OUR WILD FLOWERS.

6

I. ALLEN JACK. INTRODUCTION.

The following papers are not written for botanists, nor are they in-tended for those disposed to enter a spiritual idea. upon a systematic study of plants. With a strong suspicion that his ignorance may readily be detected by the learned, and with the sincere desire not to be mistaken for a pretender, the writer readily admits at valuable lesson may be learned from the outset that his knowledge of the their contemplation, that beauty and subject selected for treatment is utility may and should be combined. limited. He is however led to believe A score of treatises might be written under the foregoing heads, but here they are merely suggested for that this need not necessarily interfere with the comparatively successful accomplishment of his present thought and to indicate the variety Having always entertained purpose. and magnitude of topics presented for and nourished an affection for the consideration to the lover of flowers. beauties of nature, and having be-In this and in the following papers come convinced that they could not be the writer makes no attempt to do appreciated without methodical conmore than follow in the paths which sideration, he has sought to acquire he has specifically indicated. It is not and utilize some knowledge of that so much as aids to intellectual devel- men abounded, the soil was generally branch of science which relates to opment, but as ministers to the emovegetable life. A few years largely tions and handmaids to happiness, that devoted to searching for and identi- flowers are considered in these papers. fying wild flowers, and a lifetime pass-Unable to perceive the necessity for

ed during which they never failed to submitting reasons, he fearlessly doginterest him, have enabled him to matises. He who loves not flowers is learn something of the aspect, names like "the man that hath no music in and places of many of them. share the condemnation of the great In the earnest hope that, through bard. the use of his little knowledge, he may If men and women would only ex-ercise their ordinary faculties they enable those who know less than him-

self to share the pleasure which he has derived from the consideration of an extremely captivating subject, he ventures to place before the public the partial result of his investigations.

Almost all the flowers described and mentioned may be found in the vicinselves of delicious summer days to ramble through the woods. How ity of Saint John, for whose inhabitmany there are who dread long jourants the papers are primarily though neys by rail or stage, because they not exclusively written, but many of have never learned to regard with inthem, with others net mentioned, terest many objects of which the loveflourish in other places in the proviness, if perceived, would help to

shorten time and space. In the treatment of the subject, al-And what may not be said of the though the Latin names are used possible mit.istrations of our 'sweet they are almost invariably accomwild flowers? The mere memory of panied by the common English apthem is a valuable possession. When pellations, except in cases where none the eyes fail, or the limbs, through such exist. Subject to this excep- age or perhaps disease, are no longer tion scientific language has been careequal to the tramp through moss and fully avoided from the conviction fen, the remembrance of hardly sought that, although more accurate and bet- and much prized blessoms of days ter adapted for the scientific reader, gone by is a precious source of consoit would not be so well suited for those

lation. Even when the shadow of who have made no effort to master death was falling on him, the beautyproper technical terms. With the soli- loving Greek found some satisfaction tary exception of the orchids, no one in hoping to gather the asphodel in of the families into which plants are the hereafter. divided has been selected for special

consideration. The exception has been made, partly because of the extreme singularity of almost all and the great beauty of many of the orchids; partly because the writer has made a special search with fairly successful results And dew-drops on her holy altars sprinkle As a libation.

for these attractive flowers. In the arrangement of the papers, the genintention, from which there is an occasional departure, has been

to group plants in accordance with the seasons when they bloom and the kinds of place in which they grow. In prelude to the subject chosen and selecting flowers for description or no- the whole poem should be familiar to tice the writer has been influenced by the following amongst other consider-every lover of nature.

ers in our midst that they are sur-rounded by floral beauty. 2. To dispel some errors with refer-

the mysterious inner consciousness can become an active agent. And so it may be fairly claimed that the man upon whom a visibly beautiful flower makes no impression is but poorly qualified to form a conception of an angel, or to grasp even the shadow of tions

The use of herbs by magicians Again, man can learn from plants witches and physicians has always something of the benefit of obedience to iaw, and although, unlike them, free a peculiar and not always pleasant to law, and although, unlike them, free a pecunar and not always pleasant to think and act for himself, may be led to find and voluntarily subject himself to regulations best adapted for his well-being. And yet again, the connection, of a flower, the SANGU-INIA SANGUINISSIMA, which, fortunately, is purely imaginary, bu which is none the less uncanny in all its terrible beauty.

In the old times and in the old lands there can scarcely have been a very marked distinction between the wild and cultivated florae and, whatever difference there may have been, was probably the result of neglect in the case of the former and of care in that of the latter. In Asia, Africa and Southern Europe, at least in those parts where prolific, the vegetation rich and varied, and there was little or no necessity to seek for exotics, or to use extraordinary care with indigenous plants. The hanging gardens of Babylon are, of course, sufficient to testify that floriculture was not neglected in Asia, and himself." and with the latter must the classical references are sufficiently numerous to leave no room for doubt that large spaces were devoted to the cultivation of flowers in Athens and other Grecian cities, and at Rome.

But Botany was not then known as would discover countless sources of pleasure, at the same time innocent a science, nor, indeed, was it until and also, a matter of no small importcenturies of the Christian era had elapsed that much curiosity was How few there are who avail themevinced for the secrets of vegetable life. Had the luxurious Roman of the Empire, who sent to Britain for his oysters, who spent a fortune and rose before the stars were extinguished to feed his mullets, but received the hint, the utmost parts of the known world would have been sought for blossoms

It was reserved for a later date and a more phlegmatic people, to wit, the Dutch, to rise to the highest point of enthusiasm over the possible discovery or production of a black tulip, and for the descendants of an English savage to pay a thousand pounds for an orchid.

In a modern garden, to some extent. but more especially in a modern greenhouse, we are confronted by samples of vegetable life immediately or mediately from many and varied climes. Resemblance may sometimes be traced between denizens of the enclosure and those of the cutlying waste, but, although there may be relationship, identity rarely or never exists. In other words, it is not the use of specially selected earth, chemicals, artificial heat, and cultivation which makes the difference between the confined plant and its uncultured cousin. It is the intention o" this series of papers to treat, not of the pampered exotics, but the less regarded plants which, like Topsy, simply "growed," having obtained no help from man, and having aroused little or no interest in their welfare in human breasts.

Ye bright mosaics! that with storied beauty The floor of nature's temple tessellate, What numerous emblems of instructive duty Your forms create!

Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth, And tolls its perfume on the passing air,

ersuade the world that what will not orchis family is represented in this procure gold is worth the seeking. It is therefore not hard to underprovince by probably between twenty and thirty species, and many of them are most delectably fragrant. Of these stand that, as we grow older, we are led to cast aside things which we once a variety of the STRANTHES, of FOHA, the rasperty, the currant, prized, from learning to believe that we never had a good reason for think-ing highly of them, and yielding to the popular estimate of their value. If it is necessary that, in order to restrictions in stranger with the stranger with the correspondent of the stranger with the stranger with the stranger with the stranger with the correspondent of the stranger with the strange participate in eternal happiness, we white flowers are arranged spirally yellow lily, the strawberry, the COR-should become as little children, it is around its light green stalk with NUS CANADENSIS or pidgeon or

certainly advisable that, for the pur- sheath like leaves. bunch berry and a host of other herbs pose of receiving temporal pleasure, we should not too readily abandon the tastes which, when children, we pos-sessed. Source teath inke leaves. The largely represented ERICACEAE May-flower, also produces a number of plants with very fragrant blossoms.

To those who are truly influenced by the love of beauty flowers must always FLORA, previously mentioned, is but ed picture. Only let my readers be a means of gratification. But, little known, but is so attractive that and see for themselves or, if that is the number of those acquainted with whilst all flowers claim admiration there are reasons which may well init should be largely increased. The duce one to specially esteem the blos-soms of wild plants. The difficulty in from two to four inches from a cluster stalk, which rises from a height of securing the most rare; the frequent of rounded leaves at its base, supports a pendant, five-petalled, star-shaped novelty of their aspect; the mystery as well of their concealment as of their flower half an inch broad, white or appearance; the incidents connected slightly rose-colored. The perfume of the MONESES is simply delicious, and with their discovery, all tend to enhance their charms. Then, again, the might safely be offered in competition with that of almost any other flower, very efforts that must be made in searching for them so enlarge the capaexcepting always some of the roses. It is probably impossible to give a true city of observation that, when they are found, the mind is enabled to detect idea in words of the nature of a per-

details of beauty in them which would fume, but in suggesting that the fragrance of the monesis is not wholly not so readily be suggested in the case unlike that of the cultivated lily of of flowers of garden growth. Diogenes with his lighted lantern seeking for an honest man has his counterpart in the botanist with his

It would be productive of good revasculum and muddy boots, his keen powers of vision and his devoted zeal, earching for rare flowers. And truly, if there is any bond of

sympathy between plant and human being, the botanist may say with Terence, "homo sum et nihil humanum allenum a me puto," I am a man and I consider nothing which relates to humanity as of no interest to me. The knowledge possessed by the or-

ating articles attached to the person dinary citizen of the wild flowers in with some of the fluids sold by drughis environment is very meagre. The taxpayer of Saint John, for instance, gists and called perfumes. It is one of the marvels of the age that a naerally conscious of the existence of the EPIGAEA REPENS, the ground turally charming woman should take so much pains to obscure or annihilaurel, trailing arbutus or May-flower. late her charms. Nor should it be forbut he has never learned that it has gotten that the exercise of a perverted received its scientific name from its trailing growth, nor that it is but one taste may and does produce some perof a numerous family. He also knows the butter-cup, but he does not know sonal and regretable result. It can readily be conceived that the scent of such a flower as the MONESES might that it is a RANUNCULUS, nor that help to raise a soul to heaven, but its it is so called because leading members most arlent admirer would scarcely of its family grow in places where little frogs abound. Of course the viodare to claim as much for a drop of lets are among his acquaintance, and patchouly. There are indeed some wild ficwers which, although fragrant, he knows that some are white and others blue; but he does not know are not pleasantly so. The purple trillium is probably the most noticethat some have lance-shaped leaves, able of these, and happily the entire and that generally their foliage is very number of offenders of this class is varied; that some are yellow; some extremely small. have downy and others smooth stems; There is nothing to be gained by nor that, among the blossoms which he designates as blue, countless tints warmth of temper in dealing with persons who make untrue statements in appear, from the hue akin to that of skim milk to the color of the sky at

ignorance of facts. One who knows midday in June, and tyrean purple. the truth, however, should readily be pardoned for being amazed when he There are two shrubs with very showy hears a remark upon the absence or paucity of flowers in Canada. It may blossoms, cousins of the May-flower, common in waste places near the city, which deserve mention. One is the e broadly stated that plants visible to the unaided eye may be found al-RHODORA CANADENSIS, the rosepurple blossoms of which appear before the leaves in May. The other is the KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, which demost in every place where man has done nothing to prevent their growth, and that, where there is a plant, there is usually a flower. But in Canada rives its name from that pupil of Lingenerally it is not the mere presence naeus, Peter Kalm, who is one of the of plant life, but the exhibition of vaprominent characters in Kirby's Goldriety and rare beauty in vegetation en Dog, the leading Canadian romance.

DIERVILLA TRIFIDA or bush hone suckle, the blue berry and its many cousins, the RHODORA CANA-DENSIS, the KALMIA ANGUSTIa variety of the SPIRANTHES, or Ladies' Tresses, is quite common, and has been plucked by many picnicers other shrubs; violets in many shades bunch berry and a host of other herbs

many flowers is purposely omitted lest One of these, the MONESES UNI- a confused perception of the attemptdifficult or impossible, let them add to my description tassels covered with golden pollen, ferns and sedges, and green and red and yellow buds each seeking in friendly rivalry, to display its swathed loveliness before the others.

HOPE WAS ABANDONED.

THE PECULIAR CASE OF MRS. HILL. OF WINCHESTER.

The Doctor Told Her That Her Trouble was Consumption of the Bowels - There was no Hope of Recovery-But Health was Almost Miraculously Restored.

(From the Morrisburg Herald.) sults if Canadian, as well as English Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Robert Hill, Scotch and Irish noses were on greater of Winchester, not many months ago terms of intimacy with our many was looked upon as one whose days sweet-smelling wild flowers. Not only were numbered. Today she is a handwould untrue statements cease to be some, healthy woman, showing no made, but execrable taste, or that traces of her former desperate condiwhich claims to be taste, would be tion, and it is therefore little wonder corrected. There are few practices in that her case has created a profound modern society, not being sinful, which sensation in the neighborhood. To a are so objectionable as that of saturreporter who called upon her, Mrs. Hill expressed a willingness to give the story of her illness and recovery for publication, and she told it with sp earnestness that conveyed to the istener better than mere words could do, her deep gratitude to the medicine which had brought her restoration to health and strength. "I feel," she said, "almost like one raised from the dead, and my case seems to me little short of miraculous. About a year ago I was confined, and shortly after I was taken with canker in the mouth, and suffered terribly. Although I had good medical attendance I did not seem to get better. In fact, other complications set in which seemed fast hurrying me to the grave. I grew weaker and weaker until at last I was cnfined to bed, where I lay for three months. My bowels were in a terrible condition, and at last the doctor said he could do no more for me, as with other complications I had consumption of the bowels. My limbs and face became terribly swollen, my heart became weak and my blood seemed to have turned to water. I became simply an emaciated living skeleton. At last the doctor told me that I was beyond the aid of human skill, and that further attendance on his part would do no good. One day sometime later my friends stood around my bedside thinking every moment to see me breathe my last but I rallied, and at the urgent solicitation of a

friend it was decided at this apparent-

ly hopeless juncture to give Dr. Will-

NEAR

Great Anxiet garding Besi

The Matabeles **Bodies** of

on

Fighting B and the With

(Copyrighted, 1896, Cape Town, A hich filtered t sterday increa iety felt here he besieged to latest advices t riors behind the as again been wayo and at th The Matabeles. sent out from had been furth arge body of Matoppo hills in tion with the natives, and the place from a south of the fo the key to the s tion.

In addition, a

hostiles had goi the route follow of about 600 m guns advancing sequently it is severe work cu ing force, the a was showed Mangwe about The tactics o really admirable commenced only tiles were repo it was annound would soon redu But the police d all the ammun hands on. The wonderful rapid hills, which we lying point and and the investm menced. Impi a ward and circ seemingly direct gist, and took u circle about tw town. Steadily, number of nativ augmented. the increased until circle, and now separate the na instead of twel ground fortifica but a fresh lin the next positio hundred insurger oppo hills report month ago h 20,000 men are o wayo alone, an are under arms increasing daily Every day dr

around Bulaway Matabeles who

I. ALLEN JACK.

1. To compel the admission of doubt- with the flower born to blush unseen,

I.

ance to so many, inexpensive.

Ye matin worshippers! who bending lowly Before the uprisen sun, God's lidless ere, Throw from your chalices a sweet and holy Incense on high.

These stanzas from Horace Smith's Hymns to the Flowers form a fitting

How much there is in connection

2

a call to prayer.

ence to the qualities of our flowers. 3. To make the general public better acquainted with flowers which they have seen but never known.

4. To indicate the seasons when and the places where rare or comparatively rare flowers may be found. there?

It is not claimed that the selection is even approximately complete, nor could it be so unless these papers were so extended in number and volume as to repel or perhaps appal those for whom they are intended.

It is indeed more than probable that there are important omissions from the number of flowers mentioned, partly from the lack of knowledge and partly from defect in judgment of the writer. Fortunately, however, such omissions cannot impair the value of the information furnished, and can only suggest the regret that such in-

formation is not more extensive. Before concluding this introduction it may not be inopportune to make a to comprehend how men of a remote few remarks, even though they be in past came to use them as a means o a measure trite, upon the benefits to derived from the consideration of the subject of these papers.

Bacon, in the Advancement of Learn-ing, observes: "Let no man, out of a carried, the offering of blossoms in the temple or at the altar deserves no cen weak conceit of sobriety, or an ill-applied moderation, think or maintain sure. It is, alas! true that these inno cent and lovely creations have been that a man can search too far, or be too often connected with false wortoo well studied in the book of God's ship and wild orgies unworthy to be Word or in the book of God's Works." Now plants on the book associated with any religion deserving Now plants or their remains of regard. But it is equally true that occur in almost the earliest pages of through such ordeals they have passed the book of God's works, after unseen scathless. Indeed, it may be asserted forces and inorganic matter, but bethat, notwithstanding the dread enterfore living, breathing, moving things. tained by many that the spiritual as It is to plant life, therefore, as one of pect of worship may be lost in that His early revelations, that he who seeks to know whether there is a Creator, naturally primarily directs his which they deem sensuous, there is a purity and simplicity 'about flowers which lead religious persons generally There is something more to permit their use in any sanctuary comprised in the words, "Consider the Among primitive peoples there has lilies," than a mere suggestion that often been a tendency to connect the they should receive a momentary glance. It is perhaps a mixing of instrument with the object of adoration. tropes, but it may be truly said that ever, be said to have been actually plants should present themselves to practiced by any nation of antiquity him who yearns for truth as a portion although many plants were considered of God's primer, and as one of the sacred. The lotus, the laurel, the myrfirst rungs in a ladder whereby faith tle and the mistletoe were so regarded may climb from earth to Heaven. And The rose, although always and everyit is not merely the existence of a where recognized as the queen of flow-Creator which can be learned from ers, does not appear to have ranked plants, but very much of His nature, with the sacred plants, among which capacity and attributes. What prohowever, a less pretentious plant-the found wisdom, what incomprehensible onion-seems to have been enumerated ingenuity are manifested in the infin-In modern times flowers are treated itely varied structural arrangements with sufficient respect to induce the for the performance of their functions. adoption of their names for human What an interest in their welfare and beings-Rose, Violet, Margeurite, Lily perpetuation, what astounding fore-Althea and Camelia are familiar desthought appear in the preparation of ignations for those of the gentle sex soils for their production and growth among us, and other titles might pernce of the seasons of and in the sec haps be more appropriately borrowed each year. And lastly, what a sublime Some years ago, upon the appli-cation of a Milicete Indian, I named ation of beauty on the part of appre their Creator is demonstrated from the his adopted white baby daughter simple fact that they are so beautiful. "Moneses," after a charming star-Truly indeed may it be said of the shaped wild flower, and the name was ho neglects to consider the lilduly given in baptism. It is worthy ies that he is depriving himself of of remark that "Moneses," although o great assistance in intellectual and pure Greek origin from two words which together signify the solitary despiritual growth. It is generally consire, was regarded by the aborigin

ceded that some knowledge of the conorete must precede a perception of the as of an Indian source solely from its abstract, and that the recognized powsound. ers of sense must be exercised before | A reciprocal practice of giving the

derful and beautiful plants in the jun gles of Africa, by the accomplished Schweinfurth, or what is told by othe

Flower worship cannot, how-

travellers of the blossoms blooming amid the Brazilian forests, and you begin to question: Why are they

non use of speech, expecting censure for choice of a topic without dignity What are their uses? What excused himself with this tale out of was and is the reason for placing so much loveliness and grandeur in the Aristotle: When Heraclitus lived, a wildness, to be seen, if seen at all, only famous Greek, there were some person by insensate brutes? Is it to be wonled by curiosity to see him who found dered that man, at a very early period him warming himself in his kitchen and paused at the threshold because in the world's history, found but one of the meanness of the place. But the answer to these queries-that God. philosopher said to them: 'Enter boldtheir creator, was pleased with the beauty of His creations. The learned ly, for here too there are Gods.'" *

"God, who gave to the moth his of later times have answered in other dainty wings, and to the violet a scent ways. But notwithstanding all that they teach us, we feel that the ancient whose use is but the creation of pleaure, gave to man, with the delights solution still holds true: that there is of speech, faculties that weave them by the subtlest of his arts into a yet force in the saying that "God saw everything that he had made, and, be-hold, it was very good." And, being satisfied that the deity wer-world of intellect and feeling. Pointing towards the wood, untrim

med, unoccupied, if not unclaimed by found pleasure in the flowers, it is easy man, the rank marsh and the tangled coppice, and quoting again from our English author, "we may say to the worship. And, though we may condemn the extent to which the principle doubting, enter boldly, for here, too, and practice of sacrifice have been there are Goda." It is indeed incorrect to allege abso

lutely that wild flowers have aroused o interest in their welfare in human preasts. Man by nature is fond of all beautiful objects, and children have a love, almost amounting to a passion for flowers of every kind. Who has not been touched at the sight of little ones, the offspring of both rich and poor, supremely happy in the posses sion of a few half-withered dandelions The authoress of "The Near and Heav enly Horizon" tenderly refers to this trait of infancy in the following pass "Little shouts age from that work: were interchanged: 'Have you found some?' 'Yes.' 'A good place?' Silence. There is no pursuit where selfishness shows itself more plainly than in this pursuit of lilies of the valley. One is ilent. To say 'no' would be a false hood; to say 'yes' would be to lose one's prize. So we make all the haste we can. If scrupulous we murmur something very vague indeed; and the reasure secured, we slip away to some other hiding place all covered with white bells.

In this manner Rose went through the wood; and when she reached the high ground, where the lilles do not enture, she got uneasy, and called her brother, who came with troffser odor. torn and three poor sprigs in his hand. 'All that,' she said, and then showed her great bunch. 'Oh!' sighed the little fellow; and his poor flowers drop-

ped from his fingers." It 's with no intention to admit the octrine of the French philosophers as to the primary condition of thought in nature, or to controvert the teachng of the ologians in regard to original sin, that we may attempt to explain nanges which certainly do take place There can be at least no doubt that

f a view upon any subject commonly prevails in society, that view is pretty ure eventually to influence if not destroy antagonistic preconceived ideas. If, for instance, gold is adopted as

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the standard of value, it is difficult to Provide State Provide State

The Kalmia, also known as Lamb-Kill and Sheep Laurel, has a striking con onal of rose-colored flowers, of which the stamens are caught in as many "The writer." says Henry Morley nitches in the corolla from which they who first taught Englishmen to look for principles worth study in the comspring to shed the pollen in due sea

> Your voiceless lips, oh flowers! are hving preachers, Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book, upplying to my fancy numerous teachers From lonelliest nook.

Floral apostles! that in dewy splendor "Weep without wo, and blush with 0, may I deeply learn, and ne'er surrender,

People from the British Isles often nake statements with reference to

Canada utterly opposed to facts. They do not hear the song of the nightingale or sky-lark here, and in conse quence assert that we have no singing birds. Because our blue violets are devoid of perfume, or because knowledge has not been forced upon them, they assume that none of our wild flowers a refragrant. Indeed ome of them go so far as to allege known a plough or spade. that there are no wild flowers in Can-But is not the real reason for misapprehension and misstatement rather

I forego the pleasing and easy task due to the fact that the Englishman of upholding the vocal powers of our and Irishman pine for the dear primnany feathered songsters only because it is outside my present purpose. I the Scotchman misses the heather of must, however, make a few remarks upon the asserted absence or imperhis native land, that he disna 'see the broom wi' its tassels on the lea?" And ection of our flowers. if this is the reason, should not the

It would not be difficult to present offence be pardoned? long list of flowers distinguished for As a matter of fact, a very pretty the sweetness of their perfume, growprimrose, not identical in size and ing rank in the fields, marshes, waters olor with that of the British Isles, or woods of this province. Their perbut much the same in form, has been fume, moreover, is extremely varied gathered, though not in large quantiand, in many instances, peculiarly ties, in fields near St. John; daisies powerful. The most ordinary observof many kinds are sufficiently com er who has lifted to his nose the earmon throughout the province, and, allest spring blcssom, the May-flower though the broom may not grow here, or trailing arbutus, the wild rose, or the heather has many near relations the pond lily, needs no further evi our comprehensive flora. prove how groundless is the It has been indicated that our wild charge that our wild flowers are scentflowers generally cannot be discovered less. The common white violet, which without some effort, but it should not grows by the readside almost everybe understood that a really serious efwhere in the country districts, has a very sweet and refined, although somefort is required to enable one to behold such of them as are most abunwhat faint aroma. There is also andant.

other plant, the LINNAEA BORE Spring with us is fairly liberal in ALIS, of the honeysuckle family, of mises, but somewhat stingy in rewhich the beauty of its minute blossults, and usually it is not till afte soms is only equalled by the charm-ing quality and the intensity of its the middle of May that blossoms pear in profusion. Indeed it might al-most be claimed that the spirit of With such attractions it demands a description for those who do ioyalty which prevails in Canada ot know it by name. among her people, extends to her herbs, shrubs and trees, and induces From a graceful vine with small.

rounded, dark green leaves, creeping them to reserve their energies till the the moss of a grove or forest, a birthday of Britain's Queen. stalk rises upright two inches or theretruly there is a rare feast for the eye abouts which sustains two hanging which find delight in beauty. blossoms. These in shape are like half-closed parasols of fairles, if there My remarks apply especially to this province and the vicinity of our own city, but need not necessarily be so restricted, and what may be seen on were fairies and they carried parasols, while in color they are pink. The great Swedish botanist, Linthe outskirts of St. John, is typical of naeus, loved this flower, and, as bewhat is visible in the same season

fore observed, it is from him that it lsewhere. Wherever there has been a non-inderives its name. Any one who has passed along a country highway in terference with nature flowers appear laces where the LINNAEA abounds, lu profusion. shortly after a summer shower, unless

The robin pear, the ash, the elder, the choke and wild cherry, the dog-wood, and many other trees; the deprived of the sense of smell, will never forget its delicious aroma. The

which demands attention. It must iams' Pink Pills a trial. In ot be supposed, however, that wild two weeks a slight improvement had flowers, even of a common order, can taken place, and from that out I be seen without scme effort. They slowly but surely progressed toward are not borne by the winds through recovery, until, as you see for yourthe streets of a town, nor are they alself, I am once more a healthy woman. ways in sight from the country high-It is impossible for me to express how way. For some you have to search to grateful I feel towards Dr. Williams' some extent, while others can only be Pink Pills, which under God's blessing discovered after a diligent tramp have restored me to health and fam through places but ill adapted for good ily and friends. I feel that the world clothes and thin leather. should know my story, so that some Again, Europeans, cn coming to other suffering sister may be able to merica, forget to make allowances find health in the medicine which I be-

fail.

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for the conditions in a new country lieve will never fail." which differ so essentially from those The experience of years has proved o which they have been accustomed that there is absolutely no disease due Land is never unclaimed and but rareto a vitiated condition of the blood or ly uncultivated in Europe, and it is shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' there the exception rather than the Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and rule for plants to spring from the virthose who are suffering from such gin soil. In the greater part of Cantroubles would avoid much misery ada the differences in these respects are very marked, and while the and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genu sportsman can, within a few miles of ne Pink Pills every time and do not a populous centre, find game which be persuaded to take an imitation or has never been under the eye of the come other remedy from a dealer, who, keeper, the ranger of the woods may for the sake of the extra profit to himpluck flowers which have drawn their self, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red sustenance from earth that has never blood, and cure when other medicines

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET. cose and daisy of their childhood; that

> W. Meline Succeeds in His Task of Forming a Ministry.

Paris, April 28 .- The announcem was made tonight that M. Meline had succeeded in forming his cabinet. The only changes from the forecast announced earlier in the day are that M. Lebon is made minister of the colonies, instead of M. Des Chanels. It is expected that M. Lacombe will become minister of public works, instead of M. Valle. This would make the cabinet as follows: M. Meline, premier and minister of agriculture; M. Barthou, minister of the interior: M. Monotaux, minister of foreign affairs; M. Cochery, minister of finance; M. Lebon, minister of the colonies; Gen. Billot, minister of war; M. Darlan, minister of justice; Admiral Besnard, minister of marine; M. Lacombe, minister of public works; M. Rambaud, minister of public in struction.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

SMALL POX AT WALTHAM.

Waltham, Mass., April 28 .- Mrs. Lillian Jones of Crescent avenue, who just returned from visiting relatives on Beacon street, Boston, was taken with smallpox. The board of health ordered her immediate removal to the pest house. The physicians are unable to find the cause of the infection.