

something to eat, but laid himself down and gazed at his own image until he starved to death. The compassionate little birds covered his body with leaves, and it is said that after a little while from the ashes of this vain youth, the lovely, sweet flower, the narcissus, sprung up, thus erecting a lasting monument to man's—not woman's—vanity. All bulbs when planted should be placed in a dark cellar and left for six weeks or more, as they need not all be brought to the light at once. For if by gradually bringing them up from the cellar we have a continuation of bloom. After being brought from the cellar place them in a cupboard or closet where a little light and heat can reach them, and water them once in a while. Then place them in a window. It is not necessary to have them in a sunny window. A cool room is better for them when in flower, as they will last longer, but of course they can be brought in a warm room to decorate if wanted.

A great many of us have tried the Chinese sacred lily in earth, but I think it does much better in water. For those who have not tried, get a nice-shaped, glass dish, and place it half full of nice-looking, little pebbles, and cover with water, and place bulbs on the stones—five or six bulbs will not be too many—and set away in a moderately warm place for a few days, then bring gradually to the light, and in a short time you will be repaid by a profusion of flowers. A good many of us make a mistake in the care of plants. All do not like the hot sun and do better in an east window or set a little to one side. Pale-colored geraniums, for instance, are not so nice in the hot sun; they get a reddish tinge which makes them ugly. And several other plants when, in bloom, are just the same. All plants, or nearly all, require a good light to make them strong and healthy.

I have had great success in potting stocks for winter blooming. They send out a continuous bloom and are quite as nice as the wall flower. Perhaps some of you may have a few plants in your gardens now that have not had much bloom on them and which you know to be double. They are just the ones to take up for blooming this winter, and will grow fairly well in a cool room, but must have the sun. *Dielytra*, or bleeding heart, as it is commonly called, flowers beautifully in the winter, and it is not too late now to take up a piece of root and plant in a pot. The pretty leaves and waxy flowers blend nicely with our other varieties. I might mention many others but will conclude by giving an article on watering flowers.

One great cause of failure to secure bloom is injudicious watering—deluging at one time and withholding at another, and paying no attention to the needs of different varieties. The appetites and needs of plants are as

various as those of people, and their temperaments differ too; there are the sanguine, the sensitive, the phlegmatic, each requiring to be dealt with differently. While one plant will thrive, notwithstanding the utmost neglect and subsist on almost nothing, another must have nourishing food and warm drink. It is a good plan to adapt the water to the temperature of the room, never using cold water, and always being sure the drainage is good. A plant may droop and look sickly without any apparent cause, when if the matter is looked into, it will be found that water stands in the bottom of the jar. A bent wire is always useful in this case for, by penetrating the holes at the base of the pot, and stirring the earth, passages will be made for the gas and water to escape. Then water freely, be sure the water runs through quickly, drain all off, loosen the soil at the top of the jar, and withhold moisture until the plant is again healthy. The calla and fuschias are thirsty plants, the latter especially when in flower. Moisture is also very necessary to the Chinese primrose. The majority of plants require a weekly bath, in fact, nothing invigorated them as a shower bath of tepid water. Those that cannot be removed readily for showering may have their leaves sponged. The ivies should be sponged frequently, while primroses and ornamental leaf begonias should not have their foliage wet, but water well at the roots."

At a meeting of the Executive held at the close of the meeting it was decided to hold the next meeting at Columbus on December 5th, in conjunction with the Farmers' Institute, who hold their regular meeting at that time.

A Money-Making Concern.

The report of the seventh annual meeting of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company, Limited, which was held at Brantford on Nov. 8, and a copy of which has just been received by us, is a very interesting one. There was a large representation of agriculturists and the utmost good feeling prevailed. Of course only harmony could be expected after a declaration of 100 per cent. dividend. Though the profits have been very large the company has supplied the farmer with twine cheaper than he could secure it in any other country in the world. The old directorate was re-elected and no change was made in the officers of the company. The able and energetic general manager, Mr. Joseph Stratford, was substantially considered by the directors, as a large measure of the success of the concern is due to his skill and foresight.

The Farmers' Co-operative Pork Packing Company, of Brantford, seems to be making good headway. A charter has been secured as well as the

grounds and buildings, etc., will be put under way at once.

Manitoba's Dairy Commissioner.

Mr. C. C. Macdonald, who has filled the position of dairy commissioner for the Province of Manitoba during the past four and a-half years, and who has done much to build up the dairy industry of that province, has resigned to undertake the duties of inspector of agencies in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for R. A. Lister & Co., makers of "The Alexandra" and "Melotte" cream separators. Mr. C. A. Murray, son of Assistant Superintendent Murray, of the C. P. R., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Murray has had a somewhat wide experience in dairy matters in the United States, and has attended several of the dairy schools, including Guelph. His work will be followed closely, as, except in the early days of Canadian dairying, he is the first teacher we have in Canada who has received the most of his training in the United States. Manitoba dairying is not running as smoothly as it might, and Mr. Murray has no light task before him. The dairy school will open at Winnipeg early in January next.

Seed Potatoes.

To save potatoes for seed one should store them where they will be kept as cool as possible without freezing. One who has only a cellar in which they wilt, grow soft and flabby, and sprout long before planting, will do better to store them in a pit out of doors, if he needs many, and if he plants but few, buy them of some one who can keep them in better condition. We have thought that a part of the advantages of sending north for seed every year was due to the potatoes being kept cooler there until shipped in the spring than they are kept in the ordinary house cellar, rather than to the necessity for a change of soil or any running out of the potato when planted many years on the same soil.

An Attachment.

A Mississippi editor tells the story of a young bachelor sheriff who was called upon to serve an attachment on a handsome young widow. He called and said: "Madam, I have an attachment for you." She blushed and said the attachment was reciprocated. "You must proceed to court." She told him she knew it was leap year, but she had rather he would do the courting. "Madam," he continued, "this is no time for trifling, the justice is waiting." "O, I prefer a minister!" she said. "I 'square married me the first time and I had bad luck."