

and they are thus kept in contrast, the point aimed at by every amateur.

Most of these tulips are cheap, few being over 25 cents and the most showy about 5 cents each. They are of all imaginable shadings, tints and colors; pure red, crimson, yellow and white; and these again striped with all contrasts, down to the most delicate shades of rose and lemon.

The double tulips are a noble class, and as double as a rose. A bed in full bloom, in distinctly colored lines, is a gorgeous sight. As we have some experience in the matter, we will give a list of a few of each class, which we consider good, for the word "best" can scarcely apply when all are "most beautiful."

Bybloom tulips are divided into roses and violets. They are considered the finest section of the family, and in beds are a gorgeous sight, delighting everybody. They have a pure white ground, and are each divided into flamed and feathered, and from 18 to 36 inches, or more, in height. They are by far the most expensive of tulips, and have the greatest care bestowed on them by amateurs. Every means is used to retain them long in perfection, and a very simple and excellent plan is to stretch an awning of calico over the beds to protect them from the noonday sun. This costs a mere trifle, and adds a week at least to the season of bloom. The roses, as the name implies, have all shades of red, from the lightest to the deepest, in all sorts of markings; and the violets in every tint, from the softest to nearly black, and the deeper the color, the more it is considered worthy of admiration.

The next section is the bizarre, sometimes written bizzaire, or bizard. They have a yellow ground, with reds and violets, to almost a black. They are very lovely and showy, and not quite so expensive as byblooms. They increase much more rapidly, and a collection of one hundred bulbs in twenty-five varieties is generally trebled the first year. Such a collection is enough for two good beds of 12 or 13 rows, four bulbs in a row. They are generally from twenty inches to three feet high.

We now come to the breeders, or plain colored. These have only one color and are generally purple, or a dark buff or leather color. We have not often met them in gardens. They are of most stately growth and very handsome. One in my garden, last year, was nearly five feet, and they are generally from 30 to 40 inches high. They are well worthy of a bed in the flower garden, and keep long when gathered for bouquets.

The last group we shall note is the parrot tulip. It is a fine and lovely flower, nevertheless, grotesque. The petals are curiously notched and serrated at the edges, and the colorings are stripes of red, yellow and green, fantastically mixed with each other or brown. There are also some pure yellow, brilliant and scarlet with rich reflections, or a gentler red. A bed of monstra rubra major parrots, in full beauty, is a sight worthy of many a mile of travel, and not likely to be forgotten when once seen.

This section is very cheap and prolific. We got from Holland, some years ago, a dozen bulbs, and now have a couple of well filled beds. The monstra rubra is, however, by no means so rapid an increaser, but one of the most glorious of tulips. The petals are often five inches long and of the most dazzling crimson imaginable. Parrot tulips are a hybrid between the cornata stenopetala and tulipa gesneriana sylvestris. It is a cheap section and can be obtained from Holland for \$1.20 per hundred, mixed bulbs, good enough for any one.

The monstra rubra is 15 cents each and very cheap at that.

The following dozen sorts of early tulips are very

excellent—1. Belle Alliance, fine red. 2. Chrysolora, yellow. 3. Bizarre Verdict, red stripes on yellow about six inches. 4. Duc D'Autriche, large red, yellow border. 5. Grand master of Malta, white and red streaked, splendid. 6. Rose a Platis, rose-shaded. 7. Pigeon, white. 8. Tom Moore, orange. 9. La Precieuse, rose, very fine. 10. Arms of Leyden. 11. Sterne. 12. Sampson, red and yellow stripes. One hundred bulbs in twenty-five sorts can be got for \$3.50.

Of double tulips we shall mention four splendid: 1. Blue Celeste. 2. Hercules. 3. La Belle Alliance. 4. Yellow Rose, very sweet scented and large.

Bizards, bybloom violets, and roses, are termed late or show varieties, and are the pets of florists and amateurs. Of fine bizarres a few names will suffice:—Polyphemus, Czar Nicholas, Duke of Macklenberg, Mr. F. Perkins, Royal Sovereign, and Vulcaine, are all fine.

The violet byblooms are majestic in appearance and seem to rivet the attention of a stranger.

Violet St. Antoine, Bellissima, David, Belle Actrice, Salamandra, Brunette Armable, Chief D'Ouvre, Milton, and Louis XVI., are all fine; but Louis XVI. is pre-eminent. In my opinion roses are the most gorgeous, as the coloring is more in contrast and from a red or pink to the deepest black of crimson.

The following can be well recommended as extra: Rose Perleschaap, Mignonne, Michael Angelo, Sila's Grand Vase, Ma fille de Holland, Heeber, Cameuse de Craix, Pretiosa, Cerise a Belle Forme, Primo bein du Noire, very dark, and Thalestrus. All these named in the various classes have been grown in our garden year after year, and have not in the least degenerated, have multiplied many fold, and will soon be a blaze of beauty. We can, therefore, state decidedly that no one need be disappointed in them, with common culture. The house, or pot culture of tulips, will not be considered at present.

It will now be most naturally asked, what are the characteristics of a fine show tulip? and we shall end the paper by stating them.

The bloom is composed of six petals, three inside, overlapped by three others. The ground color of all must be clear and distinct, without an atom of shading, as a tinge renders the tulip comparatively worthless. The markings must be all cut sharply and with precision, and not approach the base of the petal, at the same time every petal must have these markings alike. The petals must all be round at the edge, quite even, and expand so as to form half a ball or make a cup. The edges must lie overlapped, and be even and close, and not exhibit any space between them on their fullest expansion, which is technically termed "quartering." What is termed "feathered," consists in the markings being around the edges, and uniform, so as to make a continuous circle of the bloom; and "flamed" means having a line down the centre of the petal, which, however, must by no means come near the base of the cup, and the markings must not be on the edge of the blossom, nor break through to it. Many of the feathered varieties have a line, or "beam," running down the centre of the petal.

The colors must be persistent, or remain intact, even after the petals fall off, and, whether light or dark, the purity and brightness of the white or yellow ground must be clear and unflushed and unbroken.

Of late years the English florists have succeeded in far surpassing the Dutch in tulips, but the expenses of cultivation are very great and the prices consequently enormous. A "fine" collection is considered worth £1,000, or about \$5,000. Even at present, larger sums are paid for extra good and choice tulips than for any other bulb.

Fourteen Millions of Dollars in Silver Coin.

It is thought that money will in a short time be very abundant in the markets of Canada, and it is well that we should bear in mind its real value. It is not sterling bullion, nor Canadian bank-notes, that will be pressed upon us in exchange for the productions of our industry. There are, we are told, in bankers vaults in the United States fourteen millions of dollars in silver; and this, it is said, will soon be put in circulation. American silver coin, not worth the amount it represented when some time since it was abundant in Canada, has since depreciated greatly in value. Silver mines throughout the world have been wrought extensively, and the yield of the rich metal has been such as to depreciate the value of silver and, consequently, of silver coin. American half-dollars are only worth at present forty cents in this market. It is said on authority that after this they will be worth much less. Since that time in which the people of Canada by a united effort got rid of the U. S. currency, a few years ago, the price of silver has fallen sixteen cents an ounce. When the American coin is worth twenty per cent. less than its assumed value, what may we expect it to be when that great hoard of depreciated money is put into circulation. The better course for Canadians to follow would be to prevent its circulation in the country by refusing to take it in payment. This would save all parties from losses much greater than were incurred from this currency at a former period, when its value was higher than it is at present, and it was not so extensively circulated as it is to be feared it would be now if we accept it in exchange or payment. The greenbacks we know are worth much less than they promise to pay, and it is said by those best versed in "exchange" that the value of the silver will be lower than that of the greenback.

Importation of Crude Material—Fostering Home Industry.

At a public meeting held in the Victoria Hall, Cobourg, a resolution was moved and carried to support the grant of a bonus of \$5,000 to a new matting factory in the town of Cobourg. The *Sentinel* argues very forcibly in favor of the undertaking, and as we are earnest supporters of every industrial pursuit tending to promote the prosperity of the country, we heartily say, in ploughman's phrase, "God-speed."

This enterprise has led us to consider it in two aspects. The material used principally by the company, in the manufacture of their goods, is brought to the factory after a carriage of thousands of miles by land and sea. This material is the fibre of the cocoanut, grown in Hindostan, and prepared there by the natives for manufacture. This may be called the first expense incurred—it implies labor and wages. Having been so far prepared, it is then carried by rude ox-carts to the railway station—another item of expense. The iron horse then bears it to the seaport, and from that it is borne from the Eastern to the far Western Continent by sea. Finally it arrives at the factory in Coburg to be manufactured by Longmore, Clarke & Co. What a long transportation for the husk of the cocoanut! and what expenses must have been incurred. There is, however, every reason to hope that the enterprise will be successful. A little fostering protection till it be well established may make its success a matter of greater certainty from its beginning, and in the hands of good business men we may, we hope, safely predict its prosperity.

And, as a second consideration, let us look at this question of giving bonuses. We are told that is entirely opposed to the true principles of