsii Grandiflora , inside golden, outside bright red	5
Gerbe d'Or , golden yellow, beautiful	5	Rosea , bright salmon rose, distinct and fine	5

Get Up a Club.—To anyone who will send me four subscriptions upon the above offer (\$1.00) I will send the Magazine a year and the eight Montbretias above described. **GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.**

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

Price, 3 Years 25c.

[Entered at La Park, Pa.,
postoffice as second class mail matter.]

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. XLVIII.

LaPark, Pa., May, 1912.

No. 5.

RAIN DROPS.

Have you heard the rain drops
On a field of corn,
Pattering o'er the green leaves,
Dusty and forlorn?

Did you ever fancy they were little feet
Hurrying out with water, thirsty ones to greet?

Have you seen the rain drops
Falling on the lake?
Seen them flash and sparkle,
Tiny splashes make?

Did you ever fancy they were diamonds rare,
Scattered by an aeroplane, sailing through the air?
Wagner, S. D. E. Y. C.

THE FRAGILE BELL-FLOWER.

THE FRAGILE BELL-FLOWER, *Campanula fragilis*, is a lovely little trailing species from Italy, sometimes known as *C. Barrelieri*. The ground leaves are rather cordate in form, deeply lobed, and on long stems, while the stem-leaves are ovate. The branches grow several inches in length, and produce an abundance of showy, cup-like flowers, the color being a clear lilac-purple with a white center. In Europe this lovely *Campanula* is popular for hanging baskets and bracket pots, and well deserves its popularity. It would be common in this country if its beauty and ease of culture were known.

The plants are easily grown from seeds, and seedlings soon develop into blooming plants. Cover the seeds very slightly, and transplant them as soon as well started. Three or four plants will be sufficient for a common-sized pot or basket. Give the plants plenty of light, but protect them from the hot midday sun. Do not let them suffer for want of water. They thrive in a porous, sandy soil, and bloom freely and continuously

for several months. The wood engraving will give some idea of the appearance of a plant in flower.

VINES FOR A SCREEN.

THE HIAWATHA ROSE is one of the best of vines for a screen. It will cover a wire fence thoroughly by a little training, and will be a glorious mass of bloom during the summer. Crimson Rambler is also sometimes used, but is liable to be affected by mildew, which ruins its beauty. If a mass of bloom is wanted in autumn *Clematis paniculata* can be effectively used. It could be alternated with the Rose, but a better combination would be *Clematis montana*, which blooms in the early summer, and is not unlike *C. paniculata* in general appearance, while it is equally hardy. We occasionally see Hall's Honey-suckle used, but it is not entirely hardy, and often dies down during a severe winter. Whatever vine is used, however, it is necessary to stretch wire fencing to posts, upon which to train the vines.



THE FRAGILE BELL-FLOWER.

Monkshood.

Someone asks what has become of the old-fashioned, indigo-blue flower known as Blue Aconite. She finds that plants offered as Aconite by florists have pale blue flowers, and are troubled with a blight. The true species is *Aconitum Napellus*, seeds of which may be obtained of seedsmen at five cents per packet. The kinds mostly supplied by florists are varieties of *Aconitum variegata*,

The true Blue Aconite has large hooded, rich blue flowers borne in terminal spikes or racemes. All species of Monkshood, however, are virulent poison to man and beast when eaten, and it may be well that the plants are not more plentiful.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Editor invites correspondence from all who love and cultivate flowers.

Subscription Price, 25 cts. for 3 years. 50 cts. for 6 years.

Advertising.—This department is at 326 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., Mr. Frank B. White, Vice President and Manager, to whom all communications pertaining to advertising should be addressed. All advertisements inserted are believed to be reliable. Advertisements of intoxicants tobacco and tobacco supplies, fortune telling, medicines, etc., are strictly excluded. If any deception is practiced upon our readers it should be promptly reported to the advertising manager.

MAY, 1912.

Salvia Azurea Grandiflora.—

This is a new hardy perennial of great beauty. The flowers are showy, of an exquisite blue, and produced in long, dense spikes. A flower that deserves to be given a trial.

Hardy Primrose Seedlings.—

These should not be expected to appear until the second or third year after the seeds are sown. Sow in a shady place where the bed will not need to be disturbed for several years. A few seeds may germinate the first year, but the bulk of them will not start till the next year or a year later. Auricula seeds are also tardy in starting.

Dates.—These are easily grown from seeds, which germinate in from one month to three months. The seeds should be planted as soon as the pulp is removed. The young plants grow slowly at first, but are tenacious, and become very attractive as they increase in size. They like a rich, sandy, porous soil and thrive in hot sunshine.

Repot them as they develop, so that they will not become pot-bound.



Iris in South Dakota.—The various kinds of German and Siberian Iris are hardy in South Dakota, also Iris Kaempferi and some others under favorable conditions. Iris Anglica and Hispanica, however, will not prove hardy from year to year. The same may be said of Ixias. These doubtful bulbs should be kept in a protected place in pots till early spring, then bedded out. Iris Hispanica will mostly keep dry in a cool place, and can be bedded out as soon as the ground can be worked. Many of the hybrids of Germanica, as Iris Dalmatica pallida and Iris Florentina are hardy, as also Iris punrila and Iris foetidissima. All of the hardy Iris are of easy culture, and sure to grow and bloom when once established.

INDIA RUBBER PLANT.

THIS PLANT will thrive under considerable neglect, but suffers more from cold than from any other element. It is a native of the East Indies, and likes a warm temperature, say from 70° to 80° in summer, and from 55° to 65° in winter. Pot the plant firmly in a rather small pot, using a compost of rotted sods, leaf-mould and sand, with good drainage. Give a sunny place to develop and mature the leaves, and always water liberally while growing. Apply less water in winter, but never let the soil dry out. To keep an even and free supply of moisture about the roots, the pot may be placed inside of a larger one, filling in the space with sphagnum moss, and placing some over the soil. Keep the leaves clean by sponging both sides occasionally, and enrich the soil frequently with liquid manure to promote a vigorous growth. When the roots become pot-bound shift the plant in the spring into a pot a size larger. Do not shift oftener than once a year. The larger the pot the more vigorous will be the growth. Most persons prefer a young plant, with a single upright stem clothed with leaves. Older plants, however, have to be cut back to the ground, and encouraged to push up a new stem. If a tree form is desired cut the top back to within a foot or two of the base, and several shoots will develop from the latent eyes along the main stem.



Latania Borbonica.—When this Palm does not thrive pot it in a sandy, porous compost with good drainage, making the soil firm about the roots. Do not use a larger pot than is necessary. Water liberally when you apply water, but do not make another application until the soil is rid of the surplus moisture. When the weather becomes warm set the plant out-doors, where it will be partially protected from the winds and hot sun, and at the same time place the pot inside of a larger pot, with sphagnum moss between, and cover the surface of the soil with sphagnum moss. This will prevent rapid evaporation, and promote a more even supply of moisture. Do not repot oftener than once a year. Avoid too much moisture about the roots, as well as severe drouth.

Abutilon.—A flower sister at Flint, Michigan, has trouble in growing plants of Abutilon. It is possible she uses a compost that is not rich and porous, and that the drainage is insufficient. The plants will not endure a surplus of moisture, and care must be taken to keep the drainage active and not to over-water them.

AMARYLLIS.

THE AIGBERTH AMARYLLIS can be bedded out in a rich, sunny bed in the summer, and taken up and dried off in the winter and kept in a cool, dry cellar.

Some growers recommend keeping them out of the ground till the flower-buds begin to show, then potting them.

In bedding the bulbs set them three inches below the surface, and encourage a liberal growth of foliage. In potting let the neck of the the bulb protrude above the surface, and use a good porous compost with good drainage. If kept in pots, rest the bulbs after the foliage is matured, letting the soil become entirely dry until the buds begin to show, then renew the supply of water.



AMARYLLIS FLOWERS.

Hardy Shrubs.—A few flowering shrubs that are hardy and can be depended upon are *Alnus Serrulata*, *Spirea prunifolia*, *Spirea Van Houtte*, *Philadelphus grandiflorus*, *Lilac*, *Hibiscus Syriacus*, *Hydrangea paniculata* and *Kerria Japonica* fl. pl. As a rule *Forsythia viridissima* is hardy south of New York, and could be used instead of *Alnus* for early flowers, being more showy. In some seasons *Kerria* is not hardy, but it quickly springs up from the base, when the tops are frosted. It is desirable on account of late fall blooming. The *Witch Hazel*, *Hamamelis Virginica*, blooms still later, and in a dry, poor soil is a mass of golden flowers as late as November, after most shrubs have dropped their leaves. It is a native plant that deserves to be better known.

Non-blooming Cactus.—If you have a thrifty, vigorous-growing Cactus that does not bloom, make a bed of poor, sandy soil in the hottest, sunniest place you can find and bed your plant out as soon as the weather becomes warm. Do not water it, unless it shows signs of drying up. Repot it before frost comes in the autumn. This starving, drying treatment will almost always insure a liberal development of buds and flowers.

Mexican Primrose.—This is a perennial species of *Oenothera* of easy culture, and readily propagated from the roots. Under favorable conditions it will bloom almost continuously. It thrives in rich, sandy soil and a sunny situation. It will do well if given the same treatment that is required by the *Geraniums*.

EUCCHARIS AMAZONICA.

THIS IS a bulbous plant belonging to the *Amaryllis* family, and was introduced from New Grenada in 1854. Coming from a tropical country it likes heat, and should be kept in a temperature of from 55° to 70° in winter and from 65° to 80° in summer. It has lovely fragrant pure white flowers, and each plant will bloom three times a year when properly managed.

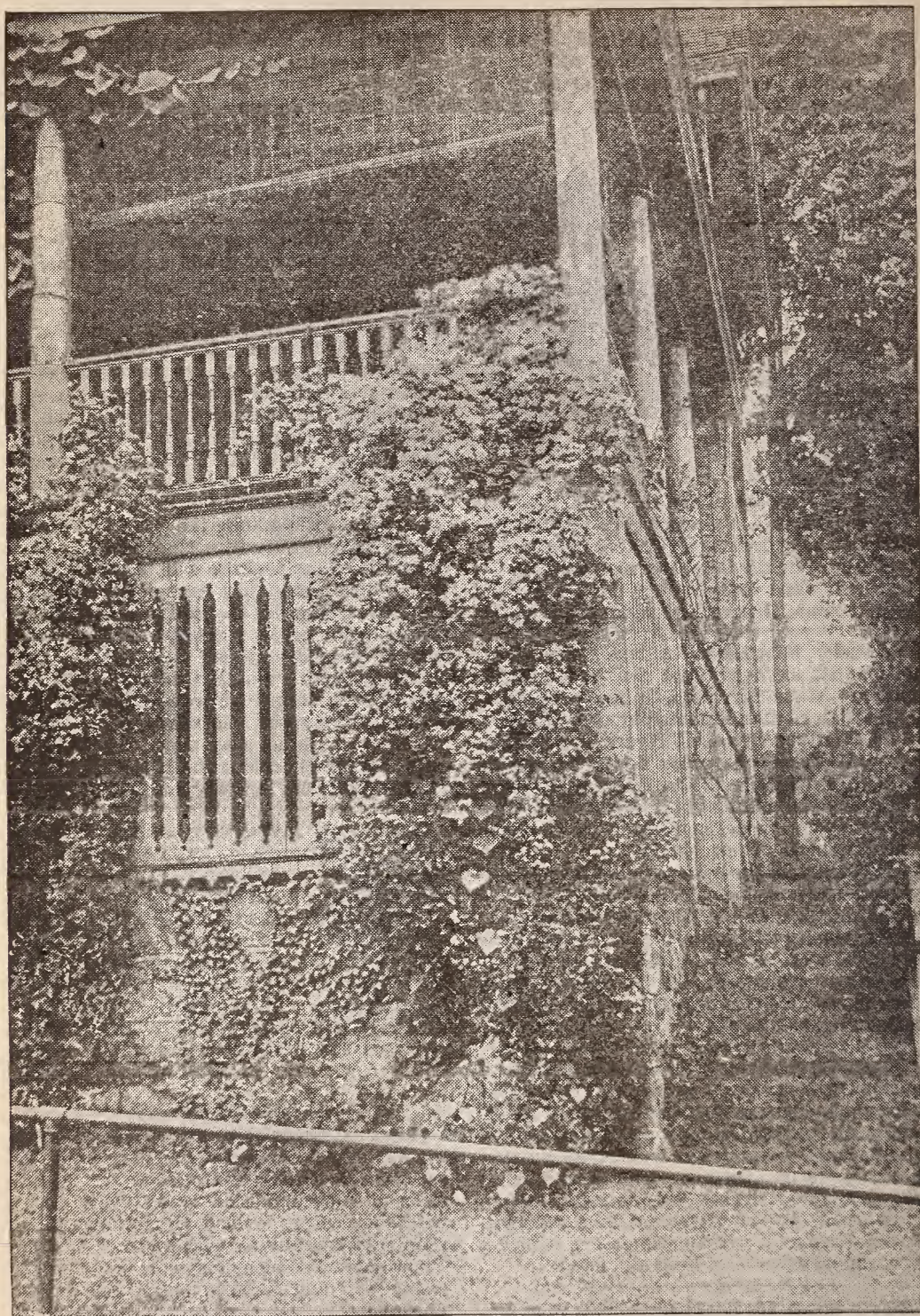
Pot the bulbs in a compost of two parts turfy loam to one part leaf-mould and rotted manure, adding enough sand or pounded charcoal to make the soil porous. Cover the bulbs to half their length beneath the surface, making the soil firm about them. Use a six-inch pot to each bulb, or a ten-inch pot for five bulbs and water sparingly till growth begins, then apply water liberally. Shade from the hot sun, but give sun morning and evening. As the plants increase in size shift into larger vessels. When the buds appear liquid manure may be beneficially applied once a week. After they have bloomed continue the water-supply until the leaves are mature, then withhold water until the leaves begin to wilt. At this period give a little water, just enough to freshen up the leaves, then let the soil dry out till the leaves again begin wilting, and apply some again. Keep drying and watering the plant in this way for a month, then give more heat, increase the supply of water, and the buds will shortly appear. If insects appear sponge the leaves with hot soap suds. By following these simple directions the bulbs will bloom several times during the year.

Starting Asparagus Sprengeri.—*Asparagus Sprengeri* may be propagated by dividing the large plants. The better and more speedy way, however, is to start young plants from seeds. The seeds are not expensive, and will germinate in a month or six weeks after sowing. As a rule, seedlings are healthy and vigorous and make handsomer plants than those grown from division of the large, old clumps.



Non-blooming Japonica.—*Cydonia Japonica* is subject to San Jose scale, and the plants are often destroyed by it. To keep them in good condition spray every season before the leaves develop, using lime and sulphur solution, diluting with seven parts water. To promote free-blooming grow in rather poor sandy soil and fertilize with bone-dust or phosphate.

Scabiosa Caucasica.—This is one of the most beautiful of the hardy perennials. The flowers are large and showy, lavender, of double form, and very useful for cutting. It is a rare species that will become popular when better known.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

A HARDY and very beautiful herbaceous perennial vine is *Clematis paniculata*. It will grow to the height of twenty feet, branching, and becoming a complete mass of fragrant white bloom in autumn, followed by feathery seed clusters that give the whole a handsome silvery appearance. The illustration given here is from a photograph sent to the Editor by Mrs. Askey, Oil City, Pa., and in miniature is seen at the lower right-hand corner of

the half-tone engraving on page 50, last month.

Clematis paniculata is easily grown from seeds, but like most other *Clematis* the seeds are tardy in starting. The plants quickly become of blooming size, and after established they will almost take care of themselves, and show a wealth of bloom every season. Plant in rich soil and give support. A portion of the tops die during the winter, and this should be cut away in the spring. The main stems, however, retain their vitality, and will push out vigorous, new shoots and branches, upon which the big clusters of bloom are produced.

Winter-blooming Roses.—Such Roses as *Hermosa*, *Burbank*, *Marie Lambert*, *Clothilde Soupert*, and *Francisca Kruger* will bloom well in winter if properly cared for in summer. Get small plants in early summer, pot in rich soil with good drainage, using three-inch pots, plunge in sand and keep well-watered. When the roots begin to crowd, shift into pots a size larger, keeping the buds pinched off. By winter you will have large, bushy plants in six-inch pots that will bloom freely in a sunny window. Keep chopped tobacco stems upon the soil about the pots, to enrich it and ward off insects. Spray every week with soap suds, to keep down red spider. Never let the soil dry out enough to injure the plants. Water freely when you are watering, but let the soil become moderately dry before watering again.

Cyclamen Blasting.—One chief cause of *Cyclamen* buds and leaves blasting is a hot, dry temperature. The plants like a cool, moist atmosphere, and invariably do well under such conditions if judiciously watered. Never let the plants become dry. If subjected to a drouth they become stunted, and will not thrive for some weeks or even months. *Cyclamen* are very satisfactory window plants when well cared for, but very unsatisfactory if neglected. Those who cannot give them good care in summer had better bed them out at the east side of a wall or house, and let Nature care for them, unless there comes a spell of very dry weather, in which case do not fail to give them a liberal supply of water.

Ornithogalum Arabicum.—This is a bulbous plant that is sure to bloom when potted in autumn and given a modicum of care. After blooming continue to give the plant water until it begins to fade, then dry it off entirely and keep in a cool place till potting time again. Under ordinary conditions a bulb can be depended upon to bloom every season. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, known as *Star of Bethlehem*, is equally reliable as a blooming pot plant, and is also perfectly hardy.

Brugmansia.—*Brugmansia Suaveolens* grows and blooms freely when bedded out in summer in a somewhat sheltered place, as the south side of a wall or building. It likes heat and sunshine, and in such a situation will bloom continuously.

CINERARIAS AND CALCEOLARIAS FROM SEEDS.

CINERARIAS are easily grown from seeds. Use soil that will not bake or get hard. Earth from the woods with a mixture of sand is good. Put coarse coal ashes in the bottom for drainage, fill in the earth, then cover with a portion sifted and press the surface firm and level. Then with a rule or piece of lath press shallow rows, in which sow the seeds, barely covering them with fine soil. Then cover with a piece of cheese cloth and water liberally with rather warm water. In about four days re-



POT OF CINERARIAS.

move the cloth, for the little plants will appear in five days. Now give plenty of light; but avoid the direct sun rays till the plants get stronger. Place chopped tobacco stems between the rows, to keep off aphids, which are liable to early attack the plants. Pot as soon as large enough, using 2½-inch pots, and keep in partial shade. Keep the soil stirred, and give enough air to keep the plants from damping off. As soon as the pots fill with roots shift into larger pots. This is important to develop vigorous plants. Do

not forget to keep the chopped tobacco stems upon the soil about the plants, otherwise the plants may be ruined by aphids before you are aware of their presence.



CALCEOLARIAS.

To grow *Calceolarias* from seeds prepare for sowing as recommended for *Cinerarias*, but do not cover the seeds with soil, as they are much smaller than *Cineraria* seeds. Cover with cheese cloth and keep the soil moist, not wet, for two weeks, then remove the cloth. Under favorable conditions the plants may appear a little before the 15th day, so it is well to examine by turning the cloth back, as the box should be uncovered as soon as the plants show. The future treatment should be the same as recommended for *Cinerarias*.

DUPLEX CALLAS.

A SUBSCRIBER in California sends the Editor a duplex Calla Lily—a Calla within a Calla, and asks if it is a freak, or if the plant will continue to produce such flowers. Duplex Callas are regarded as freaks. They appear occasionally, but the



DUPLEX CALLA.

plants cannot be depended upon to develop them. Their appearance is indicated in the illustration, which was sketched from a specimen found in the LaPark gardens last summer.

Asparagus.—Asparagus plumosus and Asparagus Sprengeri both thrive in a rich, rather tenacious soil in partial shade. The roots or tubers should be covered with soil; if they push above repot the plants, setting then deeper. The same is true of Boston Smilax. All of these plants do well if given plenty of root room, and occasionally a watering of weak liquid manure. They all require a season of rest, and when the foliage turns yellow and drops, partially withhold water for five or six weeks, until the plants show a disposition to become active, then increase the water supply.

Dandelions.—When a lawn is rich and well set with Blue Grass, the Dandelions are rarely troublesome, as the grass will crowd the weeds out when the mower is freely used. What Dandelions remain can be removed with a chisel or case-knife, cutting the root just beneath the surface. Where there are children a few cents per hundred or thousand will inspire faithful service, and insure the prompt removal of the pest.

Resurrection Plants.—What are sold as Resurrection Plants are not adapted for ordinary culture, and are worthless except as a curiosity. It is useless to attempt to get much pleasure or satisfaction from them.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI.

THERE IS NO DOUBT but that Berberis is the most desirable plant for hedges now in cultivation. It is perfectly hardy, naturally grows dense and impenetrable, the foliage is delicate in appearance, of a rich green color, the branches become wreaths of bloom in the spring, and wreaths of rich scarlet fruit in autumn, continuing through the winter. When the frost comes the foliage turns to rich flame color, and makes a grand display for many days. And what is more, the plants require practically no pruning.

The past winter destroyed the California Privet to the ground through the greater part of Pennsylvania and Maryland, as well as in other States, but Berberis Thunbergi developed its foliage as usual, early in spring. In appearance, hardiness, density, and many other qualities the California Privet bears no comparison to Berberis Thunbergi, and cannot take even the second place among hedge plants, on account of its tender character and the great amount of care required in its culture. Ligustrum



BERBERIS THUNBERGI.

Ibotum, another species of Privet, is hardier than California Privet, easier to care for, is covered with white clusters of blossoms in summer, and masses of black berries in autumn, while it retains its foliage long into the winter at the North, and is an evergreen at the South. It is to be preferred to California Privet as a hedge plant. Aralia pentaphylla, a rare but beautiful hardy shrub is also preferable, and possibly ranks next to Berberis Thunbergi for hedges, though it has not been given sufficient trial to decide upon its merits as a hedge plant. As to Berberis, however, it has stood many tests, and has "made good" in every instance. It undoubtedly stands at the head of the list of hedge plants today. It is readily propagated from seeds, grows rapidly when young, is easily transplanted, and can be set about eight or ten inches apart and still form an impenetrable and beautiful hedge. Its small, sharp, thickly set thorns and the horizontal, weaving character of the branches form a barrier to the passing of all larger animals, and insures protection to an enclosure that can hardly be secured by any other hedge-plant.

Tree Seeds.—Tree seeds may be planted in the spring or early summer, or as soon as the seeds ripen in the fall. Some seeds will come up promptly, and these should be planted in the spring, so that the plants may be large enough to endure the winter. Many, however, will not start till the next season, and still others will not germinate till the third season. These are generally able to withstand the freezing of winter, if they are of hardy kinds.

LACE FERN.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS is known as Lace Fern. It is easily started from seeds, which require about a month for germination. The plants grow rather slowly at first, but will become neat little specimens in from six to nine months, after which they grow more rapidly. Once a year they require a season of rest, which is indicated by the tops beginning to fade. To rest the plants simply withhold water, applying only enough to keep the roots in good condition, and keep in a cool place. The tops will die, and the greater portion should be cut off. The main stems will often push out new branches, but



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS.

the finest stems come from the roots, and will mostly attain a greater height than the old plant before they begin to show foliage. It is in this way that the plants develop from year to year and become of large size. The fading tops do not indicate that the plants are dying, but that they need a rest. Any good, porous soil with good drainage will suit the plants. A weekly application of liquid manure during the growing period will be found beneficial.

Ground Bone.—Fresh bones ground and applied to the flower bed or potting compost is a valuable fertilizer. If you wish to keep it for a while before using you can mix with it some fresh wood ashes or quick lime, or both, as these ingredients will improve it. Dahlias, Gladiolus, Asters and other flowers will be benefited by an application of this fertilizer in moderate quantity. It is well, however, always to avoid too liberal an application of strong fertilizers, as too much will prove injurious rather than beneficial.

A Perennial Bed.—Gaillardia grandiflora is an ever-blooming perennial, and one of the best for a showy bed. A permanent edging for the bed is *Egopodium podagraria*, which has graceful foliage that is light green edged with white.

TUBEROSES.

TUBEROSES have a delicate flower germ or germs, and are easily injured by cold and moisture. After drying the bulbs should be kept in a dry, warm room during winter. To avoid sudden changes of temperature they can be packed in layers with cotton between. If you want early flowers start the bulbs in pots in the window or conservatory, keeping the soil moist but not wet until growth begins. For later flowers bed the bulbs out when the soil becomes warm, not before. Use a sunny bed, and set the bulbs three or four inches beneath the surface.



When hot weather comes mulch with a good coating of stable litter to keep the soil cool and moist, as well as to enrich it. When the plants begin to bloom it may be necessary to furnish support, to hold the heavy stems erect. If you get good bulbs and treat as suggested, you will not fail to have a fine display of the waxy, fragrant flowers.

Mole Tree.—*Ricinus* is often called



RICINUS OR CASTOR BEAN PLANT.

Mole Tree, because it was thought to drive moles from the garden in which it is grown. *Ricinus Sanguineus* grows six feet high, with red stems and roseate seed vessels. *R. Arboreus* will grow 15 feet high. All the varieties have handsome semi-tropical leaves, and judiciously grouped together. In Florida the plants are perennial, and will often attain the height of 20 feet, growing freely in dry, sandy soil. The seeds are large, bean-like, and are curious, being beetle-like in form and markings. They are readily grown in the garden.



CASTOR BEANS.

Oxalis.—In rich, tenacious, moist soil *Oxalis* plants sometimes grow freely, but produce only foliage. To promote the development of buds and flowers repot the plants in sandy, rather poor soil and water only moderately.

Bleeding Heart.—This plant likes a rather dry, sandy soil, not too rich. In rich, tenacious loam it grows well for a while, but the roots will become affected by a "rot" or fungus which destroys them.

CHILDREN'S LETTER

MY DEAR CHILDREN:—This morning at daybreak I was awakened by the happy song of a Robin-redbreast perched near my window. I listened and admired, and thought of how every season a Robin has made glad for me the hours of early dawn by its joyful song. But there was a touch of sadness in its tender notes, and these brought up memories of the Robins of past years, for every year these dear little songsters seem to be fewer, and every year a different bird sings near my window, for I learn to know the birds by the variations in their voice and notes. I recalled with regret the fact that three dead Robins were found during April upon the highway in front of my office, their death being unaccountable. They returned North to die, probably by the hand of some boy or man. And this trace of sadness went back to other years and other scenes, recalling the happy days of childhood, when my Mother taught me to listen to and admire the song of the Robin at the old homestead; and to a later period in life, when the Robin's song inspired hopes and aspirations of future joys and pleasures and successes. Then I thought of the friends of by-gone days associated with bird-song, the sweet experiences of early friendships, severed by the scythe of Time, and of the trouble and sorrow and worry of mankind caused by selfishness, which is the one name for hatred, jealousy, malice and revenge, greed, covetousness, contention and unhappiness. And all this time, as I mused, the dear little Robin sang, and sang, and repeated its sweetest strains, and I wanted to see it; so I went to the open window. There he sat, on



ROBIN.

a limb of the budding Mulberry, which, a few weeks later, will be more attractive to the Robins on account of the sweet rich fruit with which the branches will be bending. Beneath the Mulberry is a border of mixed

Tulips in full bloom, and from this flower display I cast my eye east, over the lawn to the great circular beds of Hyacinths, and the big blocks of Tulips in separate colors. How glorious the display of rich varieties! In the glow of early morning, when the dew made brighter and more effective the verdure and

bloom, the scene was simply enchanting. Masses of crimson and scarlet, and violet and white and gold in glorious contrast met the eye, and enlisted enthusiastic admiration and wonder. Truly, the hand of Nature fashions its work in inimitable grace and beauty, and paints in colors and shades that no human skill can approach. Surely no one can reflect upon the handiwork of Nature without being brought into closer relation with the Great Author of all things, and being made better in heart and soul. The bulbs were put in these beds in late fall and early winter, and were given no protection except a few inches of earth covering. All about LaPark were borders and beds of Tulips and Hyacinths and Narcissus planted, and the effect at this writing is truly grand. Almost everywhere you look a mass of bloom glorifies the scene, and the labor and expense was but slight compared with the floral display. I shall not attempt to describe the arrangement, but in some future issues of the Magazine will have a few illustrations from photographs given which will afford an idea of the grounds and surroundings as adorned and beautified by hardy bulbous flowers.



NEST OF GOLDEN ROBIN.

An hour after the first warbles of Robin-redbreast were heard in the Mulberry tree, the liquid notes of the Golden Robin (Oriole) resounded from the Osage hedge near by. How sweet and pleasing was his song. I looked for the little songster, and at last saw him perched upon a stray branch, dressed in his coat of gold with black trimmings. How bright and pretty and cheerful he seemed as he flitted occasionally from one limb to another, and all the time calling sweetly to his mate or enlivening the place with his rich and mellow song. It is too early to look for his nest, but soon we may find it—a veritable swinging cradle upon the tip of a weeping branch of some spreading, leafy tree, a place which cannot be reached by squirrel or cat or snake, and so constructed that a bird of prey could not reach it. The nest is woven with strings, grass, sticks and hairs into a long bag-like form, the entrance being a rather small circular hole in the side. Did you ever see such a nest? [See illustration]. It is the one that is referred to in the old nursery rhyme,

"Rock-a-by baby, upon the tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;
When the limb breaks the cradle will fall,
Then down comes baby and cradle and all."

The Golden Robin is one of our best insect-destroyers, and one of our finest singers. It is a charming, inoffensive bird, interesting, beautiful and useful. We rejoice in his cheerful, almost continuous song, and find delight in watching him build his curious cradle-nest and rearing his dear little baby birds.

It is to be regretted that there are not more of them around our homes.

Dear children, the Strawberries will soon be ripening, and I want to tell you of a way by which you can readily keep them from the attack of birds. Simply get a stuffed cat-skin, tie a string around the middle, and attach it to a cord from the tip of a long, slender, bending pole, the other end of which sink into the soil in the centre of the bed. If you do not have a cat-skin get some old discarded furs and bundle them up to look like some fur-animal. The dummy will swing and dance in the breeze, and no bird will come within hailing distance. If the bed is long two or more such scarecrows can be used. This is an effectual remedy for keeping away birds, whether from the Strawberry bed, the Cherry tree or the kitchen garden, and is something no person can find fault with. A trial will convince you of its effectiveness and value. But let me suggest in all kindness not to kill the Robins in Cherry-time or Berry-time, even if they do take some fruit. Remember the good they do in gathering and destroying countless numbers of insects, as well as the good cheer they bring to us in their happy songs. The man who is so selfish that he begrudges the few cherries and berries eaten by Robins, and makes no effort to use a remedy except the shot-gun is unworthy the name of man, and does not deserve to enjoy the advantages of our enlightened civilization. And if this is true of men who kill to eat, what can be said of the boy who shoots the song-birds for sport, and does not appreciate their songs, their beauty, or their usefulness. Dear children, let your best efforts be to champion the rights of the song-birds. Do not let them be imposed upon or killed without reason. Your kindness and interest thus shown will return to you a hundred fold, and tend to make life happier and the earth better fitted for the sustenance and welfare of mankind.

Sincerely your friend,

LaPark, Pa., May 1, 1912. The Editor.

Multiflora Rose.—A subscriber in Virginia asks about a hardy Rose that many years ago climbed and bore clusters of single and semi-double flowers. It was of more slender growth than the Prairie Roses, bloomed freely and was fragrant. Such a Rose has been growing upon the Editor's grounds at LaPark for some years. It is hardy, tenacious, profuse-blooming and fragrant, but not so attractive as the improved double Ramblers and Hybrid Briar Roses now so popular. It is, however, worthy of a place in the Rose Garden.

Pæony Arborea.—This is the Tree Pæony. It starts well from seeds, which germinate in from one to three years, and the plants will attain blooming size in from two to four years. The flowers usually develop so early at the North that they are injured by the severe spring frosts.

BRIEF HINTS.

A S A RULE plants do better in wooden boxes or pails than in earthen pots. Vessels of tin are preferable to either for many window plants.

Do not pile coarse cow manure about the stalks of your Roses for protection. Use coal ashes instead. The manure is liable to harbor a fungus that will rot the stem.

Ammonia water is good for the growth of Parlor Ivy and other vines, also for foliage plants. Use a teaspoonful of the spirits to a gallon of water, applying once a week. It tends to growth rather than bloom.

In using a jardiniere place the pot containing the plant inside, and fill in the space between with Sphagnum moss. This will prevent rapid evaporation, and keep the soil from drying out.

Unless Brugmansia plants have long, unsightly branches do not prune it when bedding out. They will soon branch and become symmetrical. They delight in rich soil and an abundance of moisture while growing and blooming.

Catalpa Bungei is a species from China that blooms sparingly. It is top-grafted upon a tall stem of another species, and effectively used as an ornamental plant.

It is better for the bulbs if the flowers of Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus are cut, but do not pull them, especially the Hyacinths, as the stem will separate in the bulb, and allow the moisture to enter and rot the bulb.

It is well to buy early-flowering Ten Weeks Stock, in order to have a fine display of bloom. The Hollyhock-flowered or Excelsior, and the early-flowering dwarf German Stocks are good, and easily raised from seeds. Transplant carefully, to prevent stunting the plants, which is ruinous to a fine display of bloom.

Early Chrysanthemums.—To have early flowers of Chrysanthemums, get early-flowering varieties and grow them in a warm, sheltered place, as the south side of a wall or building, where the plants will get the sunshine, and be shielded from the cold northern and western winds. The plants will thrive in such a situation in rich, well-cultivated soil.

Double Petunias.—To get these true to name they must be grown from cuttings. Carefully raised seeds will produce a good percentage of double flowers, but they cannot be relied upon as to color or form. The seeds are mostly saved from carefully fertilized flowers, the pollen being taken from the most double flowers that produce pollen.

Grass Pinks.—The Grass Pinks that grew in your Mother's garden are known in catalogues as *Dianthus plumarius*. They are often called Pheasant's Eye Pinks. Seeds may be obtained of any reputable seedsman at five cents per packet. They start readily, and begin to bloom the second season.

GERANIUMS.

I consider a Zonale Geranium of any variety the one plant for everybody. Could I grow only one plant, it would be a Geranium, if I had to steal it. And if some new plant could be introduced, with the sterling qualities of beauty, fragrance, hardiness, adaptability, variety, ease of culture and cheapness as this old, often overlooked and neglected one, the public would go simply wild with joy. Many flower lovers do not realize the improvements that years have brought, and yet in their way, some of the old ones were almost as fine. I have grown window garden plants, in winter, for thirty years, and being very much of an enthusiast, I have grown pretty nearly everything that will grow outside of a conservatory. I have had the Begonia, Abutilon, Cineraria, Primrose, Cyclamen, Palm and Fern fever and pulled through them all, and they are all good. I have not one word to say against one of them.

But a few years ago I made a beginning of a collection of Geraniums by begging a slip of everyone I could, and in August I bought twenty-six new varieties. These and some Hyacinths were all I had that winter, but I had flowers galore all through the long months of snow and ice. In March last winter I counted twenty-three in bud and flower, and no two alike. And such beautiful shades of pink and salmon and cerise and violet, and such immense clusters of bloom! Those only acquainted with the old time red, white and pink ones, should invest in some of the new varieties, and see if they don't get their money's worth ten times.

Some people are fortunate enough to have bay windows or large rooms, and large windows, and can keep their plant room cool, but I am not one of these. My sitting room is very small. I can sit by my eastern window and touch the stove, which is a large base burner, and whenever my husband and two boys come in from outside, which is pretty often, they proceed to open up all the dampers, wondering how Mother can stand it so awfully cold in the house, and suggesting, when I remonstrate on account of the poor plants, that they do look chilled and are probably freezing. This same sitting room is twelve by fifteen feet, and in winter contains one large stove, one piano (square), one set of book-shelves, two desks—one large and one smaller, one large round reading table, one workstand, one large

sleepy hollow chair, three rockers, one man, two boys (as large as the man), one very large woman, one girl, one dog, one cat and a Canary bird. You can easily see why I abandoned the growing of Palms, Ferns, Begonias and other large or delicate plants, and why I prefer small Geraniums.

Now, as to my treatment. To obtain flowers under these very adverse circumstances, I never turn a plant or move it any more than is absolutely necessary. In a bay window it is the correct thing to do, but in an ordinary window a plant that is turned, soon has a wretched corkscrewy look, as if it did not know which way to look, and they will not produce a single flower. I use small pots or cans. The latter are best—a salmon can is an ideal receptacle for a small Geranium. Use ordinary garden soil, some sand and fertilizers. Water only when necessary—here is where some make a mistake. Better not enough water than too much. A good drying out of

the soil sometimes is absolutely necessary to produce buds and blooms on Geraniums. I do not water them oftener than twice a week and sometimes they do get awfully dry! Once a week, if possible, they all go to the kitchen sink and have their faces washed in warm, clean water, and their feet soaked in liquid manure. To make this, I take a chunk of old cow manure, put it into a small bag, tie with a string, and lay it in some old



SINGLE-FLOWERED ZONALE GERANIUM.

pail and pour boiling water on it. Let it stand until it cools, then dilute until the color of weak tea. Do not use too strong. When through hang up the bag outside until next time. It will last a long time. I sometimes vary this diet by using ammonia—a tablespoonful to a pail, or phosphate water—two table-spoonsful to a pail, and keep stirred up while using. Towards spring fill up the cans with good, fresh earth, adding a teaspoonful of phosphate to each one. Geraniums are like babies. You must feed them well or they will not grow or thrive. I truly think that this is the real secret of success in raising Geraniums—to use small pots and feed them generously. One thing more—when I do give them water, I water them thoroughly. I set the plants in a pan and then soak them good, until the water runs through the drainage hole in the bottom. A little water, and given often, has killed many a plant.

Aunt Lucy.

Saratoga Co., N. Y., Mar. 4, 1912.

MY TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

SOME FAVORITES.

I WANT TO TELL all the flower friends in time not to neglect the order for Tuberos Begonias by the dozen, or at least as generously as convenient. The pleasure you will derive from them will repay many fold all the efforts in getting them into bloom.

My experience may help some one, so I will tell you I obtained seven bulbs one March. In our yard grew some large trees, with moss at the base of them, and I gathered all of it I could and mixed with ordinary garden soil, filled five-inch pots with it, made a sand nest at the top, and placed the bulbs, right side up



DOUBLE BEGONIA.

of course, drawing the sand around the bulbs to the tops of them. Then I watered till the water ran through the drainage hole of the pot, and set the pots on the top shelf of the kitchen press with glass doors, where the temperature would be uniform and warm enough. In two weeks signs of growth appeared, then I moved them to the plant window with a south-east exposure, and how they did grow! And the glistening beauty of the foliage could not be eclipsed by the beauty of the flowers, some of which measured four inches in diameter.

Every morning those plants had their heads dipped in a barrel of rain water. When warm enough I put them on a shelf on the east porch. So beautiful were they that many passers-by would come up the walk to see and admire, and wonder how I ever got them to grow so fine and large. As the town was a watering place the visitors begged so for them that I sold all but one, and then lost that, and so ended a scene of beauty, the like of which I have never seen since. Mrs. R. H. Love.

Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 26, 1912.

Coreopsis.—By all means raise this beautiful flower. It is not only showy in the garden, but is one of the finest flowers we have for bouquets. The plants are hardy and last for years. The annual kinds are called Calliopsis, but are just as lovely as the perennial. Once planted you will always want them.



Mrs. Mary L. Warren.

Androscoggin Co., Me., Feb. 6, 1912.

Buttercup Primrose.—What has become of the Buttercup Primrose? It was praised so highly a few years ago, and last spring I looked for it in several catalogues but could not find it.

Iris.

Susquehanna Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1912.

[Ans.—The so-called Buttercup Primrose is *Primula floribunda*, seeds of which can be purchased at 5 cents per packet.—Ed.]

TALKING WITH a friend recently we tried to decide if we could have only six varieties of annuals, which those kinds would be. After discussing the merits of many varieties we decided that the following would be among the "must haves" with us.

Phlox Drummondii, in all its blaze of glory, its stars and zones and fringes. Then come the Asters, in all their stately beauty, their long-keeping quality making them especially fine for bouquets. The Poppies, though fleeting and



ASTER.

quick to fade, yet the memories of our happy childhood are so linked with these that they came next in line. Balsams, so double that one almost forgets that they are but an improved strain of the old Lady's Slipper, very charming, and used for platter or saucer bouquets, reminding one of miniature Roses. Verbenas followed with their delicate shades, only a dozen plants, if well cultivated, yielding quantities of fragrant flowers until late frosts.

Then the dwarf Cosmos, waving its dainty stars of pink and white, lost in a labyrinth of lace-like green, completes our sextette of favorite annuals. If one starts Verbenas and Asters in the house in March, the sturdy little plants are ready to set out by the middle of May, and thus become early bloomers. While it is well to save one's own seed at times, I have found that it is better to make frequent purchases of a reliable seedsman, as continual planting of one strain causes the varieties to deteriorate.

Mrs. Ella F. Flanders.

Dewittville, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1912.

Portulaca.—I consider *Portulaca* the best of all flowers for summer blooming. I haven't planted any seed of it for years, but it comes up thick every spring, and blooms till we have a hard freeze. It has spread nearly all over the yard, and was lovely every morning this summer and fall, till killed by frost.

N. B. N.

Custer Co., Neb., Nov. 14, '11.



Linum Perenne.—This is easy to grow from seeds, and a fine hardy perennial. All who see it admire it. My bed looks like a bit of blue sky drifted down and suspended in the air. Last year it bloomed till near Christmas.

Hollister, Mo.

Mrs. L. B.

IN FAVOR OF CYCLAMEN.

OF ALL THE wonderful bloomers that are suitable for house culture during the winter, there seems to be nothing so satisfying as Cyclamen. As I write I look at a plant whose foliage is buried in its numerous blossoms,—of which there are seventeen—that are very graceful, and have a pleasing fragrance. I have several plants differing in the markings of the handsome foliage and



CYCLAMEN PLANT IN BLOOM.

the colorings of the blooms. Some are all white, and some are white with light, and others dark red bases.

In summer I simply set them on the north-west porch, where they rest. I never let them get dry at any time, but they don't want a very large amount of water. I didn't even change their soil this last fall, and yet they do so well. These plants I have grown from seeds sown in a cigar box. It requires about a year and a half to get seedling plants to bloom.

Decorah, Iowa. Mrs. A. M. Ellingson.

Some Salvias.—Last summer I set plants of red, white and blue Salvias in a bed, and they were charming until the drouth came and stunted the plants, so that they ceased to bloom. At last the blue-flowered plant died. The fall rains revived the others, and I took some slips which grew. Later I potted the red Salvia, and placed it in my window, where it has not been without blossoms since.

Mrs. C. S. Hunting.
Jackson Co., Mo., Feb. 19, 1912.

Sea Onion.—The Sea Onion is not only useful as an ornamental plant, but from the leaves and bulb is made a valuable healing salve for burns, carbuncles, boils, and obstinate sores, and for healing wounds. To make the salve cut the parts up and fry in fresh butter. The leaves can also be used fresh, simply pounding them to a pulp and then applying.

Laura Cook.
Letters, Ind., Mar. 27, 1912.

NATURALIZING BULBS.

IN YOUR issue for February, Mrs. M. T. Patton speaks disparagingly of naturalizing Crocuses, Daffodils, and other bulbs in the grass. It may be well to note under what conditions this can be done. I suppose climate has much to do with it, and no doubt our Oregon climate is the most favorable. In my own experience I have never succeeded by the English method of putting bulbs in holes bored in the lawn here and there. They will come up the first year, and that seems to be the end. On the other hand, where I have planted them in well prepared beds and then left them to their own sweet will, they have not only made good growth, but have spread out by seeds that have been scattered. This has largely been true where they have grown under large Oak trees. I have several times tried to get them naturalized for others, but have not had much success. Just why, I am not certain, but have thought it was owing to their being planted in lawns which are kept soaked with water all the time, thus giving the bulbs no time to ripen. I have also thought that the imported bulbs grown for commerce were not as well suited for this work as those which have been acclimated by several years growth under the ordinary methods. Some of the finest Emperor and Empress Daffodils I ever raised or saw, have grown where I have plowed and sown fall grain.

One other item. Not all varieties are suited for naturalization. The growers in England, especially Peter Barr and Son, of London, who catalog hundreds of varieties, ranging in price from a few cents to two hundred and fifty dollars or more per bulb, specify what varieties are suitable for the different purposes and locations. In fact, some varieties can only be grown under natural conditions, and others seem to grow from seed, bloom and die without increasing.

S. T. Walker.
Forest Grove, Oregon, Feb. 22, 1912.

Plants for Hanging Baskets.—

Among plants for hanging baskets I would advise you to get *Onthonna* for one. It has fleshy foliage and is sometimes known as "Pickle Plant." It has innumerable little yellow blossoms, which give it a charming appearance. *Kenilworth Ivy* is another charming vine. I am much in love with a little plant called *Musk Plant*, belonging to the *Mimulus* family, although some might not like its odor. It bears yellow flowers. Be sure to give it plenty of water, or you will be reminded of it by its musky odor.

Mrs. Mary L. Warren.
Lewiston, Me., March 11, 1912.

Maple Tree.—I grew from seed a beautiful *Maple Tree* (*Abutilon*). The first year it reached the height of four feet, and was covered with yellow bells. The next summer it became nine feet high, and was beautiful.

Kersey, Mich., Mar. 19, 1912. Mrs. Benzing.

CENTAUREA CYANUS.

HYACINTHS AND TULIPS IN FLORIDA.

I REGARD *Centaurea cyanus* as among the most satisfactory annuals that I have ever grown. It is entirely hardy, and in this latitude may be sown in autumn. It will endure the hardest winter without protection, coming into bloom in spring before other annuals are well started. For the border, either of annuals or for filling in gaps among perennials, I find it excellent, as it is of robust growth, soon filling the space allotted to it. It will thrive equally well in sun or partial shade, and flowers over a long season, producing its flowers in abundance without intermission for weeks together.

While I have had greater success from the fall-sown seeds I have grown fine beds of this annual from seeds sown both in spring and in the heat of summer. In fact, no matter when the seeds are sown a good crop of flowers may be confidently expected in due time. For this reason the *Centaurea* is eminently useful for filling up vacant places left by other flowers whenever such places are so situated that a plant of this height may be used. Its quick growth and attractive foliage add also to its desirability for this purpose.

The *Centaurea cyanus*, known to our grandmothers by various names, as Bluebottle, Cornflower, Bachelor's Button, Bluet and Kaiser Blume, may now be had in a variety of beautiful and delicate colors, and with double as well as the old-time single flowers. For cutting, the doubles are perhaps the most desirable, but for beds or borders I still prefer the old-fashioned single sorts.

A most gorgeous bedding effect may be produced with the blue Cornflower and golden yellow Marigolds, while a bed or clump of the mixed *Centaurea* alone is a beautiful spectacle. For borders the single sorts are preferable, being more graceful. All sorts self sow. The new compact *Centaureas* are the best for beds.

James M. Bonner.

Morrison, Tenn., April 23, 1912.



CENTAUREA CYANUS.

IT IS A MISTAKE that Hyacinths and Tulips cannot be raised successfully in Florida. I bought some last fall, and every one of the bulbs came up and bloomed. The Hyacinths were beautiful. The spikes were long, bearing large, perfect bells, on some as many as twenty-five blooms. And a friend who grows them and other flowers for sale here, sent me a bunch of Hyacinths and Daffodils, the stems of the Hyacinths measuring eighteen inches, and with as many as thirty-four bells on a stem, and she had hundreds just like them in her garden.

I have never seen more beautiful Hyacinths at my old home in North Carolina than I raise in my little garden here in Florida.

The Tulips do not bloom so well here, though I have in my yard now some lovely ones, pink striped with red, and yellow striped with red; and I had some exquisite white ones last week, all from the bulbs I bought last fall.

My little garden will be a blaze of beauty in a few weeks. I have Zinnias, Asters, Poppies, Godetias, Balsams, Hollyhocks, Gladiolus, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums and blue and white Moon Flowers. Besides these, I have in

pots, Ferns, Begonias, Hibiscus, Carnations and Poinsettia. I am always busy, but they are the joy of my life. Mrs. C. U. Robinson.

Pensacola, Fla., April 16, 1912.

Hyacinths and Daffodils from Seeds.—I have found the growing of seedlings, more especially Daffodils, a very interesting occupation, but if one undertakes it they must expect to wait from seven to ten years before they get blooms. Hyacinths bloom in from three to five years. Of Crocus I have no records as to the length of time it takes to bloom from seed. At present I am making a specialty of the Narcissus family, and have over a hundred named varieties and three hundred seedlings. S. T. Walker.

Forest Grove, Oregon, Feb. 22, 1912.

PERENNIALS, AND SOMETHING ABOUT THEM.

HERE is much attraction to me in a garden of perennials. It may be due to remembrance of my mother's and grandmother's gardens of the long ago. The dear old Columbines, the stately Phloxes, the Canterbury Bells, the grand old Hollyhocks! What a pleasure they were! It is true their period of bloom is short, many of them blooming before the annual, and still others later in the season, when many of the annuals are past. Many perennials grow readily from seeds, while others start best from division of the roots. If you will take your Phlox seeds as soon as ripened, and sow them at once, you will have plenty of plants for another year. Columbines are readily grown from seeds, as



CAMPANULAS.

are Larkspurs, Campanulas, Foxgloves, Forget-me-nots, Daisies, the dear old Sweet Williams, and many others. While the old-fashioned flowers are very beautiful, yet I would speak a good word for some of the newer sorts, among them Anthemis Kelwayi pumila, with golden yellow blossoms and beautiful foliage, of stately growth, and blooming the first season from seeds. The new African Daisy, with showy yellow flowers, is very highly recommended. Erigeron and Gerardia are also among the newer perennials, the former with yellow and blue and white Daisy-like flowers, while the latter bears long spikes of various colored flowers. Seeds of all of these perennials can be purchased at 5 cents per packet. Sisters, give them a trial. Mrs. Mary L. Warren.

Lewiston, Me., March 11, 1912.

Roses.—My Rose bed, planted in April, was a grand success. The plants were small, many having only three leaves, but now, the third of November, three of them stand four feet tall, and nearly all of the seventy-five are at least one foot high. Did I pick the buds? No, indeed! but I did pick blossoms. There were some every day, and some days a dozen. When the weather grew hot and dry I mulched them with coarse stable litter. Pearl.

Boulder Co., Colo., Nov. 3, 1911.

Poppies.—For a showy bed I will take the annual Poppies. One year I sowed a teacupful of seeds and had a real field of bloom that was glorious. I have never had such a display of rich flowers since. Mrs. C. Mellis. Sentinel Butte, N. D., March 28, 1912.

EXPERIENCE WITH CALLAS.

A FRIEND GAVE ME a large tuber of a free-blooming Calla. It had been injured by frost, and after I potted it eleven little plants came up. At New Years I transplanted them, and by May they were about six inches high. Then I chose a sunny spot in the garden and dug a hole three feet each way and two feet deep. In this I put manure a foot deep and filled up with soil from under a large pile of manure that had lain all winter. I then planted my eleven Callas. I was afraid the soil was too rich,



CALLA LILY.

but wanted to try growing my plants in it, for I never believed in resting Callas. Well, you ought to have seen their vigorous growth!

In the fall I potted them for the house, and I never saw such leaves as those Callas produced, or so many and handsome flowers. Sisters, try this way and see for yourselves. The plants need plenty of water when growing. Allamanda.

Boston, Mass.

Daphne Odorata.—Does anyone know what a satisfactory winter plant the Daphne odorata is? I have one twelve years old which always begins to bloom in November just before Thanksgiving, and blossoms all winter. The blossoms are blush pink, in clusters, and in appearance and odor closely resemble the Trailing Arbutus, while the leaves are a deep glossy green. There is nothing brilliant or showy about them, but the fragrance will permeate a whole room. The cuttings can only be rooted under glass, and in warm weather. Mrs. T. J. Nagle.

New London Co., Conn., Dec. 17, 1911.

JUST ROSES.

THE HISTORY and legend of the rose are woven with the very fiber of human history, and it is said that more has been written about the rose than any other flower that grows. We read in Isaiah: "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The oldest writers, especially the Persians, wrote constantly of love and roses, and its beauty is as irresistible today as when it bloomed in the gardens of Persia.

There are many myths connected with the rose. Of its origin, it is said that when the goddess Flora was dying she turned her body into a rose. The Hindus claim that the god Vishnu found his favorite wife in the heart of a white rose. It is said that Cupid gave a rose to Harpocrates, the god of silence, not to tell of the loves of Venus, so from this myth comes the expression "sub rosa" or "under the rose"—to keep inviolate. The rose was also dedicated to Aurora, goddess of the morning.

The pleasure-loving Greeks and Romans wove garlands of roses to wear, and they spread leaves over their couches. And from time immemorial the red rose has been the flower of love.

There is not a country that has not several varieties of the rose; as a wild plant it is found in both the old and the new world. As far north as Iceland and Point Barrow, Alaska, we find the crimson rose, and also far south of the equator. China is rich in climbing roses, and from her we have our beautiful Cherokee rose. Persia's most notable rose is the hundred-leaf. The petals of this rose are very thick, and from them is made a delicious conserve, "Preserved Roses," also a delightful perfume, the "Attar of Roses," so named for the Persian poet Attar. The rose is the national flower of Persia, also of England. The full-blown rose was the insignia of the House of Tudor. In the bloody war between the houses of York and Lancaster, known as the "War of the Roses," the emblem of the House of York was a red rose, while that of Lancaster was white.

North Dakota claims the wild rose for her state flower. The Cherokee rose, brought into Georgia and South Carolina from China before the Revolution, is Georgia's flower; it is a most beautiful, single white climbing rose, is

very vigorous and often reaches the tops of trees, sending out very long shoots that hang in festoons. This rose was a great favorite of the late Paul de Longpre, the king of flower painters. It was priced higher than other water colors, one spray about thirty inches long, I remember being \$1,500.00. Some poet sang thus of the Cherokee rose:

"The blue bird sings upon thy trailing vine
When here and there so graceful in repose
Blooms fairest flower that e'er became a rose.
From Oriental shores thou here wast brought
By some discerning soul to join the throng
Of joyous birds and flowers in love and song."

The most noted, and perhaps our fairest rose, is the American Beauty. Its origin is rather obscure. France claims that the stock was imported from that country; while George Bancroft, the historian, says that it originated in his garden; we will give Bancroft the benefit of the doubt.

There is no flower that has such a variety of color and shade—white, yellow and every tint of red and pink. There is also no flower

that has so many varieties. The greatest display at all flower shows is the display of roses. The William Taft, a large salmon-pink rose, was a favorite at the Chicago flower show early in March.

There are rose festivals in many countries—France possibly having the largest number. In our own country Pasadena,

California, leads with the Rose Carnival the first of January, while Portland, Oregon, the City of Roses, makes great preparations for the Rose Festival the first week in June.

I once witnessed a very beautiful sight at a flag raising at one of the schools in Los Angeles. As the flag was raised its folds seemed to be caught up, but as it neared the top of the pole, it unfolded, and showers of rose leaves filled the air as the flag floated out upon the breeze.

We have our state flowers and our national flowers. As the rose blooms in every quarter of the globe, why may not the rose be the "World's Flower?" Mrs. D. S. Fleming.
Jackson Co., Mich., April 16, 1912.

Scabiosa and Candytuft.—The flower folks should try mixed Scabiosa, edged with Candytuft. The effect is grand and both defy dry weather and neglect.

Ensley, Ala. Mrs. W. N. Sayer.



A BASKET OF ROSES.

A ROSE GARDEN.

I HAVE BEEN asked if I would start a Rose garden in midsummer. I answer, yes, if I had not arrived to it before. Rose plants set almost any time before frost, will grow and flourish, if treated aright.

Soil is the first consideration, whatever the latitude. It should be made very mellow; spade and spade, turn and turn. Remove a foot or more of earth in depth, and fill in with well-pulverized cow dressing, which is really the best for Roses, then return the earth and set the plants.

I have received Rose plants from the florist in mid-summer, in full leaf and sometimes in bud. It is heroic treatment, seemingly, to snip off every leaf and bud, leaving nothing but bare stalks above the ground, but I have done so, finding it the better way, as they will almost invariably drop their leaves if not removed. The "bare stalk" condition will not remain long. Give plenty of water, and the warm air will soon develop leaf points, then come the leaves and the transported, transplanted Roses will grow right along, and put out buds that will bloom beautifully. And what is more beautiful and lovely than the Rose? The Floral Kingdom contains nothing that excels it.

Of course the Rose slugs must be guarded against. If such appear, as they probably will, spray with suds of tobacco soap, which will, as a rule overcome them.

I should advise everybody to have a Rose garden. A large one if possible, say sixty or seventy Roses,—a small one if not possible. Six or seven plants will make a beginning. Such a garden or spot in a garden is without question "a thing of beauty," which, according to the English poet "is a joy forever."

Sometimes I am asked, "When would you start a Rose garden?" And unless in mid-winter or near it I answer, "Now." Of course in northern latitudes, as far north as New England or New York, I should not advise the early spring months, but I would have the ground prepared, consult catalogues, and decide which to buy. I would be ready when the time arrived.

The Teas are lovely, but not hardy, therefore, if one's pocket-book is to be considered, it is better to purchase the hybrids, though if one has a few Teas they can be potted for the house when cold weather comes on.

L. Eugenie Eldridge.

So. Chatham, Mass., April 3, 1912.

A Salvia Bed.—*Salvia splendens pendula* is fine for a bed on the lawn. Edge the bed with white *Petunias*.
Hicksville, Ohio. Mrs. L. G.



ROSES.

COSMOS IN FLORIDA.

MR. EDITOR:

THE KLONDYKE COSMOS has played me a rather pretty trick; possibly some other of your readers has had a similar experience with it. Two years ago I sowed a few seeds given me by a friend, and had a few nice plants six or eight feet high, which bloomed profusely. Besides the large quantity of seed saved there was much self-sown, so that I had no need to plant any. These seeds, however, waited until a reasonable time in the spring, and then gave me a lot of thrifty plants that grew tall, as before, and made a great display. Again I saved a large quantity of seed, and again a large quantity self-sown; but this time, instead of



COSMOS.

waiting for spring, the seed started almost at once, and when three to five inches high, sent up a flower; so that now there are all over my yard patches of these tiny Klondykes, only eight or ten inches high. I should be glad to learn if any others have known of its behaving so before. It could scarcely occur where the winter is a freezing season.

R. H. Young.

Haines City, Fla., Apr. 8, 1912.

Uses of Milk-Weed.—The common Milk-weed, *Asclepias cornuti*, makes excellent greens. Gather while young and tender, par-boil in soda water, then take out and cook like any other greens. Avoid the old leaves. The weed is plentiful here, and is my favorite plant for greens. The tops are also used as Asparagus. Cut in inch lengths, boil in salted water, drain and add milk, butter and pepper. It is a good substitute for Asparagus. The down taken from the big ripe seed-pods and used as a pillow filling cannot be told from ducks' down.
Zora E. Holcomb.

Humphrey, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1912.

[Note.—The down makes beautiful fluffy, silky balls for ornamental purposes. Simply gather the tips together, tie them, and remove the seeds. Stemmed with wire these balls look well in winter bouquets or groups. The Editor has had no experience with the plant as a vegetable. Some have claimed it as poisonous.—Ed.]

The Century Plant.—This is an object of much interest. Its name has been chosen by the impression that it must be 100 years old in order to bloom. But the blooming age differs with each plant, according to soil and climate. The usual span of life when pot-grown, is 35 to 55 years; after blooming the entire plant perishes.

Mrs. Mary L. Warren.

Lewiston, Me., March 11, 1912.

FLORAL POETRY.

SPRING.

Bright springtime comes, a fairy queen,
In dainty robes and fair,
She comes arrayed in tender green
With blossoms in her hair.

I trace her footsteps on the lawn
Where lightly feet have pressed,
And lovely flowers newly born,
Bright fragments of her dress.

I hear her voice among the trees,
A sweet melodious air,
When wooing zephyrs kiss the leaves
Caressingly with care.

She visits every hillside bare
And leaves a dainty flower;
She plants her footsteps everywhere
With loving, magic power.

The silent wood she decorates—
With generous hand bestows;
The Woodbine follows in her wake,
The Hawthorn and Wild Rose.

The murmur'ing brook through lonely dell
Warmed by her fragrant breath,
With happiness her bosom swells
And sings no more of death.

Oh! Spring, of all the seasons four,
Thou art to me most dear;
In thee I find a wealth of lore,
Of comfort and of cheer.

Thou'rt the poet's favorite theme,
Thy beauty doth inspire;
The artist lingers near to dream,
The thoughtful to admire.

Lorna Louise Nicol.

Manassas, Va., April 11, 1912.

A-MAYING.

The little girl I used to be
Loved well to go a-Maying,
With rustic basket on her arm,
Into the woods a-straying.

No blossom fair, nor graceful Fern
Escaped her nimble fingers;
The fragrance of those wildlings sweet
Still in her memory lingers.

Her basket filled for one best loved—
Her child heart knew no other;
She bore her woodland treasures home
And gave them to her mother.

Oh! little girl I used to be,
Soon, soon your skies were clouded;
The brightness of your happy home
In deepest gloom was shrouded.

Oh! care worn woman, bowed and gray,
And sore beset with sorrow,
Lift up your head, for there shall dawn
For you a glad tomorrow.

And you shall find your loved ones gone
In Heavenly fields far straying;
And clasp them to your longing heart
For an eternal Maying.

Winnebago Co., Ill.

Martha A. Sweet.

TULIPS.

Beautiful cups of ruby and gold,
Looking so gaudy, proud and bold,
When the rain swirls down in a silvery net,
And your silken garments are drenching wet,
You hold up your cups to quench your thirst,
And more of your twisted buds are burst.



Had I the potter's art and skill,
I would fashion a set of cups to fill,
In size and color just as true
As you, dear Tulips, yes, as you,
To sip from your rims the amber tea,
When I serve a lunch for company.

No wonder you're loved by young and old,
For you're first to catch the springtide's gold
Of the sun as it falls in golden bars,
And the fiery glow of the evening stars,
From blessings received to others you give,
And you've taught me, dear Tulips, how to live.
Dell Rapids, S. Dak. Nellie Harrington.

LONG AGO.

Only a quaint old flower, faded, scentless, dead,
Yet holds me by its power, the mem'ry of years fled.

Naught but a fragrant perfume, caught from the
breath of morn,
But my fancy pictures the roof-tree—the house
where I was born.

List! a strain of music that throbs and vibrates
long,
For its chords in answering numbers waken an old-
time song.

Flower, and breath, and music, caught from the
long ago,
What garland of the present deemed fit o'er thee to
throw?

The joy in mem'ry's chamber stirred by the happy
past,
Is joy that long will linger, pleasures that long will
last.

L. Eugenie Eldridge.
Barnstable Co., Mass., March 1, 1912.

WELCOME TO THE BIRDS.

Welcome home again,
Sweet Linnet, Lark, and Wren,
From southern copse and wooded glen,
Oh! welcome home again.

Thrice welcome, Robin dear,
Thy presence brings good cheer,
Thy songs we yearn to hear,
Thrice welcome, Robin dear.

Gay Warbler, Finch, and Dove,
Who coo, or trill of love,
We thank the God above,
For guarding those we love,

Through winter's icy reign
From death and sickening pain.
All hail! Oh joyous train!
Thrice welcome home again.

Milnor, N. Dak.

Clara Pugh.

THE HILLS ARE GREEN AGAIN.

How well I remember our parting, dear Mollie,
And how your sweet promise my heart did sustain,
That when the old Ozarks with green were all covered

Back to the old home you'd be coming again.
The winter has past and the springtime is painting
Each woodland and hill with a beautiful hue,
While sunshine is flooding the earth with its glory,
My heart in its fondness is longing for you.

The last time we travelled the old trail together
The old Ozarks then were a beautiful brown,
But now they are clad with a green that is lovely;
A scene with more beauty could never be found.
With meadows and waysides all covered with flowers,

While brooklets are singing their murmuring strain,
And sweet scented breezes thro' now leafy bowers,
Seem saying that soon you'll be with me again.

The beautiful hills they are green again, Mollie,
The daisies are creeping 'long pathways and lanes,
I'm waiting and watching, Oh! say you are coming,
To ramble with me in the gloaming again.

Eldridge Murphy.

Greene Co., Mo., March 27, 1911.

THE ANCIENT OAKS.

The ancient Oaks stoop-shouldered rank
Along the woodland edges,
A shelter for the grass-grown bank
And tufts of yellow sedges.

With arms entwined for mutual strength
They meet the storms of winter,
A sturdy front the forest length
No gale or blast can splinter.

For centuries the timid deer
Have come to greet the morning,
And squirrels for full many a year
Have loved this leafy awning.

The wood Owl builds her rustic nest
Among the airy bowers,
And here the kine find welcome rest
When burning August glowers.

Among the leaves the Vireo,
Through days of idle singing,
Beguiles the gentle winds that blow,
In listless languor swinging.

Like to those men who bare the arm
To meet the foeman's rushing,
The ancient Oaks protect from harm
The tender springtime's lushing.

Charles Henry Chesley.

Rockingham Co., N. H., March 21, 1912.

THE WAY.

Free to each passerby, free as the air,
Fragrance like incense and beauty so fair.
Humblest of blossoms can show us the way
Leading to happiness, day after day.

Not in the cold, narrow serving of self,
Not in the hoard that is laid on the shelf;
Only in service, in gift that is spent,
In doing for others, lies happy content.

So let us each take the lesson to heart,
Everyone trying to do his own part.
Beauty of kindness, and fragrance of love,
Sharing with others our joys from above.

Cora S. Day.

Camden Co., N. J., March 6, 1912.

HOURS OF JOY.

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining summer flowers,
To clothe the earth with verdure bright,
And dress the little bowers.
Sweet Violets and Daisies bright,
Your winter nap is over.
It isn't raining rain to me,
But Buttercups and Clover.

It isn't raining rain to me,
But green fields o'er the hills,
And warbling birds, with plumage gay,
And swelling streams and rills.
The little birds reach out to kiss
The sunbeams as they pass.
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining tender grass.

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining happy hours,
When I can roam the fields again,
And gather lovely flowers.
The sweet warm breath of early spring
Is waited from the hills.
It isn't raining rain to me,
But just sweet Daffodils.

It isn't raining rain to me,
But song birds' roundelay,
As Mocking Birds and Robins sweet
Make music all the day.
Sweet springtime with its birds and flowers,
Brings peace without alloy.
It isn't raining rain to me,
But hours and hours of joy.

Marian J. Chase.

Kilmarnock, Va., March 12, 1912.

O HARK TO THE THRASHER SINGING!

In the hushed expectant morning
Alone in the Pines I wait;
There's one in the dawn before me.
O Voice at the amber gate!
"O Holy!" the bird is singing;
"O Holy! O Holy! Love!"
On my heart that benediction
Floats from the Voice above!
O hark to the Thrasher singing!

There's dew on the leaves about me,
On the sky above, a glow,
For the amber gates have opened
To one in the Pines below.
O bird from the amber singing!
O Voice from the heights above!
Breathe into my soul thy spirit,
"O Holy! O Holy! Love!"
O hark to the Thrasher singing!

O Voice from the amber morning!
I come, as in days of yore,
But that burst of ecstatic welcome
That met me, is thine no more!
Lost song, from the heart thou springeth
And not from the Voice above!
"O Holy!" the bird is singing,
"O Holy! O Holy! Love!"
O hark to the Thrasher singing!

Ina Lord McDavitt.

Vineland, N. J., April 13, 1912.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Oh! I'm going down to Dixie,
To that charming Southern clime,
Where the birds are sweetly singing
'Mongst the verdure all the time.
Oh! the joy where life is cheerful,
Where the flowers ever bloom,
And the balmy breeze and sunshine
Drive away earth's care and gloom.

St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 26, 1912.

Albert E. Vassar.

MY TWO GUESTS.

Pale autumn leans on reddened sunset hills;
Near to the crimson western portal bowed,
November's day goes down in stormy cloud;
A moment, then the wild storm's fury fills
The skies; like torrents leap the tiny rills;
A flash, and then the thunder crashes loud!
When lo! against my fire-lit window crowd
Two Sparrows, pecking with importunate bills.

And now the grace of summer floods the land!
The air is filled with beauty and delight;
In closing circles Swallows swiftly throng;
Those friendly Sparrows nesting near at hand,
Ah, yes; my guests of that November night,
Now paying me with snatches of sweet song!
Shelbyville, Ind. Alonzo Rice.

THE BLUE CALIFORNIA CLUSTER LILY.

ONE GLORIOUS DAY in April we asked each other, "I wonder if the 'Rubber Stems' are out." It had rained for a week, rained millions of golden drops down upon our southland. Then it had cleared off, and we had reluctantly watched the last cloud disappear, and the sun came out, balmy and gracious, and everything leaped with life. We were knee deep in garden work, but we dropped everything, harnessed amazed Topsy, eating her way contentedly through ten acres of Vetch—our cover crop on the oranges, packed baskets and trowels and started out toward the waste places where we knew the exquisite Blue Cluster Lily, (or as the children call them,

Rubber Stems) hid their tiny bulbs during ten months of the year. This time we found just a few brave ones peeping up through the Cactus patches, so we gather'd what we could and returned home, to



SCARLET-FLOWERED SPECIES OF CLUSTER LILY.

plant the bulbs in the border of yellow Buttercup Oxalis, and to make a dainty bouquet of the slender-stemmed Lilies. We promised ourselves a return in a week's time, for then we knew of a sandy road down toward the river where they would be thick.

Curious, isn't it, how this Lily loves to hide its tiny bulbs in amongst the Cactus clumps? You see the bulbs are edible, and the Indians called them "grass nuts" and ate them ravenously. Does the tiny plant-life, with its color a bit of blue sky, hide itself for intuitive protection? Who knows?

The bulbs may be tiny, but they send up a tall lily-stalk, a veritable "rubber-stem" which is crowned with a cluster of twelve to fifteen little lilies, six-petaled, of such an exquisite shade of blue that it is entrancing.

The following week we found them out in great plenty, and secured a huge bouquet of them, and great quantities of bulbs for the home border. The Lilies keep in water a long time, the unopened buds opening from day to day.

Blue is such a rare color in the floral world that we particularly prize the Blue Cluster Lily, one of our earliest wildlings. All the waste land in southern California is being settled up and cultivated so rapidly that the days of the wild beauties are limited, so that is why we bring home to our gardens all the desirable ones. We found the largest bulbs in the sandiest and dampest places, which teaches its own significance.

Georgina S. Townsend.

Azusa, Cal., April 24, 1912

My Umbrella Plant.—A friend gave me a leaf of the Umbrella Plant (*Cyperus alternifolius*), which I placed upside-down in a glass of water, in a north window. After a time little white rootlets began to show themselves from the center of the top of the leaf which was turned downward. When the roots nearly filled the glass, and the little leaves of a new plant were showing themselves from the other side of the leaf, around the old stem, I potted it in a light, sandy loam, mixed with good woods soil, gave it good drainage, taking care that the soil was kept damp all the time. I had often to shift it into a larger pot and finally I placed the pot in a jardiniere in an east window shaded by a porch. By keeping the jardiniere about half full of water, so that the feet of the plant were always wet, it made a wonderful growth, thriving as if in its native bog, and became almost as ornamental as a Palm.



CYPERUS.

H. F. G.

Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Mar. 6, 1912.

Petunia Bed.—I sowed my Petunia seeds the 10th of April, and expect to have plants ready to set out when the weather becomes warm. I know of nothing in the line of seedling flowers that gives so much satisfaction with as little attention as Petunias. The plants begin to bloom early, and continue to bloom profusely until after frost.

Bethel, Vt., Apr. 16, 1912. Mrs. J. Manning.

North Window.—My north window has just as free-blooming plants as any other window, for I fill it with Chinese Primulas. The plants are easily grown from seeds sown in May or June, and will bloom all winter. Winneshiek Co., Ia. Mrs. A. Ellingson.

80 **PROTECTING THE GARDEN
FROM BIRDS.**

Mr. Editor:—For several years I have read with interest the bird talks in your Magazine, for I love the birds myself. When we moved to this place in February people told me they could not raise gardens here because the birds ate the plants off as soon as they came up. I decided to have a garden anyway, and thought I could remedy the trouble by being generous and planting enough for the birds and myself too. There are a great many birds here, and in the mornings I would lie awake and listen to their joyful songs. Last week my garden looked fine, and a neighbor came in one morning to see my little boy who was sick, and during our conversation asked if the birds had bothered my garden, stating that they had taken most of hers. I said I didn't think they had bothered it a bit, but I ran out to see, and was surprised to find that just during that morning they had stripped about a rod off of the end of each row in the garden, and dozens of birds were there feeding, and chirping on the fence near by. The Lettuce, Radishes, Mustard and Poppies all shared the same fate. What should I do? I thought of the cat plan, and if there had been a cat within my reach it surely would soon have been tied in the garden, but being no lovers of cats, we had none on the place. I immediately organized a "Pretty Girls' Club," consisting of seven well-dressed scarecrows; also stretched two twine strings, clothesline fashion, the full length of the garden, a distance of about ten rods, and hung narrow strips of light colored rags about a yard or two long on them at distances of a few feet apart. The next morning I waked up at daylight, and not much did I wait to listen to the birds, but hastened to protect my garden. It is a well-known fact that the wind blows in Kansas, and I found several of my maids off duty, having been blown down during the night, I soon erected them again, and the birds have not bothered since, and besides my garden proved to be a source of real pleasure, judging from the way passersby look that way and laugh. One man declared that all the boys in the country would be flirting with my scarecrows.

Mrs. Mabel Battens.

Ashton, Kas., Apr. 15, 1912.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mildew.—My flower crocks which were new in the fall have all turned white. Is that a manifestation of mildew?—Mrs. Noble, N. Y.

Ans.—If the color comes from a plant growth it is a fungus, and indicates that the soil is kept too wet. It should also be borne in mind that a mildew or fungus spreads by means of spores or seeds, and care should be taken to eradicate it. A mixture of quicklime and sulphur stirred into the soil, or applied as a whitewash, will be found of benefit.

Feverfew.—Mr. Park:—I had a hardy perennial with silvery-green foliage like Feverfew, with small, white, button-shaped flowers. It blooms all summer in clusters. I would like to get seeds of it again.—Mrs. J., N. C., Nov. 20, 1911.

Ans.—The plant described is that of *Matricaria eximia*. It is easily grown from seeds. *Matricaria crispa* has the most handsome foliage. Seeds can be obtained at 5 cents per packet.

MAMMY ELIZA'S STORY.

The nursery door opened and in came Cynthia and May in white muslin and blue ribbons, followed by their baby sister Dottie.

"Please tell us a story, Mammy."

"Please tell us a story."

"Tell Dot a 'tory, Mammy," said little Dottie, climbing up into Mammy's lap.

"Well, I 'lows I don't know what to tell yo' all. I'se gwine to tell yo' all 'bout de young lady what done turned into de Wallflower, and ef yo' don't mind yo' manners, and walk up and shake hands wid all de ladies and gent'mens what comes here, and say how'dy do, yo' air gwine to be Wallflowers too," said Mammy.

"Once upon a time dar was a beautiful young lady named Julia. Her Ma thought a heap of hear, and dar was gwine to be a big ball, so her Ma bought her a new yallow dress to wear and she fixed her all up till she look for all de world like a picture in one of des here fashon books what yo' Ma's got. Well, she went to de ball as happy as she could be, but I tell yo' she was powerful shy and stand-offish, and when she got to de ball, she jest sot down in de corner, and didn't tell de folks howdy, and didn't go 'round and laugh and talk wid de gals, because she was so shy; so de odders jest left her sot by herself and dey laughed and talked and de music played and dey danced and dey danced, and didn't pay no 'tention to her till she couldn't stand hit no longer. Well, she slips out de door and walks cross de lawn in de moonshine, to whar de garden is. Presently she stops to unlatch de garden gate, and she says kinder low to herself, 'I loves 'em, I loves 'em all.' Den she walks through de garden, admiring of de flowers, and er smelling of 'em, until she reach de Violets. Dar she stoop down and pulls a few, and she says out loud to herself, 'I wish I was a flower and could live here always. I'd jest be so happy.' And wid dat she riz right up along side of de house and de Lord he turned her into de Wallflower what grows beside de Violets in de garden, and de breeze hit blow right frew de garden and bring de sound ob de music wid it. And ef yo' ain't keerful yo' gwine to be Wallflowers, too."

"Oh, Mammy is that a true story," said May.

"True story,—does yo' tink I'd be er telling yo' ob what wan't so? I'se er church member, I is, and hit's time yo' chilluns was in bed."

"I'm never going to do like Julia, 'cause I don't want to be a flower. I want to be a beautiful young lady like Cousin Blair Carey," said Cynthia.

Cecile Henrietta Wright.

So. Richmond, Va.

EXCHANGES.

Gladiolus, Orange Lily, Poppies, etc., for wild plants. Write. Nettie Nelson, Superior, Neb.

Oxalis for slips of Pennyroyal or Skeleton Geranium. Mrs. Fred. Bogert, R. 1, Donnellson, Iowa.

Double white Chrysanthemums for Geraniums. Frances Hurd, R. 2, Green Ridge, Mo.

Wild plants, Ferns, etc., for pot plants. Write. Mrs. Theo. Jockisch, R. 1, Box 12, Greensboro, Ala.

Columbines, Dav Lily, Violets, etc., for wild flowers. Write. Mrs. T. M. Upp, Tompkins Corners, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Indiana.—Dear Mr. Editor:—I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for many years and it has been a constant source of instruction and pleasure. To me everything is of interest, from a microbe to a planet; but best of all I love the flowers and growing things. It is in communion with them that I can forget the things that vex in this life. The toil connected with their culture is but a labor of love.

My success has been variable, but encouraging enough to lure me on to renewed effort. Brought up in a country village, with large yard and garden, with an abundance of the best natural fertilizers, where leaf-mould and sand were available, I find it difficult now in a contracted city yard to procure soil suited to my needs. One expedient I have adopted is to watch for the first street sweepings in the spring, and have a load dumped where it can be scattered and spaded in deep for next year. I scatter all the sand I can get, and use some lime where recommended. I also collect leaves in autumn and bury them or pile in layers with dirt, and so have gradually brought the soil up to a better state. Unable to procure pine boughs or brush to protect perennials for winter, I find a good substitute in bean vines, both vegetable and ornamental, also perennial stalks.

To find room for my pets is the hardest task of all. We have a circular Rose bed. Among the Roses I set Tuberoses, and around the edge a few (not too many) Balsams. I cannot, from the nature of our lot, have the system I desire, so I study the vista and put complementary things together, and so dispose the colors as to brighten it at all times. Among the old Blue Lilies brought from my early home I sow Poppies, and later I set Scarlet Sage, Asters, etc. Next to the shrubbery, which is only in bloom a short time I set tall growing and bright things, with plenty of Snow on the Mountain, and Scarlet Sage scattered among the rest.

I plant ornamental vines everywhere I can find space to run them up a wall or fence. In my Caladium bed, which is small, I set spring-blooming bulbs in autumn, which are done blooming in good time to be taken up and then dumped in a hole by the Rhubarb to ripen, when the Caladium must go out. I indulge in a small herb garden, and also have a wild flower corner, my first bloom in spring being there, the Blood Root, and also one of the last in the autumn, the Wild Aster.

But the dearest bed of all is the large bare spot of mellow dirt and sand left under the shade of the old Cherry tree, where my two young grandsons dig to their hearts' content, and set out, sometimes plants begged from "Bamma," and sometimes, rows of empty spools, and even some of their toys.

And over it all sweet memory plays

In the light of the summer sun,

And I'm carried back to my childhood days,

And the Mother whose work is done.

Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. Emma W. Roth.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I received the clock you sent me for the club of ten subscribers at 15 cents each, and am very much pleased with it. Please accept my thanks for it. Anna P. Gilkerson.
Cortland Co., N. Y., Apr. 6, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl of 14 years, and live in the outskirts of the city. My mother has taken your Magazine since she was a young girl, and we like it very much. We have a dog and two pet squirrels. I like flowers, and have many. Postals exchanged. Helen Shollenberger.
Canton, O., R. D. 3, Dec. 5, 1911.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl of 12 years. My mother has been taking your Magazine for a long time, and I like it. I love flowers and birds. I would like postals on my birthday, June 13th, and will try to answer all I get.

Almeda Carbaugh.

Greencastle, Pa., R. F. D. 5, Box 110.

STAY ON THE FARM.

Why crowd into the cities great,
While it is roomy on the farm?
Boys leaving at an awful rate
Is quite enough to spread alarm.
The country where the air is pure,
Is where you've health and peace for sure,
And you the golden grain secure,
To fill the bins full in your barn.

We wouldn't trade the balmy air
For any grim old city's smoke;
We wouldn't leave where skies are fair,
Nor would we leave the sturdy oak:
We love to stay 'mid cooling springs,
Right where the song-bird sweetly sings,
And where fond nature always brings
To all her friends a cheerful note.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8, 1912. Albert E. Vassar.

ABOUT GOATS.

When a small boy my home was along the charming Hudson river, and our location being in the suburbs and mother fond of goats, we kept several on account of their rich milk. One "Polly" mother paid \$20 for, and told me not to tell Pa. This Polly disappeared one day, and the man we bought her from was searching for her, and found her standing on the top of his house chimney. Later it licked some fresh paint from our fence and died. A friend of ours, on returning from their vacation from the island of Bermuda, brought home two little black goats, and had me board and entertain them until they found quarters for them. When our home was being built the barn was finished first, and we kept the goats there while the house was being finished. One day Nannie and her kid, hearing the noise the carpenters were making, entered the house to see what was the matter, and as the boss carpenter raised his hammer at Nannie she dashed through a large glass window and her kid started for another, but finally went through the same window. Later I bought a William goat, and as it had not made its acquaintance with father, upon his return to the city, entering the yard, William went for him, shaking his head, and father grabbed hold of his horns while he was being backed up against the fence, and then called for help.



Mother bought the largest cook-stove I had ever seen, and on a chilly fall day a little kid came into the kitchen and crowded into the oven to get warm. Sister was getting ready to make biscuits, and closed the oven to get it hot. Soon a fierce bleating was taking place inside, and when the oven door was opened out popped the little kid with its hair changed from white to brown. After that it was glad to keep away. Mother would milk the goats as she loved to do it, and while milking one day Nannie was eating mother's shawl. Goats are smart and want to get some return. A goat, children, is like a cow on a small scale, but has a short tail. It has spurs on top of its head. Unlike a cow, however, its diet is clothes lines, old shoes, potato peelings, and almost anything that comes in its way, except nails, glass and crowbars.

St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 11, 1912. Albert E. Vassar.

From S. Dakota.—I enjoy reading the Magazine very much, and as I am just starting on a homestead in this western prairie I expect to profit by its valuable advice. I would like to shake hands with Mrs. McDaniel and other floral sisters who have written interesting letters. I especially enjoy "Cranky Bachelor's" letters, and hope he will keep up the fight against tobacco and liquor. The right is bound to win in the end.

Mrs. Ellen Henry.

Meade Co., S. D., Sept. 25, 1911.

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Clothilde Souper, delicately variegated.
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MISS ELLA V. BAINES, Box 3 Springfield, Ohio



THE LONELY LILY.

A lovely little Lily
As sweet as sweet could be,
Was bending all its efforts
To make its neighbors see
How great, and grand, and glorious,
How noble, good and true
Just such a little Lily
Would be when nice and new.

The Rose that loves to ramble
Was seen to stare around;
It seems it was attracted
By such a pretty sound.
The humble little Daisy,
Though pretty it had grown,
Was also much attracted
By such a pretty tone.

The bluest little Violet
That bloomed 'neath sun and rain,
Was also much attracted
By such a pretty strain.
And by and by a Bluebird
Came sailing by, and—well,
It said the lonely Lily
Was ringing of its bell.

Kecksburg, Penna. John H. Gettemy.

ABOUT BIRDS.

Mr. Park:—It is 60° below zero here today, and anyone would think the poor birds would freeze to death in such severe weather. Yesterday a flock of Chickadees made a good dinner in my yard, on chunks of suet and fat which I had tied in the Plum trees.

I wish to tell of an experience I had with the birds this week. I took some pieces of fat and suet, and carried them to the woods. I made a fire and melted the fat, then daubed this on the branches of a White Birch tree. Today, while I was on the mountain, I noticed the suet had nearly all been eaten. I felt fully repaid, although it was very cold. It has been such severe weather that many of our birds have died from starvation.

Willard M. Joray.

Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1912.

An Old Garden Book.—Mrs. Barbara D. Harriger, Walkerville, Mich., R. F. D. 3, Box 52, sent to the editor for inspection a very old garden book, bound in cowhide with "whangs." The book consists of eight chapters and an appendix, also a "Gardener's Kalendar," and contains more than 124 pages of English type, rather coarse and crude in outline, but very plain and easily read. It is a very interesting relic of "ye olden time," and was doubtless an authority on horticulture at the time it was published, antedating 1700, probably, though the date is lost. Here is a sample taken from Chapter V:

"And for destroying of vermine, there is traps for Moles of several forms, besides you may watch and delve them up with the spade. And for mice, the traps from Holland, or for want thereof, Pots sunk in the Earth (where they haunt) till their mouth be level with the surface half full of Water covered with a little chaff wherein they drown themselves; and so doth Toads, Asps, &c. Cast away the Earth where the ants lodge, supplying its place with stiff clay. Place Cow-hooves for the woodlice, and erwigs to lodg in all night, and so scald them early morning. Pour scalding Water in the nests of Wasps, and hang Glasses of All mingled with Hony, where you would not have them frequent."

The whole work is full of just such practical advice on many garden topics, and is well worth reading. The book was the property of Mrs. Harriger's grandfather, and was brought over from Jedburgh, Scotland, in 1830. Mrs. Harriger has another old book, and, although she dislikes to part with them, she would be willing to dispose of them for some library where they would be appreciated. She would like offers for them from libraries or collectors of old books.

QUESTION.

Cactus.—We have had a Cactus for 16 years without blooming. The branches are long, 3-sided, covered with little hairs, and green. What is its name, and why does it not bloom?—Samuel Frost, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1912.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Love of Nature.—Mr. Park:—I have always been an intense lover of flowers and plant life, and some of my children are now old enough to begin to appreciate flowers. I am encouraging them to love and grow flowers, for I think a love for the beautiful in nature has a tendency to offset many of the evil influences and unnatural attractions that menace the youth of our day.
Harvey Sillaway.

Lenawee Co., Mich., March 14, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—Your Magazine comes to my home, and I prize it higher than all our other literature. I read everything in it. I am truly glad we do not have to pay full value for it, as it would surely come high. We do not buy tobacco, snuff, nor intoxicating drinks for our home, and I wish all could say this. I love the birds and all of God's lovely things of nature. I have heard a few warbles from our birds, to let us know that spring is near. Last year the Scissor-tail Birds built their nest in a large tree back of our house, and almost every morning those birds awoke me with their sweet singing. Mrs. Pearl Gilbert.
Brookessmith, Texas, March 15, 1912.

From Massachusetts.—Dear Mr. Park:—We have had your dear little Magazine for three years, but this is not my first acquaintance with you. If we could step back twenty years I would take you to an old-fashioned house set well back from the street. We would go up the long plank walk bordered on either side with flowers. No need of knocking, for the door is opened by a sweet-faced white-haired lady, and as she takes us by the hand she leads us into a large old-fashioned room with three windows full of flowers. A white-haired old gentleman sits by a small table near the center of the room. There is sure to be a plant in blossom beside him, or a bunch of flowers, and as he takes the wee bouquet I bring him, he looks at the flowers beside him, laughs, and says, "I have been worshipping." Many times have I had your little Magazine from these dear people to read, and many a plant have they given me to grow in my garden of boxes on my roof. The dear old gentleman fell asleep quite a long time ago, and the dear old lady moved away, and I, well I have the memory of many happy hours passed in their company. I have a bit of the real earth now to grow both flowers and vegetables in. I have many old-fashioned flowers in my garden, and shall always try to grow them. In reading your Magazine I sometimes hear of some dear old childhood's friend (flowers), and I can see them again, and thank the writers. Mrs. F. G. Rhodes.
Suffolk Co., Mass., Nov. 2, 1911.

From Ohio.—Dear Flower Folks:—My garden lies close to the road. At the side of the garden farthest from the highway I will plant Dahlias, as they are the tallest flowers I shall have. Next to the Dahlias will come Zinnias, then Flumed Coxcumb, and so on, aiming to get the garden so arranged that all my flowers will be readily seeable from the highway. My Japanese Morning Glories and Sweet Peas will be trained against the net wire fencing by which the garden is inclosed. I sowed Larkspur and Sweet William seeds last Fall, and the late rains brought them up finely, so I think the plants will bloom early next season, as they are now sturdy and strong. I have several varieties of climbing hardy Roses, trained against our house. The house is T-shape, with a bay front.

At the south gable a Dorothy Perkins rose covers most of the lower story, and reaches to the second story windows. Trained against the bay front of the house, I have Queen of the Prairie Rose, and Clematis Jackmani. They bloom both at once and the commingling flowers of the two look very pretty. At another window I have started a climbing Killarney Rose, and a climbing Helen Gould; and against the north end a climbing Wooton, and a Keystone Rose. So I am pretty well supplied with vines about my little mansion. Last year my newly planted climbing Rosses did not make much growth until after the fall rains began; after that they grew with a rapidity that astonished me. M. N. S.
Montgomery Co., O., Jan. 12, 1912.

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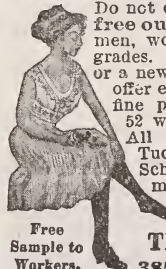
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GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Colorado.—Mr. Park: I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for many years, and have always enjoyed it. * * * The past summer was the most favorable we have ever experienced at this altitude, 7,200 feet. The mixed flower seeds proved a wonder—such lovely flowers, many new to every one, and all admired them. * * * Oct. 3rd it began raining, and a flood came from the mountains on the 4th. My home, with all its lovely vines, my yard with its fall-flowering bulbs, Asters, Phloxes, Pinks, etc., were all washed away. Our lives were spared, but a great heap of rocks and sand is where my lovely home was. It can never be replaced. As I am 81 years old, I may never have another earthly home. * * * In the December Magazine you speak of Berberis. The slopes are covered with it here, and we make excellent sauce, jelly and jam from the fruit, which never fails to be plentiful. Mrs. M. M. Price.

Archuleta Co., Colo., Dec. 26, 1911.

Spring.—Dear Flower Folks:—Again spring has returned, with its flowers and bird-songs, and again our hearts are thrilled with its message, inspiring the old, old story of love. It is the season of hope, of kindly feelings, of warmth and sunshine. Shall we not respond to the promptings of Nature, and by word and action attempt to scatter flowers along the pathway of life, that the joy and happiness that are ours may be experienced by others whose conditions are less favorable. I greatly enjoy the poems in the Magazine, and the many interesting letters from the floral friends. Mrs. Cora C. Cheek.


Franklin Co., Ga., Mar. 1, 1912.

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TOBACCO.

The foul cigar is a coffin pin,
A pipe's the hammer that drives it in.
With these the smokers you see begin
To suck the deadly poison in,
Befouling themselves with nicotine,
Which weakens and shatters their nerves within,
Thus life is curtailed—a heinous crime,
And the graveyard replenished from time to time.
Jefferson Co., Colo., March 21, 1912. V. Devinsky.

Note.—Supplementary to the above, I desire to say that the oldest people in my vicinity, all around, are non-tobacco users, and are over seventy years of age—a few over eighty. The tobacco users, who are 90 per cent. of the population, have passed away, with but two exceptions, and they are limping around with rheumatism from tobacco-debilitated nerves, while all the non-users are free from it. This is a startling evidence of the evils of tobacco-using. V. D.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm boy of nine years, and like farm life. We take your Magazine and have lots of flowers. We have a lot of cows, hogs and chickens. I live near the school. Postals exchanged.
J. Y. Rudler,
Macon, Ga., R. F. D. 4, Feb. 25, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm boy, fourteen years old, and milk four cows. I am in the Seventh Grade at school. I am fond of flowers, pigeons and poultry. It seems a long time till your Magazine comes.
B. A. Jones,
Belknap Co., N. H., Mar. 5, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a city girl and have a pair of pet Love-birds. I go to school every day. I will ask this riddle: "Thirty white horses upon a red hill, now they tramp, now they champ, now they stand still."
Minnie Truitt,
Siskiyou Co., Cal., Mar. 1, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 9 years old, and live on a farm. I have several pets, one is a Canary bird which will fight if you point your finger at him. I just love flowers and enjoy your little Magazine.
Alice Knabe,
Crete, Ill., Apr. 11, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—Mamma takes your Magazine, and I enjoy it. Mamma got the premium clock for her club and it runs "dandy." I am nine years old and walk a mile to school. I have two little calves and nine little pigs.
Maribeth Cale,
Mercer Co., Pa., Feb. 27, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I love your Magazine, and am going to get up another club of subscribers for it. I am 13 years old, and live on a farm. I had a stroke, infantile paralysis, but am much better now. I am going to try to make my spending money by selling bantams and bantam eggs. Our Tulips are in bloom, and look nice and fresh all day.
Harold E. Sykes,
Red Bluff, Cal., Mar. 30, 1912.

EXCHANGES.

Juniper trees and wild flowers for Tea Roses, house plants or tender bulbs. Sade M. Jones, Mayten, Cal.

Dahlia, Sweet Shrub, Hydrangea, Banana plants, Spider Lilies for Per. Phlox. Mrs. J. E. Howell, Ocella, Ga.

Yucca, Cactus, Jonquils, Grape cuttings for house plants. Mrs. F. Smith, Sulphur Springs, Tex. R. 6, B. 114.

Native Evergreens, Shrubs or Ferns for Cacti or Pompon Chry's ms. L. M. Magness, Myrtle Point, Oreg.
Chrysanthemum plants for Snowball. Girlie Smith, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

Dahlias and Jac. Roses for Begonias, Cannas, Violets or Shasta Daisy. Nellie Kimball, Poyssippi, Wis..

Raspy, Blackby, Strawby plants for red Currant, black Raspy or seeds. W. E. Reynolds, Peekskill, N. Y.

Native Cactus and flower seeds for Rat-tail Cactus. Mrs. Pearl Westfall, Arch, N. Mex.

Fancy Caladiums, Jasmine, Asparagus Sprengerl for Dahlias and Peonies. Mrs. Bell Coward, Arden, Fla.

Cacti, Birdfoot Violets, Lilacs for Peonies, Lilies, Roses, Chry'ms. Mrs. W. H. Marcrum, Apache, Okla. R. 4

Chry'ms and Ferns for Hydrangea, Weigela or Clematis Jackmanii. Mrs. Addie Clark, McKenzie, Tenn.

Seeds of S. William, Verbena and Phlox for Begonia, Fuchsia, etc. Mrs. E. C. Eggleston, Allegan, Mich. R. 4.

Blue Cluster Lily and pink Orchid Lily bulbs for choice plants. Write. Mrs. G. S. Townsend, Azusa, Cal.

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A kind "good night,"
A kind "alright."
Do not be rude
In attitude,
Or contemptate,
But compensate.

Kootenai Co., Idaho, Dec. 5, 1911. M. W. Egbers.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl of seven
years, and live on a farm with my grandparents.
I enjoy your Magazine, and can hardly wait till
it comes. I walk two miles to school, but cannot
go when the snow is deep. **Thelma Walker.**
Tweedie, Snow, Jan. 22, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am your namesake, 13 years
old, and love flowers dearly. We have been tak-
ing your Magazine for 19 years, and enjoy it
every month. I have four pets, and love them
dearly, but not so much as the flowers. Mamma
has a window full of flowers every winter, and
everyone raves over them. We have a Poinsettia
in bloom. **Hazel Park Baxter.**
Sherman, Tex., Dec. 11, 1911.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 8 years old and go to
school. Mamma has taken your Magazine for
more than 15 years. I am fond of flowers and
birds. There are many song birds here. I like
the Red-bird best. **Warren Stansbury.**
Havana, Kas., March 7, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a town girl, 11 years old.
I have a pet puppy named Teddy. I like to read
the letters of the boys and girls. My brother has
14 pigeons. There are many Mocking Birds
around here. Several sing in the trees by our
house. **Opal Hamblin.**
Sapulpa, Okla., March 9, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—We are two farm boys, 10 and
9 years, living a mile apart. We love flowers as
good as a girl, and shall have flowers of our own
this year. Aunt and two cousins take your
Magazine and have lots of pretty flowers.
Wiche and Pete McCormick.
Rowland, N. C., Feb. 15, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I take your Magazine and en-
joy it very much. I go one and a half miles to
school in a buggy. I have a very pretty flower
garden every summer. **Ollie Barker.**
Bell Mills, Ala., March 9, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—We are sisters, 11 and 9 years
old, and live on a farm. We have seven dogs
and two goats. We expect to have a big yardful
of flowers this summer. We both enjoy your
Magazine. Postals exchanged.
Emma and Minnie Drury.
Marion, Ill., Jan. 26, 1912.

EXCHANGES.

Native Cactus, Bignonia roots, pink Roses for Cannas
Dahlias, Per. Phlox. Mrs. M. T. Keith, Shearville, Kans.
Scarlet Cannas bulbs and Wax Geranium seeds for
bulbs and seeds. F. E. Lenker, 1217 Walsh St., Baltim' e.

Perennials for Daturas, Iris, or Agapanthus. Mrs.
M. A. Fuller, R. F. D. 2, Fenton, Mich.

Seeds of Cannas, Datura, Althea, etc., for other
seeds, plants or bulbs. M. A. Boyd, R. 5, Paris, Tenn.

Seeds of Datura for other seeds, plants or bulbs.
Mrs. Fannie Knox, R. 1, Brownsville, N. Y.

Fragrant Honeysuckle for hardy plants or bulbs.
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, R. 2, Lynchburg, Va.

Red. Salleroi and Distinction Geranium, for sweet
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Lily of the V., Golden Glow, Brown-eyed Susan, and
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Mrs. C. D. Womble, Elm City, N. C.

Native Honeysuckle for rooted Rose slips. Chas.
A. Pierce, Muscadine, Ala.

Cactus plants for rare plants. Write, Omie Har-
ris, Noxville, Tex.

Montbretia bulbs for Pinks or Delphiniums. Mrs.
Davies, Webster, N. C.

Ferns, Begonias and Violets for Geraniums and
Carnations. O. Dunaway, Ashland, Ala.

Asparagus Spr. Moonfl. for Begonia, Ivy Geranium.
Write. Mrs. H. N. Reefo, The Dorothy, Atlanta, Ga.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—I wish to tell you about my garden last year. The Dahlia seeds I sowed in a box in the house, and set the plants out when the weather became settled. They grew bushy, and the flowers were beautiful, being single and double, of many rich colors, as well as variegated. The Carnations continued to bloom after we had quite heavy frosts, and I am living in hopes that they will awaken in spring. Tiger Lilies did well beside these plants, and I had a lot of old-fashioned annuals, some which always self-sow. I had Zinnias that measured four inches across, and they were as double as any Rose. I also raised Coleuses, Cyclamen, Smilax and Petunias from seeds for in-door plants.

Mrs. C. V. Carter.

Hyde Co., S. D., Jan. 11, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I love plants and get thorough enjoyment out of working among them. I have about 100 or more pot plants. I now have in bloom white Primula, white Agapanthus and a pink Primula. Last summer an aunt gave me a slip of Calceolaria, with which I was very successful. It was a novelty here. A friend from Massachusetts took some slips home with him and wore a bunch of the blossoms on his coat. I have a number of the plants in my collection now. I had a perennial with a beautiful blue flower. It bloomed for me last season. I did not know what it was, neither did any of my friends know, when one day I discovered the same blossom illustrated on a cover of your Magazine. It was Platycodon. I shall have to get the other colors. Last fall the frosts came so early here in Maine that we got scarcely any Dahlia blossoms. Then the weather became warmer and the plants sprouted at the roots. Did that injure them?

Mrs. Florence Richards.

Oxford Co., Me., Jan. 22, 1912.

Ans.—The sprouting of the Dahlias would do them no harm. They all sprout and re-sprout in spring when urged to do so. Even one clump has been known to produce fifty or more sprouts.—Ed.

From California.—Mr. Park:—I am enclosing you a small order for seeds. I bought your seeds for 28 years, and like them so well. I am 72 years old now, and totally blind but still enjoy my flowers as well as ever, and always try to have a few. My native State is Maine, and it was there I first read your little book and bought your seeds. I moved to Nebraska, and still took your little Magazine, and enjoyed reading your travels through Mexico. I went back to Maine again, where I lived seven years. I am now living with my son in California, and his wife reads your Magazine to me, and I do enjoy it so much. It was the last book I read before I became blind. I love all the flowers, and enjoy the wild ones from all the States. I will close, wishing you many years of success. Mrs. Jane P. Dearborn. San Francisco, Cal., 3159 Mission St.

From Texas.—Mr. Park:—Last summer I found and transplanted to my garden two wild flowers with which I am much pleased. One is a hardy perennial with foliage and flowers somewhat like Callirhoe involucrata, Pokeberry-red, the root as large as one's finger, shaped like a Parsnip, the top trailing, from 10 to 20 inches high. The other is an annual of the Pea family, with soft green foliage and yellow, Pea-shaped flowers in clusters. It ripened its seeds, and self-sows, so that I have many plants now. It likes a sunny bed. Mrs. R. Finke.

Angelina Co., Texas, Feb. 26, 1912.

Mr. Park:—Our yard is full of Yuccas and Cactuses, and they are so pretty. Of course they are wild. The Cactuses have large yellow blossoms that look like a silk Rose. The Yuccas have as many as 100 bells to one plant. The Gumbo Lily is another wildling. The first day it is white, but changes to pink and red at the end of the sixth day. They grow where no grass or plant will live, and lie flat on the ground. Flowering Bean is a favorite with me both as a flower and a vegetable. The beans alone are pretty.

Mrs. C. Mellis.

Sentinel Butte, N. D., March 28, 1912.

AGENTS

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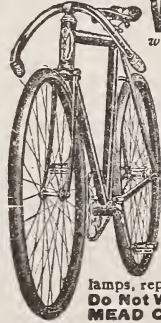


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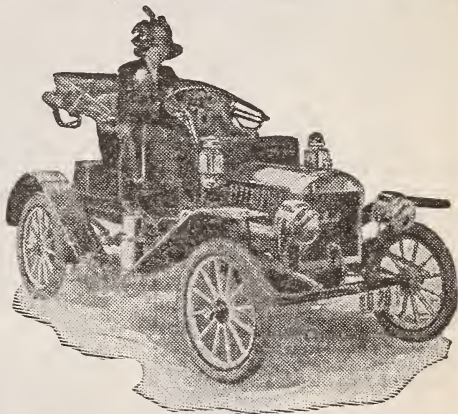
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BLOOMING SECOND SEASON.

Aquilegia, large-flowered, long-spurred; elegant hardy plants, very showy and beautiful, mixed.
Aconitum, Monk's Hood, finest.
Adumia cirrhosa, lovely delicate fern-vine; 20 ft., very graceful.
Adonis Vernalis, yellow, grand.
Arabis alpina, white, in early spring; grows in masses; splendid.
Aubrietia, trailing masses of rich bloom; fine wall or border plant.
Agrostemma, showy, red, mixed.
Alyssum saxatile, golden, fine.
Aster, perennial, large-flower, mixt.
Campanula medium, Single, double, Cup and Saucer, separate or all mixed. My seeds of these glorious flowers are unsurpassed.
Carnation, choice hardy garden, very double and fragrant; splendid colors mixed.
Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur, grows six feet high, bearing long spikes of rich bloom; hardy and beautiful; rich mixture.
Digitalis, Foxglove, 3 feet high; long spikes of drooping bells, beautiful; superb mixture.
Gypsophila paniculata, grand for cutting to mingle in bouquets.
Hollyhock, Chater's Finest Double, all colors, finest strain; flowers full-double, mixed.
Iponopsis, Lupinus, Michauxia, Malva moschata, Matricaria, Enothera, separate.
Perennial Poppy, new named; glorious big hardy perennials, flowers rich colored, often nine inches across. Splendid hybrids mixed.
Perennial Pea, free-blooming, ever-blooming, hardy vines; grand for a trellis or mound; mixed.

Platyodon, Large-flowered, big blue and white flowers, charming; fine for a garden bed, hardy, mixed.
Primrose, hardy, best sorts mixed.
Perennial Cosmos, Pyrethrum, splendid; white, rose, red; mixed.
Pinks, Carnations and Picotees, double and single, all clove-scented, hardy, rich for borders. Mixed.
Perennial Phlox, showy garden plant; big panicles of rich colored flowers, mixed.
Rhuanmia, Ranunculus, Sweet Rocket, Salvia azurea grandiflora, Salvia pratensis, separate.
Scabiosa Caucasica, handsome perennial in garden, and fine for cutting, mixed. A choice perennial.
Stokesia cyanea, Silene orientalis, Sidalcea, Stenactis, separate.
Sweet William, new large-flowered, single and double; all rich colors in splendid mixture.
Verbascum, Oriental Mullein, fine.

strain, richest new colors, mixed; unrivalled pot-plants for winter.
Cyclamen, new large-flowered superb winter-blooming pot-plant; all the fine new colors mixed.
Cyperus or Umbrella Plant, Eupatorium, Erythrina, Freesia, Fuchsia, separate.
Gloxinia, finest large-flowered hybrids; charming colors and variegations; best strain; mixed.
Geranium Zonale, a grand strain imported from France; rare and lovely shades; finest mixture.
Heliotrope, new, large-flowered, French; very fragrant, charming colors, mixed. A superb strain.
Lantana, ever-blooming, newest varieties, very beautiful; mixed.
Lobelia, splendid sorts for baskets or pots, finest mixture.
Mimosa Pudica, Sensitive Plant, lovely foliage, rosy, fluffy flowers.
Primula Chinese, Improved, large-flowered, all the new colors; the finest ever-blooming pot plant for winter-blooming; best mixture.
Primula, New French Giant, mx. New Star, mixed; New Fern-leaved, mixed; New Double, mixed.
Primula Obconica, newest large-flowered, plain and fringed, rich and varied colors, mixed.
Primula, Floribunda or Buttercup; Forbesi or Baby Primrose; Sieboldii, mixed; Kewensis, golden yellow; Japonica, mixed.
Salvia coccinea splendens, a beautiful Scarlet Salvia for winter.
Solanum, Jerusalem Cherry; Stevia serrata; Swainsonia, mixed; Torenia Fourniera, mixed; Veronica, mixed, and Vinca Rosea mixed.
Wallflower, new winter-blooming, scented flowers; easily grown.

WINDOW PLANT SEEDS.

Abutilon, New Hybrids, Flowering Maple, elegant for garden or for window-pots; colors white, rose, crimson; golden, mixed.
Antigonon leptopus, superb Southern vine; lovely pink clusters.
Asparagus Plumosus, Sprengeri Decurrens, Scandens, Tenuissimus, separate or mixed.
Browallia, Large-flowered Speciosus; blue; new and beautiful.
Boston Smilax, elegant pot vine.
Begonia, Tuberous and Fibrous-rooted, finest colors and varieties.
Calceolaria, magnificent pot plant for winter-blooming; splendid strain, finest colors; mixed.
Chrysanthemum, fine, large.
Cineraria, large-flowered finest

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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE a year and seeds enough for your Flower Garden or your Vegetable Garden, 15 cents; or for both gardens, 25 cents. Here is the list:

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Aster, Queen of the Market, fine double flowers in autumn; blue, white, pink, etc., mixed.
Larkspur, Double Branching, a glorious annual, double flowers of many colors; mixture.
Pansy, Giant Fragrant, bloom the entire season, bearing fragrant, rich-colored flowers, mixed.
Petunia, Superb Bedding, a mass of rich bloom all season.

Phlox Drummondii, plants covered with beautiful clusters of bloom of various colors.
Pinks, New Japan, most beautiful of summer flowers, in glowing colors and variegations.
Poppy, New Shirley, surpassing other annuals; flowers in masses, of exquisite, rich colors; mixed.

Portulaca, Large-flowered, succulent plants; flowers scarlet, white, rose, yellow and d striped.
Sweet Peas, New Large-flowered, scented; easily grown; all the new shades and forms.
Mixed Seeds, Hundreds of old and new flowers in great variety. Something new every morning.

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Beet, Improved Blood Turnip; early, tender, sweet, prolific.
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, solid, crisp and tender.
Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch, best for general crop; large, sweet, solid, sure to head; keeps well.
Cucumber, White Spine; medium size, early, crisp, sweet.

Lettuce, Drumhead, compact heads, early, tender, rich and buttery.
Onion, Large Flat Red, best to grow large onions from; very mild.
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