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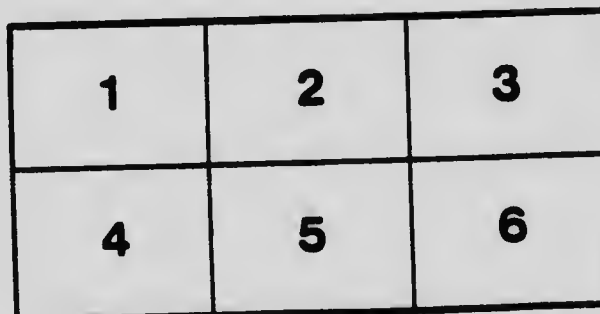
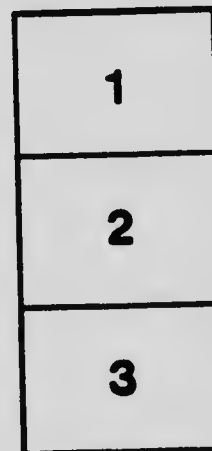
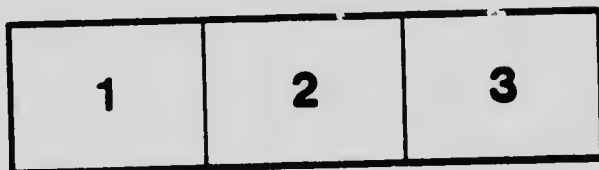
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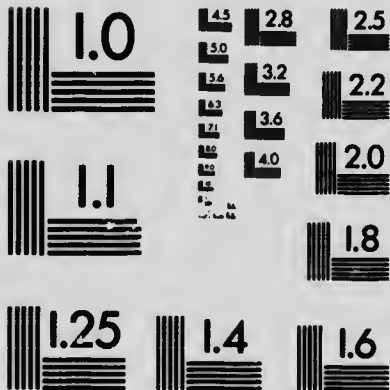
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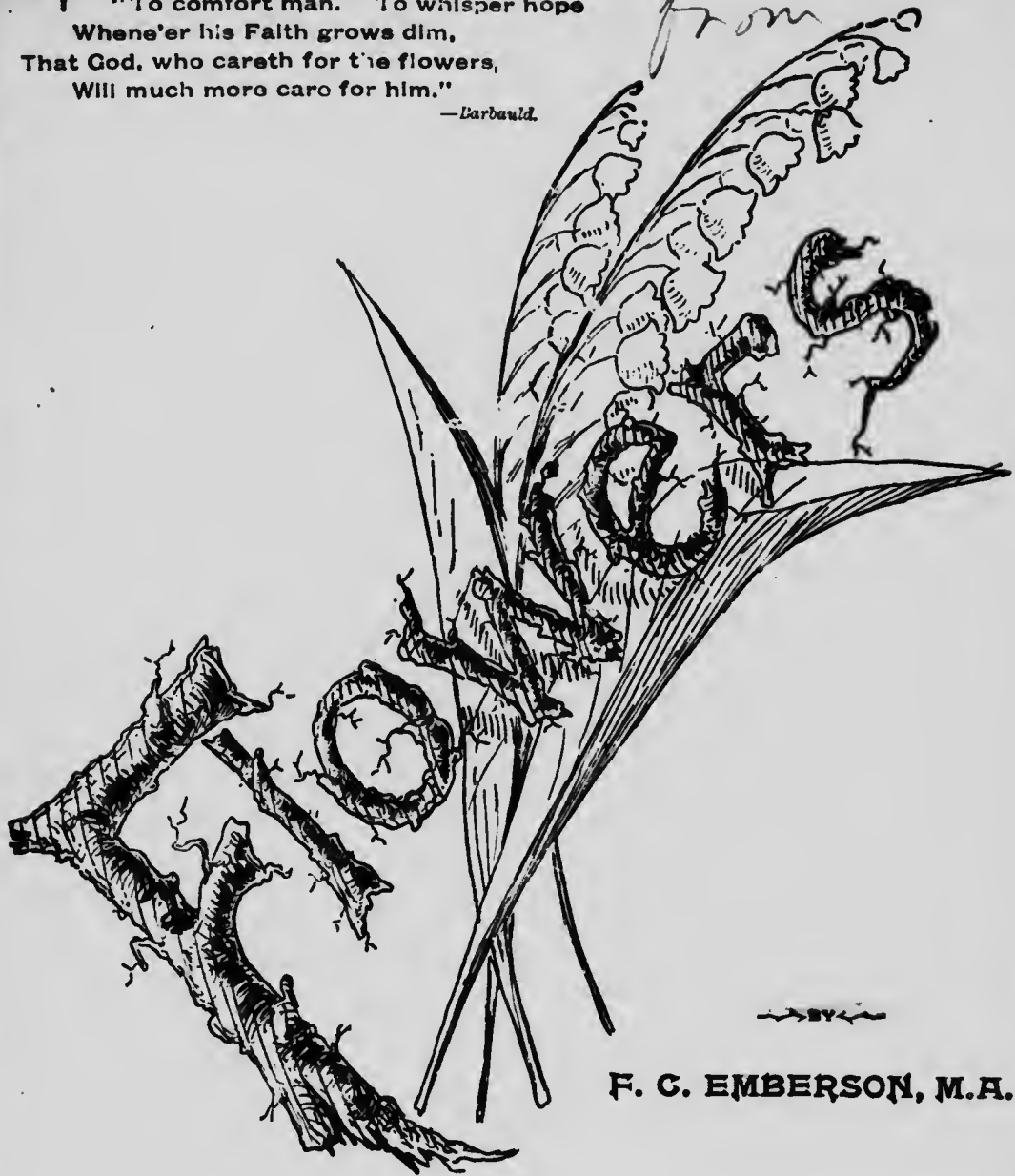
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JUN 20 1946

*Mrs Smith
from*

“WHEREFORE were they mad?”
“To comfort man. To whisper hope
Whene'er his Faith grows dim,
That God, who careth for the flowers,
Will much more care for him.”
—Larbauld.



—BY—

F. C. EMBERSON, M.A.

W. DRYSDALE & CO.
MONTREAL.



E11

THE LOVELIEST FLOWERS IN THE WORLD.

To get the best flowers, the first thing necessary is to get the best seeds.

Wm. Evans, Montreal, is, as the *St. Johns News* once editorially proclaimed, the most reliable place to get seeds in N. A.

FOR THE OPEN BORDER.

1. Heartsease, or Pansy, Evans' choice 50c.
2. Sweet Pea, 10 distinct colors. 50c.
3. Mignonette, *Machet*, and all other varieties, mixed. 5c.
4. Coreopsis, Bi-color. 5c.
5. Candytuft, *Rocket*. 5c.
6. Morning Glory or Convolvulus. 5c.
7. Balsam, Double, mixed. 10c.
8. Marvel of Peru. 5c.
9. Meteor Marigold or Calendula. 5c.
10. Sunflower, *Cucumerifolius* and *Nanus Striatus*. 5c each.
11. Prince's Feather. 5c.
12. The Black and the White, Mourning Bride. 5c each.
13. Columbine or Dove Plant. You can see the four doves beak to beak. *The Hybrids*. 5c.
14. Snapdragon, mixed, and *Sulphur King*. 10c each.
15. Larkspur, *Formosum*, perennial. 5c.
16. Nasturtium or Tropæolum, all varieties, mixed. 10c.
17. Chrysanthemum, mixed. 5c.
18. Clarkia. 5c.
19. Portulaca, Double. 10c.
20. Curled Cress. 5c.

Few, if any, except these 20, can be sown to any advantage in the open border. Others *may* come up, but they will bloom too late to be worth much. Mix them all together and sow in drills.

And yet one U. S. catalogue recommends some sixty flowers for sowing in the open ground in Canada.

THE FLOWERS BETTER SOWN IN HOT BED, OR BOX IN THE KITCHEN.

1. Pectunia. 10c.
2. Phlox Drummondii. 10c.
3. Verbena. 10c.

- 4. Scarlet Double Stock. 10c.
- 5. Joseph's Coat. 5c.
- 6. Zinnia Elegans, Double, mixed. 10c.
- 7. Aster, Truffant's 10c.
- 8. Pyrethrum or Feverfew. 10c.
- 9. Chinese Pink, Heddewegi. 10c.
- 10. Ricinus, Palma Christi, Castor Oil Plmt, *Gibsoni*. 10c.
- 11. Entoca Viscida. 5
- 12. Carnation, Margaret. 50c.
- 13. The Nicotiana Affinis. 10c.

These Everlastings, for Winter Poses that will last for years, need a hot bed for early flowers:

- 14. Anmobbinn. 5c.
- 15. Helichrysum, mixed and (16) blood-red. 10c.
- 17. Celosia or Cockscomb. 5c.
- 18. Rose and (19) White Aeroelinimas. 5c each.
- 20. Rhodantne, Double, mixed, 10c.

Our wild Antennarias and Golden Rods make some of the best everlastings in the world. With them intertwine Clematis beard, and the berries of the Bitter-sweet, the Strawberry tree and the Berberry, and Canada's unrivalled wild grasses.

VEGETABLES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Beans, Golden Wax, 1 lb. 15c | 15. Onion, Red Wethersfield |
| 2. China, 1 lb. 15c | and (16) Yellow Danvers 5c |
| 3. Beet, Long Blood 5c | 17. Parsnip, Hollow Crown. . . 5c |
| 4. Cabbage, Etampes for summer and (5) St. Denis | 18. Parsley, Wyatt's. 5c |
| Drumhead for winter. . . 10c | 19. Peas, 1 lb. American Wonder, for early use 20c |
| 6. Carrot, Nantes. 5c | 20. Peas, 1 lb. Yorkshire Hero, which come in later. . . . 15c |
| 9. Celery, White and Large Solid. 5c | 21. Red and White Turnip |
| 10. Cucumber, White Spine. . 5c | Radish 5c |
| 11. Corn, Crosby's Early and Evergreen. 5c | 22. Hubbard Squash 5c |
| 13. Lettuce, Drumhead, for open air. 5c | 23. Connecticut Broad-Leaf Tobacco 5c |
| 14. Sage 5c | 24. Perfection Tomato. 5c |
| | 25. Savory 5c |

WM. EVANS, Montreal, will supply all the above seeds, with some floral novelties thrown in, for five dollars (\$5)! They will make a showy, unrivalled, fragrant and most lovely garden, a perfect "knot of Paradise," the despair of the neighbors, the joy of its possessor and the admiration of all.

CHAPTER I.

All is Well.

" 'Tis education forms the common mind."

—*Pope.*

ALL IS WELL.

If it isn't, this little book will soon make it so.

And for why?

By the world we mean the people in it. And it is education which has made the people in the world what they are. Now the whole process of education since the world began has been utterly and entirely wrong. And *haven't* things gone utterly and entirely wrong accordingly? Then;—all we have to do is to simply *reverse* the whole process of education, and everything must inevitably go simply and entirely right.

This little joke is strictly original. I look upon it as one of the best little jokes in the world. I stole it from Aristophanes.

The whole aim and object of education has hitherto been to train the intellect. It should have been to educe the character, to develop moral goodness, to turn out honest and truthful men, boys and girls.

Intellect we share with the devil. Moral goodness we share with God alone.

The one great and foremost object of head-masters and school commissioners—the one thing most talked of in all their meetings should be—"How to make boys and girls utterly honest and entirely truthful." Then the mind will receive its due, and therefore a better training, muscle and mechanic aptitude will receive due and therefore better training, and

"And all other graces

Will follow in their proper places."

Everybody will be able to trust everybody else, as they ought to be able to do, in deed and word, all minds can be at peace and the millenium will really begin.

The *one* most important thing to teach a boy—**HIS DUTY**—has been utterly and entirely omitted. There should be a simple

hand-book of DUTY in every school in the world. And there isn't in one.

One most necessary part of a boy's education is to learn to bear and even rather to like a little pain. Boys are now trained to shirk it. A keen sense of the humorous should be carefully and deliberately developed by reading the great humorists, and by jokes in the school text-books. Is it? Has it been?

And the first and foremost truth to teach a youth has been quietly omitted. It is that every rational human being born into the world is, as Fred. R. Robertson puts it, half-God, half-devil. That the one thing we are put into the world for is to crush out the devil that is in us and to develop the GOD; to weed out patiently the evil element in us and to cultivate the divine. Truly a noble and interesting occupation and one not likely to grow stale, flat or monotonous.

The three things that *all* the religions in the world have in common have also been slurred over. They win no marks from the ever-coming School Examiner. They are these.

Firstly. There is a God.

Secondly. He hears prayer, and

Thirdly. Do right and it'll come out right. Do wrong and it'll come out wrong.

Among all the trials and troubles of life there is, after all, one sure and adequate support, viz.: THAT ALL IS WELL. In other words that GOD IS GOOD.

The one thing in life, the only thing in death, is to cultivate the belief in God's utter, infinite, unimaginable forgiveness, loving-kindness and goodness.

There are few better ways of doing this than by cultivating flowers.

Flowers then may well be the subject of this little book. And of these we offer three kinds;—

(1.) Flowers of God and Nature, for nature is only a reverent Adonai or name of God.

(2.) The choicest Flowers of great men's thoughts, and

(3.) My own choicest brain-bantlings, or flowers of a small man's thoughts—a man only 5' 2".

Where are we?

“All men must be somewhere.”

A notable divine once preached a notable sermon on the text. “Adam, where art thou?” He divided it into three heads:

I.—“ALL MEN MUST BE SOMEWHERE.”

This he proved at great length, but not successfully, as he left many of his audience with an uncomfortable suspicion that most men were nowhere.

II —MANY MEN WERE WHERE THEY OUGHT NOT TO BE.

Masterly and practically handled. He simply read a long list, edifying and unedifying, of all the places he could think of where men ought not to be, and for head

NUMBER III.—

He leant far over the pulpit and eyeing three or four well-known old foxes and rascals in his congregation, with outstretched fore finger, and a sly twinkle in his eye, remarked, most comically, “and if some of you don’t take precious good care, you’ll very soon be where you won’t like to be.”

Let us see exactly where we are in handling the subject of this book.

The Universe divides itself into two parts:— A_1 , The non-material (or spiritual), and A_2 , The material.

Botany has to do with A_2 . A Material part of the Universe.

A_2 bisects itself into:— B_1 , Inter-stellar space, and B_2 , Stellar matter.

Botany has to do with Stellar matter.

B_2 , or Stellar matter, bisects into:— C_1 , Our Solar System ; C_2 , Other stellar matter.

C_1 , Our Solar System bisects into:— D_1 , The Planets ; D_2 , The rest of our solar system.

D_1 , The Planets are:— E_1 , The Earth ; E_2 , The other planets.

E_1 , The Earth has 3 Kingdoms :— F_1 , The Mineral Kingdom, (including gases) ; F_2 , The Animal Kingdom ; F_3 , The Vegetable Kingdom.

Botany begins with plant-animals, where the Vegetable Kingdom divides off from the Animal Kingdom, and goes on to investigate the Vegetable Kingdom.

But here is where the most important truth comes in. The main, and perhaps only adequate reason, why an immortal mind should study Botany is to see if, from it, any light can be thrown on the nature of the non-material, or spiritual part of the Universe.

In other words, the great triumph of Botany is that it enables us to look up through Nature to Nature's God, and gives us certain *facts* about His mental and intellectual—if not his moral—powers and tendencies, and characteristics !

Astronomy enabled Socrates to say that "God geometrises," or as a school-boy would say, "God knew His Euclid."

Similarly, Botany will, I hope, enable the readers of this book to say,—

"GOD KNEW HIS ALGEBRA."

CHAPTER III.

 FLORA'S WORKS.

“‘Shepherds,’ tell me, ‘have you seen,
 My Flora pass this way.’”
 —*Part Song.*

Flora seems to have brought out her works at successive intervals of time in three successive volumes:—Volume I., Volume II., Volume III.

VOLUME I. contains Plants without leaves.

Their typical number is 0 or 0y, i e , nought or infinity. “Extremes meet,” as the donkey said with his tail in his mouth.

VOLUME II. contains Flowers with straight-veined leaves.

The parts of these are in threes or multiples of 3.

VOLUME III. contains Flowers with net-veined leaves.

Their typical numbers are 2, 4 and 5.

The Pines come somewhere between Vol. I. and Vol. II., and the Orchids somewhere between Vol. II and Vol. III.

Young Botanist's first field day may well be devoted to herbariumising one specimen each of all the plants he meets, and referring them to their proper volume.

VOLUME I.

contains 3 Books and 10 Chapters.

Book 1 contains "Rootstemleaf" plants; i e., plants in which the root and stem and leaf are one and indistinguishable. It has 5 Chapters:—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Chap. I.—Plant-Animals | Chap. III.—Seaweeds. |
| Chap. II.—Yeast, &c. | Chap. IV.—Lichens. |
| Chap. V.—Funguses. | |

Book 2 contains the "Root and Stemleaf" plants. In these the stem and leaf run into one another. It has one Chapter:—

- Chap. VI.—The Mosses.

Book 3 contains Plants with Root *and* Stem *and* Leaf. It has 4 Chapters:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Chap. VII.—Club mosses. | Chap. IX.—Horse-tails. |
| Chap. VIII.—Liverworts. | Chap. X.—Ferns. |
| Appendix —Pines, a transition tribe. | |

 VOLUME II.,

which contains Flowers with parallel-veined leaves, has three Books. These are:—

Book 1.—The GRASSES, such as Agave, Aloe, Canees, Grains, Indian Corn, Panicum, Sedge, Sugar-cane.

Book 2.—The LILIES, including (as the word Lily is here used) Amaryllis, Allium, Asparagus, Colchicum, Garlick, Ginger, Hyacinth, Iris, Onion, Phormium, Pine-apple, Rush.

Book 3.—TRANSITION PLANTS, such as the Arum, Banana, Anthuricum, Anthurium, Dracena, Palm, Smilax, Strelitzia, Tradescantia, or Spiderwort. One of these last, the Tradescantia Multicolor, as grown by my friend Mr. Hopton, at Cote St. Paul, has perhaps the most beautiful leaf in the world.

VOLUME III.—4 Books.

Book 1 contains Transition Flowers. These we will label as P_0 , i.e., flowers with no Petals. It has 3 Chapters and 10 Sections.

Book 2 we will label $P_{2,4,5}$, i.e., flowers with 2, 4 or 5 Petals.

Book 3 we will label P_1 , or flowers with 1 Petal, or rather 5 Petals welded into one.

Book 4 consists of the COMPOSITES, or Compound Flowers. These have many complete flowers huddled up together on one expanded leaf-stalk-end. This end, which assumes the shape of a disc or small griddle, Nature, for a "sell," has so surrounded with a ring of bract (or leaf stalk-leaves) that Young Botanist invariably takes them for a flower-cup or calyx. Nature is full of such "sells" and jokes.

Books 1, 2 and 3 of Volume III. have each of them got three Chapters.

Chapter I.—UNDERSEEDS, i.e., Flowers in which the male organs are below the female.

Chapter II.—ROUNDSEEDS, in which the flower-cup, or calyx, creeps up and half encloses the seeds and seed-vessel.

Chapter III.—OVERSEEDS. In these the male organs (or stamens) start from above the womb or seed-vessel.

In order not to attempt too much at once it will be well for him who wishes to learn to identify plants to confine his attention at first to the flowers in Vol. III., omitting even the bushes, trees and the two tribes of water-plants, to wit:

The WATER LILIES

and

The WATER MILFOILS.

These flowers shall therefore have the next Chapter of this book all to themselves.

The Lists of Plants under the heads of Grasses and Lilies in Vol. II. of Flora's works—not named as they are without a purpose—may well remind the Botanist of J. S. Mills' fiction of a man who Logically Divided the Animal Kingdom into:—Bipeds, Quadrupeds, Ponies, and other Donkies, including, I presume, the reader.

ONE OF NATURE'S JOKES.

TO LILY M.

"What seems the flower of the Calla Lily
Is not a flower at all. It is only a blanched
leaf."

There is a flower, so beauteous and so frail,
That Nature, fain to fence it all she can,
Has bid unfurl a heavenly leaflet pale,
To shield it from the ruder touch of man.
So, like rare odours in some priceless bowl,
Thine own white purity enshrines thy soul.

F. C. EMBERSON.

Uplands, Lennoxville,

1881.

CHAPTER IV.

FLOWERS WITH NET-VEINED LEAVES.

“Asa Gray makes the tribe more numerous than the family. As well make the individual less numerous than the clan.”

VOLUME III.

BOOK I.

P₀—Plants with no Petals.

CHAP. I.—UNDERSEEDS, i e., where the male organs are below the female :—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Amaranths, | 2. Four-o'clocks. |
|---------------|-------------------|

CHAP. II.—ROUNDSEEDS—Flowers in which the flower-cup (or calyx) creeps up and half encloses the ovary or seed-vessel :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 3. Buckwheat, | 5. Begonia, |
| 4. Goosefoots, (or Goosefeet, which?) | 6. Daphne, |
| | 7. Laurel. |

CHAP. III.—OVERSEEDS, where the male organs (or stamens) start from above the ovary :—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 8. Birthwort, | 10. Nettles. |
| 9. Euphorbias, | |

These ten may be at once recollected by the memory line in Latin Epic Rythm :—

P₀—Ama, Four :

BuG BeD Laurel :

Birthwort, Euphorbia, Nettles.

BOOK II.

P_N—*Flowers with many Petals.*

CHAP. I.—UNDERSEEDS.

P _N .	P ₅ .
11. Ranunculi,	20. Mignonette, (its petals are typically 5;)
12. Moonseed, Berberry, (a bush, and therefore not num- bered.)	21. Mallows,
13. Poppies.	22. Rock-rose, (which isn't a rose).
14. Fumitories,	23. Pitcher-plant,
P ₄ .	24. Teas,
15. Crossbearers,	25. Sundew,
P _{4, 5} .	26. Pinks,
16. Flax,	27. Geranium,
17. St. Johns Wort,	28. Vines,
18. Rue,	29. Violets,
Maples, (Trees),	30. Orange,
19. Milkwort,	Flowers in the above column have 5 petals.

These may be remembered by the lines

P_NU—RaM Pop F, Crucifiers, Flax, St. Johns Wort, Rue and
Milkwort.

P₅—Mig Mallo, Rockrose, Pitcher of Tea, with Sundew, Pink,
Ger. Vi., Vi. O.

CHAP. II.—ROUNDSEEDS.

31. Roses,	Bittersweet,
32. Pulses or Butterflies, Sumach, (a tree)	Buckthorn, (a tree)
Bladdernut, (a tree)	33. Loosestrife,
	34. Sedums,

CHAP. III.—OVERSEEDS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 35. Cactus, | 38. The Umbellifers, (or |
| 36. Myrtle, | umbrella-bearers.) |
| 37. Evening Primrose, | 40. Gourds. |
| (which is not a primrose.) | |

Remember these by the two lines ;

P_{4 or 5}, R—Rose Pulse. Loosestrife, Sedum.

Cac M. E. —Umbellifers, Gourds.

 BOOK III

P₁.—*Flowers with One Petal, or rather 4 or 5 Petals welded into one. Their 4 or 5 tips show the No. of Petals thus welded.*

CHAP. I.—UNDERSEEDS.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 41. Water-leaf, | 49. Dogbanes, |
| 42. Primroses, | 50. Milkweed, |
| 43. Sea Pinks, | 51. Gentian, |
| 44. Phlox, | 52. Jessamine, |
| 45. Borages. | 53. Heaths, |
| { 46. Bignonia, } Trumpet- | 54. Holly, |
| { 47. Convulvus, } flowered | 55. Plantain, |
| 48. Solanums. (some of
which are trumpet-
flowered. | |

Then come the Lip-Flowers :—

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 56. Acanthus. | 57. Verbena, | 58. Broomrape. |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|

Then the Lip Flowers proper—59 Mints.

Then the Mouth Flowers—60—Snap-dragons.

CHAP. II.—OVERSEEDS.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 61. Bell Flowers, | 62. Valerian. |
|-------------------|---------------|

And here we may mention the fact that however mad a man may be, there is at least one tribe of plants which is always

63. Madder.

The best cure for which is probably a little

64. Honeysuckle.

The Composites claim a chapter to themselves, making a nice little family party of their own.



The tribes of Flowers in Book III. may be more easily remembered by the lines:

P₄.—Waterleaf, Primrose, Sea Pink, Phlox Borage, Co So Do, Milk Gent.

P₄ or 5.—Jasmine, Heaths, Holly, Plant A Ver bena and Broomrape.

Lip-Flowers, Mouth-Flowers,

Bell-Flowers, Va lerian, Madder an' Honey.



CHAPTER V.

JAW-BREAKERS.

— — —
 "Zeu tou onomatos." "Oh, Good Land, what a name!"
 — *Aeschylus.*
 — — —

As a warning to rattlesnakes and as sweet morsels to jaw-breakers, we will now put all this into the filthy jargon of Botanists, Men of Science and such scruff.

It is printed in smaller type that the pious and painful reader may

shudder,

skip it,

and

prayerfully pass on.
 — — —

THE FLORA OF THE WORLD

divides itself into the Acotyledons, the Bicotyledons and the Monocotyledons.

The Acotyledons subdivide into 1, the Thallogens; 2 the Bryogens; and 3, the Acrogens. These are Exogenous and cellular, and their typical number is Infinity.

The Monocotyledons subdivide into 1. the Gramineæ, 2. the Lilliacæ, and 3 the Etceteræææ. They are Endogenous—vascular, and their typical number is 3; that is, their parts run in 3's or multiples of 3.

The Bicotyledons subdivide into 1, Apetalous plants; 2, Polypetalous plants; 3, Monopetalous plants; 4 The Composite. They are Mesogenous; that is their increase goes on between the epidermis and their heart-wood. They are Fibro-Vascular, and their parts are in 4's or 5's or multiples of 4 or 5.

Turkish Bath ad., #20

Sleeplessness.

Sleeplessness is the most insidious foe to happiness. It is the precursor of Insanity, and must be cured *at any cost*.

First of all, remove the exciting cause.

This is generally best done by a total change of scene and circumstance.

A leading—perhaps *the* leading author of Canada—the graceful writer of “How to be Happy,” “Gold and Silver,” “Flowers,” etc.—has discovered a sure and simple cure for sleeplessness. Beset with that frightful malady, he happened to put up at the Turkish Bath Hotel, Montreal,—perhaps the most comfortable Hotel in the World ;—comfort is a great thing in sleeplessness. He went to the Academy of Music so as to go bed late and give himself a chance ; lay awake till the wee sma’ hours, and woke up about four, with that uncomfortable certainty, which the sleepless know so well, that he was not going to sleep any more. He took a swim in their lovely *warm* swimming bath, went to bed again, fell asleep and dozing for an hour, woke up at six o’clock.

The bath being then open for the day, he took another swim and went to bed again, to lie till breakfast time. Again he fell asleep and woke up a new man, his malady, the curse of his life, cured.

What excuse have doctors now got for not curing this most wretchless of all complaints by Nature’s own safe, sure and simple cure. What excuse have they, (what excuse did they ever have?) for putting drastic drugs, of the exact potency of which they know nothing, into human bodies, of the *exact* nature of which they know less? Often failing entirely of their purpose, often making a man more madly sleepless than ever, at the best drugs do but borrow a little unnatural sleep of the devil, at the devil’s own rate of most usurious interest.

My friend, the great Dr. S. B. Watson, of England, told me that the cure for insomnia was :—The open air all day long, from morning to night, without fatigue.

A Quaker couple one zero night once turned up at the cosy house of my old friend, Mr. Macauley, the S. P. G. Missionary, at Picton-on-Quinté, Ont. They said they had driven sixty miles to be married that day, and *must* be spliced that very night.

"We'll freeze if we go to the church," said my dear old friend. "I'll marry you here if you like in front of the fire." His reverence began to drone away at the service in his monotonous old time sing-song. *Looked up suddenly*, and THEY WERE FAST ASLEEP.

If a patient at Verdun (the best Hospital for the Nervous in the world) be sleepless give him a long twenty mile drive in the cold, bring him home, and put him into a warm bed. If that does not send him off to the land of Mopsus, I'M A DUTCHMAN !!

The preventives of sleeplessness are :

1st. To kneel down for a form, at least, of prayer before going to bed, so as to soothe the mind and totally change the current of our thoughts. The answer to our prayer is, firstly, automatic. The man is becoming calmer, happier and better while in the very act of praying.

2nd. To learn some of the "In Memoriam" by heart, and relaxing your mental and bodily muscle to begin to repeat it, dreamily and drowsily, directly your head touches the pillow till you fall off.

This is serviceable whether you are within reach of a Turkish or Canadian Bath or not. The Canadian Bath by the way, practised by the Indians as Catlin shows us, long before the pale-face sailed up the St. Lawrence, is a warm shower followed by a cool or cold dip, or, better still, by a warm swim, like that we can get in the lovely swimming bath at 143 Monique Street, Montreal.

F. C. EMBERSON, M.A.,
Author of "How to be Happy," &c.

How to Sow.

The A. B. C. of seed-raising is to know :—

- (A) The right *kinds* of seeds to sow ;
- (B) The right place to buy them ; and
- (C) How to sow them.

(A) A man who sowed quack grass in lieu of Timothy, because "It's a kind o' grass anyhow," would be looked upon as a lunatic. Somewhat as foolish is the man who sows any kind of grain, lettuce, onion, etc., that happens to be grown in his neighborhood, instead of writing to some responsible Canadian seedsman like Evans or Ewing or Steele, for the very best kind of each. If necessary he can exchange his own for it.

Again the seed bought of a seedsman is *perfectly* clean, whereas home-raised seed, not being sifted with the requisite numbers and sizes of fans, helps to perpetuate that national crop of weeds, whereby the farmers of Canada are losing some \$20,000,000 at least a year. Just think of it ye thistle growers! Twenty million dollars a year at least,—almost enuf to keep the nation in drinks, and ten times as much as it spends on religion.

(B) The right place to buy your seeds is of some good Canadian house, which you can occasionally visit and praise, so so as to keep them up to the mark.

Remember that the colder climate always raises the stronger seeds.

(C) The following secret of seed-growing, although in some respects quite new, is stamped with the approval of authority so high as that of the Montreal *Witness*,—the best because the purest family paper in the world.

It is this:—Mix all your flower seeds together, except the very tallest, which should be sown in the background. Mix in with them a *little* cress, mustard or radish. Sow the mixture in drills. Have two or more sowings, at intervals of a week or a fortnight apart, in April to May.

If you do not like to mix the seeds, and have better taste than nature, sow them separately along the drills.

In preparing the soil, first cover your flower-beds, if possible, with four inches at least of manure (the older and more rotten the

better,) and some sand, coal ash dust or saw-dust. A few well broken up bones are sovereign. Dig it in, spading the ground to a depth of 14 inches. Then, stretching a line to mark your drill, spade out (or trowel out) a little trench, underneath the line, about six inches deep and six inches wide. Fill this trenchlet with the best, rich, sifted, sandy, mellow soil you can get. Old hot-bed earth will do. Sow your seeds along this row of earth under the line which marks the drill. Mix them with some sand if you wish to secure even sowing. Press the seeds well down with a narrow strip of board, or tread them in by walking heel to toe along the drill, so that when each tiny rootlet starts it may find fine soil close to it to which to attach the sucker at its end, and not wither away because it happens to emerge in a hollow. This, so to speak, is *indispensable*. Then water freely. Lastly, cover the seeds very thinly with dry sand or fine soil. Seeds should be covered to the depth of seven times their diameter. Seven times the diameter of a sweet pea is about half an inch, and seven times the diameter of a portulaca seed is seven times nothing, which is nothing; for 7 x 0 = 0.—Q. E. D.

In a few days the cress and radishes will appear and mark the line along which the other seeds are to come up. You can then weed and mulch between the drills, fearlessly, with long knife, spade, hoe and the shove (or Dutch) hoe, or "push hoe," as it is called near Montreal.

The *most* useful time to weed is before the cotledyons or seed-leaves of your flowers appear.

Henceforward, water freely, with water and manure-water in turns, along the middle of the spaces between the drills, near the seeds, and not over the seeds themselves.

When your seeds are well started, transplant and thin out to a foot or more apart. As for your cress and radishes, they have fulfilled their object. Treat them as the converted Zulu did his superfluous wives. "Eat 'em." If a few plants of extra curled cress be allowed to grow to 6 inches high in a shady spot, you can cut and come again to them for salad the whole summer long.

Those who cannot start their seed in hot-bed or window-box will do well to buy plants.

A Startling Prophecy.

[Written A. D. 70.]

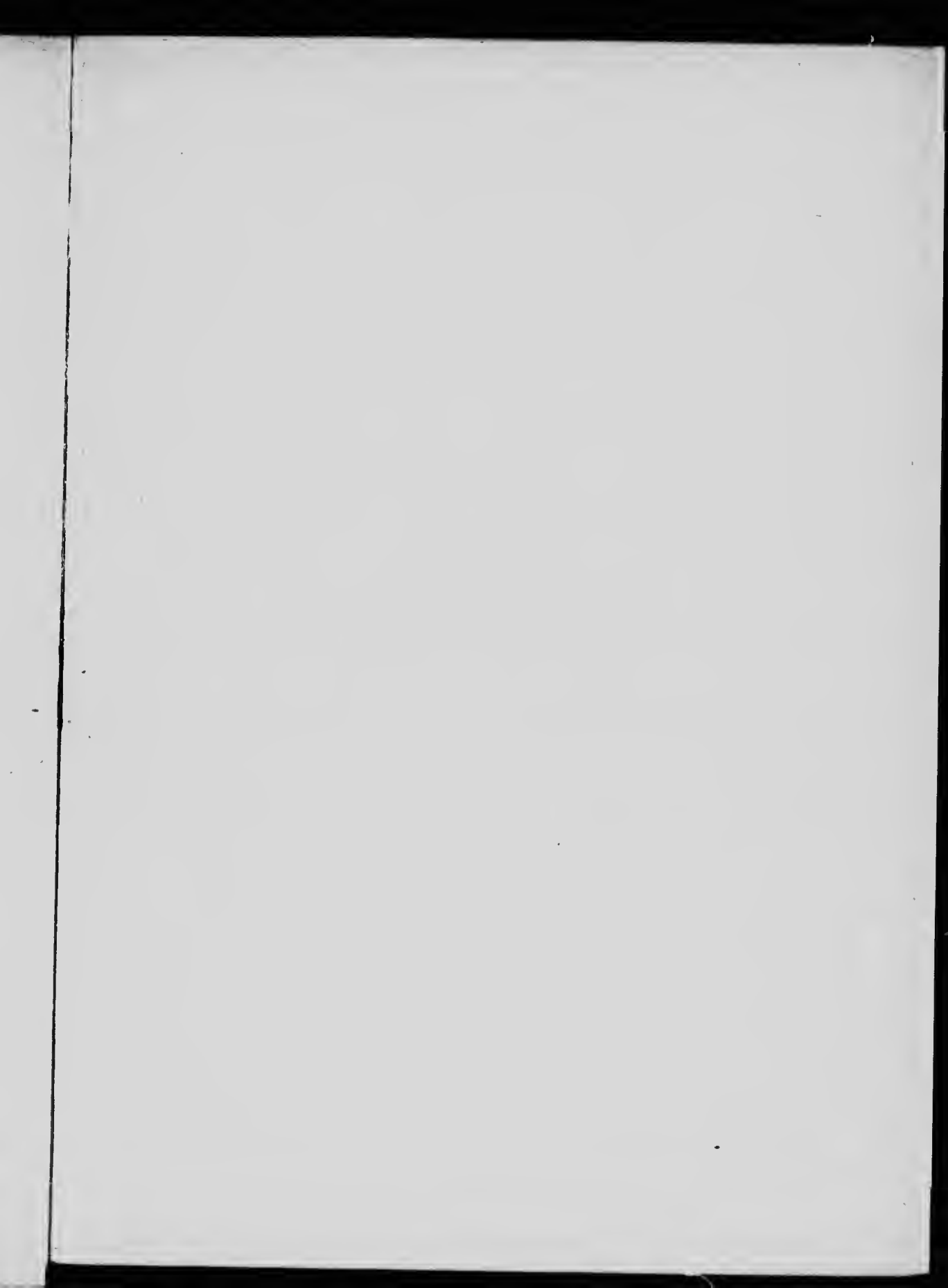
Unus Pelleo Juveni non sufficit orbis,
Quum tamen a figulis munitam intraverat urbem
Sarcephago contentus erit."

—JUVENAL.

(*Englished.*)

"The old world did not content Alexander the
Great (philanthropist,
But when he had got to the city ringed in by pot-
tering aldermen,
His dining-room contents him well."

Moral—Ladies ! lunch at ALEXANDER'S.



Elliottson T. J. 1898

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- Photographer*—J. G. Parks.
- Plumber*—Geo. R. Prowse, 251.
- Post*—(?) Emberson, 8018.
" 's not every man's born a poet,
" 'a more'n a sheep is born a goat."
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N.B.—Best means "most good," i.e., most honest. Honesty is the one virtue "proper to man." The above, with one exception, perhaps, are men against whom the very breath of slander dare not wag its tongue.

