

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleu ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# The Canadian Florist AND Cottage Gardener

A Quarterly, devoted to the Cultivation  
of Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits.

Published by Francis Mason, Peterborough, Ont.

VOL 1

JANUARY, 1885.

NO 1.

"Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: they toil not neither do they spin: And yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." MATTH. VI. 28, 29.

25 cents a Year

Sample Copies,  
10 cents.



# TRIAL COLLECTION OF SEEDS,

Sent by mail, postage prepaid to any part of Canada. 10 Packets Seeds for 25c.

These collections are put up at greatly reduced rates, and as they are made up and sealed in large packets, in advance, no change whatever can be made in them.

## COLLECTION NUMBER ONE.

10 Packets Flower Seed (Annuals), 25c. ; one packet of each, as follows : Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nemophila, Portulaca, Alyssum, Snap Dragon, Zinnia, Phlox Drummondii.

## COLLECTION NUMBER TWO.

10 Packets Flower Seed (blooming first year), 25c. ; one packet of each : Pansy, Verbena, Candytuft, Ageratum, Amaranthus, (Joseph's Coat), Marvel of Peru, Godetia, Cocks-comb, Scabiosa, (Mourning Bride), Calceola, (Tassel Flower).

## COLLECTION NUMBER THREE.

10 Packets Flower Seeds (Perennials), 25c. ; one packet of each : Pinks, Sweet William, Wallflower, Aquilegia, Campanula, Delphinium, Foxglove, Forget-me-not, Evening Primrose, Petunia.

## COLLECTION NUMBER FOUR.

10 Packets of Climbers, 25c. ; one packet of each : Morning Glory, Gourds, Ipomoea, Loasa, Maurandya, Scarlet Runner Bean, Tropaeolum, Sweet Peas, Cypress Vine, Nolan.

## COLLECTION NUMBER FIVE.

10 Packets Everlastings, 25c. ; one packet of each : Acroclinium, Ammobium, Gomphrena, Helichrysum, Rhodanthe, Xeranthemum, Gypsophila, Honesty, Waitzia, Helipterum.

## COLLECTION NUMBER SIX.

10 Packets Ornamental Grasses, 25c. ; one packet of each : Agrostis, Briza Maxima, Bromus Brizefornis, Coix Lachryma (Job's Tears), Hordeum Jubatum, Lagurus Ovatus, Stipa Pennata, Zea Japonica, Arundo, Donax, Briza (Minima Gracilis).

## COLLECTION NUMBER SEVEN.

10 Packets Vegetable Seed, 25c. ; one of each : Cabbage, Beet, Carrots, Cucumbers, Turnip, Onions, Lettuce, Radish, Parsnip, Melons.

## COLLECTION NUMBER EIGHT.

10 Packets Cabbage Seed, 25c. ; one of each : Fottler's, Marblehead Mammoth, Flat Dutch, Wheeler's Imperial Wimmingstadt, Large Early York, Jersey Wakefield, Oxheart, Savoy, Red Dutch.

## COLLECTION NUMBER NINE.

10 Packets Pepper Seed, 25c. ; one of each : Large Bell, Long Red, Long Yellow, Red Cherry, Red Square, Yellow Square, Yellow Cherry, Chili, Red Tomato Shape, Monstrous.

## COLLECTION NUMBER TEN.

Collection Number Ten will embrace the nine collections just named—90 packets choice Seed and one plant, *Cereus Grandiflorus*, same as shown in cut of Magazine, but only a small sized one. The one sent out with this collection sells for 50 cents. The whole collection will be sent, prepaid, for Two Dollars.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

*Francis Mason, Seedsman and Florist, Peterborough, Ont.*

Any one making up a club for THE CANADIAN FLORIST AND COTTAGE GARDENER of five subscribers, may send on 20c. for each, or \$1.00 in all, or send on the full sum, \$1.25, and we will mail you, prepaid, any one of the 25c. collections of seed advertised above. For 25 subscribers, at 20c. each, or \$5.00 in all, will be sent 50c. worth of seed from the general list, or a plant of *Cereus Grandiflora*; or with the full price, \$6.25, an order for \$2.00 worth of seeds or plants may be sent at same time, all of which will be prepaid to any part of Canada.

Order by Number.

FRANCIS MASON, Seedsman and Florist.

Presented to  
The Library  
University of Guelph  
By ALMA MATER FUND.



**THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER.**

BY ALAN. MUIR, B.A.

In days of yore, from Britain's shore,  
 Wolfe, the dauntless hero, came :  
 And planted firm Britannia's flag  
 On Canada's fair domain.  
 Here may it wave, our boast and pride,  
 And joined in love together,  
 The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,  
 The Maple Leaf forever !

At Queenston Heights, and Lundy's Lane,  
 Our brave fathers, side by side,  
 For freedom, home, and loved ones dear,  
 Firmly stood and nobly died.  
 And those dear rights which they maintained,  
 We swear to yield them never !  
 Our watchword evermore shall be  
 The Maple Leaf forever !

Our fair Dominion now extends,  
 From Cape Race to Nootka Sound ;  
 May peace forever be our lot,  
 And plenteous store abound !  
 And may those ties of love be ours  
 Which discord cannot sever,  
 And flourish green o'er freedom's home,  
 The Maple Leaf forever !

On merry England's far famed land,  
 May kind heaven sweetly smile :  
 God bless old Scotland evermore,  
 And Ireland's Emerald Isle !  
 Then swell the song both loud and long,  
 Till rocks and forests quiver,  
 God save our Queen and heaven bless  
 The Maple Leaf forever !

**SLEEP AND ODOR OF FLOWERS.**

Sir John Lubbock, in speaking before the British Association concerning the fertilization of flowers by insects, said :

Everybody, however, has observed that even in fine weather certain flowers close at particular hours. This habit of going to sleep is surely very curious. Why should flowers do so ? In animals we can understand it they are tired and want rest. But

why should flowers do so. Why should some flowers do so, and not others ? More over, different flowers keep different hours.

The daisy opens at sunrise and closes at sunset, whence its name, day's eye ; the dandelion (*Leontodon taraxacum*) opens at 7 and closes at 5 ; *Arctostaphylos* is open from 9 to 3 ; ear hawk weed (*Chiracium pilosella*) is said to wake at 8 and go to sleep at 2 ; the scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*) to wake at 7 and close soon after 2, while *Tropaeogon pratensis* opens at 4 in the morning, and closes just before 12, whence its English name, "John go to bed at noon." Farmer boys in some parts are said to regulate their dinner hour by it. Other flowers on the contrary, open in the evening. Now it is obvious that flowers which are fertilized by night-flying insects would derive no advantage from being open by day. On the other hand, those which are fertilized by bees would gain nothing by being open at night nay, it would be a distinct disadvantage, because it would render them liable to be robbed of their honey and pollen by insects which were not capable of fertilizing them. He believed, then, that the closing of flowers had reference to the habits of insects. He observed also, in support of this, that wind fertilized flowers never sleep ; that some of those flowers which attract insects by smell, emit their scent at particular hours. Thus, *respirationalis* and *lychnis viscaria* smell in the evening, and *orchis bipolia* is particularly sweet at night.

Is there a more refreshing sight early in the morning than an arbor or trellis covered with Morning Glory vines and flowers ? Plant seeds of the Cypress Vine. It is the daintiest of vines. Plant the Canary-bird vine ; the Balloon vine ; plant the Maderna vine. The tubers can be bought for ten cents. The foliage is fine the flowers deliciously fragrant.

## PRESENT ENJOYMENTS.

## MAY MAPLE.

"When we get a new house, I am going to have a nice flower yard;" said Mrs. H. "No one loves flowers better than I do, but there is no use trying to cultivate them where we are now; for the grass and weeds overrun them before the seeds are fairly out of the ground." How many, many people there are, who throw away half of the real joys of life, in just the same way. The future is a great store-house of bright possibilities, but the present is as bare of pleasures, as the barren desert is of vegetation. To a true lover of flowers, what an ever present enjoyment is a plot of gay colored annuals. And the little fairies are not so particular about their surroundings. A grand house with handsome furnishings for a back-ground or side view, does not add a particle to their delicious fragrance or bright coloring. Give appropriate soil, moisture, light and warmth, they grow just as lovely by the cabin door as in the elegantly laid out grounds of a Stewart, Vanderbuilt or Gould. The labor of caring for them is much the same. But little that is truly desirable comes without labor; and flowers that have become domesticated, must have the ground properly prepared for their reception, and then to thrive well, like human children, they must be kept out of bad company. And for want of a certain spirit of ambition, Mrs. H. goes hungering for the beautiful, a greater part of her life; for no new house is likely to make its appearance for long years to come, if ever, on her domain, except in imagination.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones lived in the old pioneer cabin that looked for many years as though it would tumble down around them. The nice large farm was paid for; they had large flocks of sheep, and fine herds of cattle; and the stables were occupied with valuable horses. They were out of debt, and well to do farmers in every respect. Then, why did they live in the little old cabin, with its many lowly additions? Because, Mrs. Jones must have a lordly mansion, or none at all; and so they plodded on to acquire more means. And when the bank account was satisfactory, she must look across the way, and covet a portion of her neighbor's orchard, for a site on which to build. But for years the neighbor did not choose to sell, and

still the palatial residence was delayed. At last he was prevailed upon to relinquish his claim, for a liberal compensation. The new house was built, and the first family gathering beneath its roof, was occasioned by the death of Mr. Jones, now "well stricken in years." Did Mrs. Jones enjoy her grand house and its elegant furnishing in her old age, as she would in her more youthful days one of simple design and of less dimension? We think not. She was in a constant fret about something or somebody, and her face was a perfect index of her character; selfish, exacting, with charity for none.

It is well to look out for the future, that we may not come to want. At the same time, we may have many enjoyments as we step along through the journey of life, if we choose to take them as they, go and really be none the poorer in purse; but richer in mind because we have gathered sweets, as the bee does honey from the wayside flowers.—*Rural New Yorker.*

## THE OLDEST TREE IN THE WORLD.

The oldest tree in the world, so far as any one knows, is, says *Knowledge*, the Bo tree of the sacred city of Amarapooa, in Burmah. It was planted 288 B. C., and is therefore now 2170 years old. Sir James Emerson Tennent gives reasons for believing that the tree is really of this wonderful age, and refers to historic documents in which it is mentioned at different dates as 182 A. D., 233 A. D., and so on to the present day. "To it," says Sir James, "kings have even dedicated their dominions, in testimony of belief that it is a branch of the identical Fig tree under which Buddha reclined at Urumelaya when he underwent his apotheosis." Its leaves are carried away as streamers by pilgrims, but it is too sacred to touch with a knife, and therefore they are only gathered when they fall. The King Oak in Windsor Forest, England, is only 1000 years old.

## SWEET WILLIAM'S FATE,

BY W. DERRICK.

Sweet William aster for heartsease,  
And gave her candytuft;  
She honeysuckled for awhile  
Then rose and thus rebuffed  
"Begonia! sir, your bleeding heart  
Some balsam soon will ease:  
For-get-me-not, as we must part,  
And now lettuce have peas."

**CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS.**

Herewith we present our readers with a fine illustration of a two-year-old plant grown in a six-inch pot. It is remarkable the growth these cacti will make in one season if well attended to and fed weekly with some liquid manure. This plant was

several more having bloomed this season. All sides shoots have been cut off and the plant allowed to grow to a single stem: which has now reached the length of fifteen feet, and is trained along the rafters of the conservatory in which it grows. This gives it the full benefit of the sun, and allows the new growth to ripen quickly and get strong,

**CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS.**

started from a two-inch cutting' in July, 1882, and, contrary to the general belief that they will not bloom until three years old, this one bloomed on July 4th, 1883, when really not one year old. At this date, June 15th, it has still twelve buds on it,

some parts of the stem measuring actually three and one-half inches in circumference. There is a great pleasure derived from watching the buds when they appear. An amateur and lover of flowers appreciates this more than a florist. At first certain

parts of the stem will swell and gradually open, then a little woolly tuft appears; this may be a bud or it may be a new shoot, and several days elapse before this point is settled satisfactorily.

The grower of the plant herewith illustrated, thinks it is best to remove all new shoots formed while the plant has buds on; this seems to give vigorous growth to the latter. On many plants the buds will dry up and not expand at all. This has been attributed by some to the hot sun, and therefore many advise shading the bud by covering with paper. An envelope cut in half and simply hung on the bud will answer very well.

It will sometimes take a bud a month before opening, and care must be taken when it gets to be about six inches long and gets lighter in color towards the end, for many a flower opens before the owner is aware of it, or while he is sound asleep. Generally they begin to open at about eight o'clock in the evening, and it is very interesting to watch it do so. Really you can see it move and expand—grow as it were—and when fully opened the perfume is delicious. The shape of the flower cannot be better shown than by our engraving the color being a creamy white inside, while the outside varies from white to reddish brown, according to varieties.

The flower will only remain open from four to six hours; then gradually closes and remains so. Some people complain because they do not bloom in day time or open more than once. Were it so, the Night-blooming Cereus would be a common thing, and attract little attention. But as it is, people will flock to see it and go into ecstasies about it. Storekeepers are anxious to get them, and advertise their blooming to attract visitors, and perhaps customers.

On very strong plants as many as twenty-five flowers will open in a season, although the sight of one flower will well repay the little trouble (or pleasure) to raise the plant, which, by the way is one of the easiest to manage. If you get a cutting tie it to a small plant stake, about three inches above the lower end of the stake, and insert this in a three-inch pot filled with clean sand. Let the cutting just touch the sand, and not be buried in it. Roots will soon form, and afterwards a new

shoot will appear. You may then shake the sand out and replace it with good, rich soil mixed with a little mortar or ashes, one-fourth sand and one-fourth manure. In about eight days set your plant in the full sun, water it well, and let it grow until cold weather. (Gradually withhold water, and during winter let it remain in a very sunny place indoors where it will not freeze. If this place is very dry, water your plant about once a week. (This is the prescribed rule although the plant we illustrate, received water regularly all winter, being placed among a lot of others.)

Toward the end of April, when growth begins, water may be given more freely, and the plant may be shifted to a larger pot, where it can remain for several years.

## A NOVEL IN TWO CHAPTERS.

### CHAPTER I.

Farmer Brown is worth \$20,000, and he has money in the bank always to draw upon as he likes. His dress is plain, but neat, whether he is at work or rest. His wife wears a calico dress generally, and his little children copper-toed shoes.

Young Mistletoe is a dressy, complaisant young man—a clerk in the village apothecary store, and his salary is six dollars a week. The elder Miss Brown likes him. "He is so finished, you know," she remarked to her sister Dora. She enjoyed his company ever so much more than that of young Demarest, a plain, steady-going youth—the son of 'Squire Demarest, a well-to-do farmer, much like farmer Brown. "But," remarked Dora, "Demarest is thoughtful and manly, if not so finished as Mistletoe."

"Very well," replied the elder Miss Brown, "if you want to be a farm drudge all your days marry him. I'll take Mistletoe."

### CHAPTER II.

Ten years after we find Mrs. Mistletoe and three children living with her father, Mr. Brown, who treats them compassionately. Mistletoe visits them every month. He is still a clerk in the apothecary store with a salary of six dollars a week.

Demarest and his wife and children live in a substantial dwelling of their own. They have money in the bank, but Mrs. Demarest still wears calico frocks from choice. "Thank

goodness," she has been known to exclaim to her husband, "that you are not an apothecary's clerk. You may not be so 'finished' as Mistletoe, but we are not objects of charity."—*Rural New Yorker.*

### A TOUCH O' NATUR.

I tell yo Josh, it does beat Cain and all,  
The way folks nowadays will cheat and lie  
To get along. There's that 'ere patent thing  
For hatchin' chickens—bought it, like a fool,  
Because they told me chickens would be high  
This spring; the agent said some New York  
chaps

Were buyin' of 'em up to ship abroad,  
Well, darn me ! if they wouldn't be *too high*  
To see, if we depended on such things.

I hope the good Lord will forgive me, Josh,  
For all the in'ard cussin' that I've done,  
A-tryin' of that pesky fraud. Darn me !  
If I hain't worked as faithful as a pair  
O' three-year-olds, and lost my rest,  
And spilled my eggs, and wasted it enough  
To do the fam'ly for three months or more,

And, Josh, of all the critters ever brought  
Into a sinful world, them chickens was the vus;  
I knowed 'twas flyin' right in natur's face,  
Straight from the start; but, kind o' graspin' like  
A-thinkin' of them chickens shipped abroad,  
I persevered, and saw the wicked bus'ness thro'.  
Of all the knock-kneed, cross-billed, spider-toed,  
Ongainly freaks o'natur', Josh, them birds  
Would take the premium anywhere. Poor  
things;

I hadn't nerve to see, em suffer—some of 'em  
Was blind as c'wls, and some stood on their heads  
And some kept sittin' down as tho' they felt  
Oncomf'able, but didn't know just where.

I stood it for a week, and when, one night,  
The patent warmer that they sell to raise a brood  
Got hot, and drove the chickens all out doors,  
I got hot to. For there they stood, poor things;  
All, huddled-up like sheep a-shiverin' and look-  
in' blue

And cold, as tho' they couldn't understand  
What was the matter with the fizin' thing  
They called their blessed mother, and I vowed  
I'd put an end on't, and I did.

An old red hen is good enough for me,  
And good enough for anybody that's got sense;  
And, Joshua, just paste this in your hat:  
The man that's made improvement on the ways  
O'natur'—patented—and tries to palm  
The thing on you, pays you no compliment,  
But takes you for the greenest gol darned fool  
That ever tried to suck a chiny egg. *That's me!*  
R. D., in *The Issue*

**MOVING LARGE TREES.**—A Sarnia architect, Mr. Blaker, has done a notable thing in tree moving. He transplanted a handsome maple, which was one foot in diameter and 30 feet high, from one part of the town to another, hauling it by means of a capstan. It used to be thought a preposterous idea to move trees of such dimensions, but it is now found to be the easiest, quickest, and cheapest mode of establishing shade trees in parks and boulevards. The large trees which were transplanted in Victoria Park three years ago are thriving well. —*London Free Press.*

### THE OLD ELM TREE.

As  
I sat  
beneath  
an old elm  
tree, the wind  
went whistling by.  
It bent its boughs  
and softly breathed the  
following with a sigh: "I  
have lived here for many a  
year and seen the summer come  
and go; the spring-time with its  
flowers and rain, the autumn with  
its fruit and grain, the winter with  
its chilling blast, when with snow and  
ice the skies are overcast. In summer  
time beneath my shade have children oft-  
en played; and oh, how oft, beneath my  
boughs, have lovers renewed their plighted  
vows, and many a time the old and feeble  
have sought my shade to smoke their  
pipes or ply the needle; and thus it's  
been with smiles and tears, I have  
watched them come and go for  
three-score years, and many a  
tale I could tell of what in my  
time befell. But age is  
creeping o'er my head  
and I fear my roots are  
getting dead;  
and  
soon  
I'll w-  
ither  
and  
decay  
like  
those  
who sought  
my shade each day.  
—*Chicago Sun.*

### THREE HINTS.

One thing is always to be said in favor of small fruit culture over large fruits. The grower can count, with decent care, on an annual crop. Pears, apples, peaches, and plums, etc., fail totally every few years, but the berries do not fail one season in ten; and when they fail partially the higher prices make partial or total amends for the small crop. Berries, too, can be raised in one year or less, after planting but for the large fruits one must wait three or four years at least, and when he happens to get a full crop now and then most of his competitors have the same. When a man's location for small fruit-growing is good he had better utilize it for all it is worth. The culture of the larger fruits would be greatly accelerated if fruit trees were all planted at wide distances, and the

intervening space kept under constant cultivation for hoed crops, and attended by constant manuring. Then the trees, of themselves alone, would require almost no extra work, except that of pruning during the first few years after planting. And still it will probably take a hundred years before some farmers will ever hear of this method, and perhaps another hundred to get them to believe in it as the best system.

#### EIGHT ACRES ENOUGH.

There are, no doubt many farmers in this country whose large estates are a positive damage to them. The following account, written by a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, shows what can be done on a small farm :

When I acquired title to the old homestead and the great barns of the hundred-acre farm now whittled down to eight, doubts appeared as to the ability of succeeding on a small surface, where a former proprietor had required a much larger area. Beginning with a retail route to a neighboring city, I commenced to sell vegetables and supplied a steady and growing demand for "fresh goods right from the garden." This finally took the form of fancy gardening, in my determination each year so add to my list of products such new varieties of vegetables as the popular taste demanded, and which were unsupplied in the home market. This necessitated learning a great deal in experiments, both by success and failure in raising the articles called for ; but as the articles raised were new and I held all the supply, my trade grew apace.

Some things were dropped from the list as unprofitable, by reason of the very limited demand ; for I have found that if a market can be created any vegetable can be sold at a remunerative price. I determined on uniform and medium prices which would insure confidence in the customers, and deter competition while it ensured a safe and steady market for my products. My great trouble was in lack of ready money to buy what I imperatively needed in the prosecution of such a form of gardening ; these were sashes for hot beds, and a place to store in a half-growing condition such crops as I wished to market in a fresh state, such as cauliflower,

lettuce, endive, parsley, leeks, celery, etc., but time has at last overcome those difficulties, and I have now, after twenty years of labor, secured a business in my nearest city, four miles away, which has so far distanced all competition.

Now, what is the moral? Simply this, that where the right conditions exist a man can support a family of six persons and sometimes more on eight acres, and do it year after year. Besides, I keep three, and sometimes five cows, and always one horse ; all this on eight acres. The land grows richer, the buildings are in as good repair as at first ; and the working force, besides myself is equal to one man eight months, and one boy twelve months ; I have lately added a hot-house ; have fifty pear trees and twenty-five grapevines in bearing, with a fine young orchard coming on ; all fruit I have set with my own hands. I thought at first eight acres were too small, but now I find them land enough. I have had to work hard, too hard some of the time, but I have found leisure to read, enjoy life and keep up with the times.—*W. H. Bull, in N. Y. Tribune.*

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."—We are glad to learn, from the Report on Labour and Industries of New Jersey, that the Passaic Rolling Mills Company have built and furnished a fine hall for the use of their laborers, and at dedication of that hall Mr. Fayerweather said : "Knowledge is power," but knowledge is not a natural gift, it must be acquired. This can only be done by study, by observation, by association. And the best and the most successful workmen, all things being equal, are those who have the most knowledge, and who apply it to the best purpose. He could not have used truer or more appropriate words if he had been addressing a farmers' club, instead of the laborers of an Iron mill.

Flowers are the emblems of innocence and purity, the tokens of affection. We present flowers to those we love in seasons of joy and of sorrow, and it is well to learn how to arrange them in the most attractive and expressive forms, or, how to avoid those forms that are really repulsive to persons of good taste. Plants or flowers are always appropriate, they may be choice exotics or the simple rose bud ; either are alike acceptable, and almost equally beautiful.

**THE MYSTERY OF FLOWERS.****CURIOS STUDIES IN THE WORLD OF VEGETABLE BEAUTY.**

The name of the Peony is derived from Peon, a celebrated Greek physician, who taught the Greeks that this pretty flower was of divine origin, emanating from the light of the moon, and a valuable cure, therefore, for epilepsy, which was supposed to be a moon-struck malady. The Peony was thought to have power over the winds, to protect the harvest from storm, and to avert tempests.

The floral kingdom furnishes plants which flower unfailingly on certain days, and superstition has seized on this fact and associated some with the qualities of great persons who happen to be born on the day the plant flowers. The Cyclamen opens in Southern Europe on St. Romold's day, and is dedicated to this romantic recluse, who abandoned a noble career for a monastery because he witnessed his father kill a kinsman in a duel. The Rose Bay Willow Herb the French call St. Anthony's Fire, because of its brilliant red hue, and its having appeared first in the eleventh century, when the plague of erysipelas was raging, and accord to it the powers of intercession with disease, which its patron St. Anthony, was believed to possess.

The early Christians, attached to some flowers by their peculiar beauty, gathered a number of these into a herbarium, and dedicated them to the Virgin Mary. Among those are the Snow Drop, the Lily of the Valley, White Daffodil, White Rose, White Hyacinth, and White Clematis, Lady's Finger, Lady's Slipper, Lady's Glove, Marigold, Lady's Mantle, etc., to all of which superstition attached qualities of purity and goodness, and conferred these upon the wearer of any of these symbolical flowers. The common Hollyhock is a corruption of holy oak, and is revered in parts of rural England, where traditions percolate through centuries, because Crusaders brought it from the Holy Land. The modest, shrinking Blue Bell is, despite these most opposite qualities, a plant of war in the superstitious belief of the same people. It is dedicated to St. George, their patron saint. By the French the white variety of this plant is, in curious contrast, associated with the peace-

ful character of a nun, and is called the *la religieuse des champs*.

The familiar "Balm of Gilead" is the name of the plant whose nearest summer relation is the *Acacia*. In the earliest ages it was celebrated by Pliny, Strabo, Tacitus, and Justin, not alone for its medicinal qualities, but the lofty spirit and dignity its meaning was supposed to increase. The Queen of Sheba brought it to King Solomon, and Cleopatra planted one species of it near Matrara, which ripened into a shrub celebrated by travelers for ages afterwards. The Eastern Christians believed the plant would grow only under the care of a Christian gardener, and that were the bark incised by any instrument of metal, the flow of balsam would be corrupt. Under their fostering care the plant grew as large as a fir, and such was the respect that it exerted that when Christianity spread into European courts, the Balm of Gilead came to be mingled in the oil used at the coronation of monarchs. The Coptic Christians had a tradition that when the Holy Family were leaving Egypt to return to Judea, they stopped to rest at Matrara and went from house to house begging a cup of water, and were everywhere refused. Faint with thirst and sorrow the Virgin Mary sat down under a Balm of Gilead tree, and immediately a fountain sprang up beside her, and the tree rustled its leaves and fanned a gentle breeze as the Mother and Child drank of the water and rested.—From "*Chicago Inter-Ocean*."

**AN INSTRUCTIVE LEGEND.**

A trade contemporary tells that when Bacchus was a boy he journeyed through Hellas to go to Naxia; and as the way was very long, he grew tired, and sat down to rest. As he sat there, with his eyes upon the ground, he saw little plant springing up between his feet. and was so much pleased with it, that he determined to take it with him and plant it in Naxia. He took it up and carried it away with him; but as the sun was very hot, he feared it might wither before he reached his destination. He found a bird's skeleton, into which he thrust the plant, and went on. But in his hand the plant sprouted so fast that it started out of the bones above and below. This gave him fresh fear of it withering, and he cast about

for a remedy. He found a lion's bone, which was thicker than the bird's skeleton and he put the skeleton with the plant in it, into the bone of the lion. Ere long, however, the plant grew out of the lion's bone likewise. Then he found the bone of an ass, larger still than that of the lion; so he put the lion's bone, containing the bird's skeleton and the plant, into the ass's bone and thus he made his way to Naxia. When about to set the plant, he found that the roots had entwined themselves around the bird's skeleton, and the lion's bone, and the ass's bone; and as he could not take it out without damaging the roots, he planted it as it was, and it came on speedily, and bore, to his great joy, the most delicious grapes, from which he made the first wine and gave it to men to drink. But behold a miracle! When men drank of it they first sang like birds: next, after drinking a little more, they became vigorous and gallant like lions; but when they drank more still, they began to behave like asses.

#### SOOT AS A MANURE FOR PLANTS.

To strong-growing greenhouse plants, such as Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Azaleas, Cytisus, Roses, Chrysanthemums, Solanums, and Hydrangeas, soot is a valuable and easily obtained stimulant. A handful of it, stirred in a three-gallon can of water, has a marvelous effect on all the plants just named, and many others besides. It induces vigorous growth, and adds freshness and substance both to the leaf and flower. It is best to use it in small quantities and often, rather than charge the compost with more carbon than the plants can readily assimilate. In the case of Chrysanthemums and Hydrangeas, I have employed a mixture of soot and fresh manure from the cow-shed, with the best possible results: but, wherever the last-named ingredient is employed, it should be well mixed in a tub or tank and allowed to settle, otherwise the grassy particles remain on the top of the pots, and, while giving them an unsightly appearance, exclude that free aeration which all healthy roots require. —*B., in London Garden.*

Mr. Needles is running for Congress in Illinois, and just across the river, in Missouri, Mr. Pins is a candidate.

#### PLANTS IN OUR DWELLINGS.

##### Are they Beneficial or not?

BY JOHN R. MOLLISON.

We have here a very important question to consider, that is, whether it is beneficial, wholesome, or otherwise, to have flowers in our dwellings? I have heard it said by people who pretended to know, that you should not have flowers in your house at all, as it is greatly against the health of the inmates, because the noxious gases they give out have a baneful effect on the air, especially if they are in the sleeping apartments. I hope to be able to show you that such an idea is to a great extent chimerical.

All plants absorb through their leaves carbonic acid gas from the air around them. Now this carbonic acid gas is composed of carbon and oxygen. During the hours of daylight the plant retains the carbon and releases the oxygen—giving it out to the air again. Now with us and all animal life this order of things is reversed, for we retain the oxygen and give out the carbon. Therefore, during the hours of daylight the oxygen without which we could not live is given out by the plants, while they retain the carbon which affords them nourishment, while it would kill us if we breathed it. During the day, however, dead leaves and diseased parts of plants and also the flowers give out a small portion of carbon, but it has no effect on the air if the plants are kept free of dead leaves and decaying parts; the great amount of leafage on a plant will absorb far more carbon than the blossoms can give out. Thus you see plants in a room during daylight are really a benefit instead of otherwise, since they purify the air by absorbing and removing carbon, which is injurious to our health, giving out at the same time oxygen, which is a necessity of our life. So much cannot be said for them after daylight departs: then the order of things is reversed, for during the hours of darkness the plants absorb and retain oxygen and release and give out carbon to the air; this of necessity would be injurious to our health if there were no remedy or counteracting influence to nullify the bad effects. You can receive no harm from the carbon if you leave your bedroom window a little open during the night to cause a circulation of

fresh air; the least bit will do. You should do this in any case during summer, for it is very beneficial to the health of the sleepers. Or if you place the plants on the floor the evil will be remedied to a great extent, for the carbon which is half heavier than common air, will fall to the floor. But when we know that "we breathe out but a small quantity of carbon during the hours of sleep as compared with the quantity exhaled during the day," and that "the quantity of carbon given out by the plants at the same time is not large," the presence of plants in your bedroom at night can scarcely have any bad effect. I hope you understand this clearly. It is a rather confusing statement of the case, but it proves that there need be no fears of any evil effects arising from having plants in your rooms, either day or night. But there is one exception to the rule; it is known that the blossoms of plants give out more carbon than any other part, therefore hand or table bouquets should not stand in your room during the hours of sleep. Of course you can avoid this by having them put somewhere else till morning.

There is another question of very great importance regarding having flowers in your room after daylight, that is, is it natural and healthy for the plants themselves? When night comes on and brings its season of rest to us, we never consider that our poor plants incline for rest too. All plants in the open air go to sleep, so to speak, when the hours of darkness set in. The air becomes several degrees colder, soothing their strained energies, and lulling them into their natural rest, which enables them to meet with renewed vigour the rays of burning sunshine when day returns. Now when night comes on we draw down the blind, shut our doors and windows, stir up the fire and crowd around the cheerful hearth all unconscious that by keeping out the cold and raising the temperature of the room several degrees we are keeping the poor plants in a state of unhealthy excitement, keeping them feverishly awake when they should be at rest. Thus like ourselves when we get no rest during the day and no sleep during night, they grow weak and sickly, losing the fresh robust appearance they wore when we first made their acquaint-

ance. Try, if possible, therefore, to give your plants cool dark quarters during the night, for on this greatly depends your success as a window gardener. Window gardening at best is plant growing under difficulties: the more therefore you can assimilate their existence to the life of the same plants in their natural homes the more successful you will be.

Gas has a most poisonous effect on plants in a room. In fact, no plant can live or thrive in a room where gas is burned. Then it is a necessity to remove them from the room during night, and place them where they will not breathe the poisonous gas. A passage or lobby is a very suitable place till morning, provided there is no danger of frost in the winter.

Plants growing in a room require a good deal of shifting about. You should never allow yourself to consider this a trouble. The poor plants have life within them, and they appreciate in their own dumb way all attentive kindnesses bestowed on them; a lover of flowers will understand this plainly, who sees in his plants so many little beings depending upon him or her for their very existence. Be careful and kind to your plants and they will do their very best to please and reward you.

#### Small Fruits for Small Gardens.

Six gooseberry bushes will produce six gallons of fruit. Six currant bushes will produce twenty quarts of fruit. Six blackberry bushes will produce twenty-five quarts of fruit. Six raspberry bushes will produce ten quarts of fruit. Six grape vines will produce one hundred and twenty-six pounds of fruit. Six rows of strawberries, twenty-six feet in length, will produce sixteen dollars' worth of fruit. Six dollars will pay first cost of the above list of plants and shrubbery. Six hours' exercise with the hoe in this small garden, equally divided between the six working days of the week, will give you a sixteen carat appetite and your wife a six-inch smile.

The above list of sixes, four years old, will furnish a family of six persons a continual supply of fresh fruit for six months in the year, or the same quality of fruit—minus appetite and smiles—can be purchased with cash on Sixteenth street for fifty-six dollars. —*Rocky Mountain Rural.*

## ORIGIN OF THE TOMATO.

A good many years ago a scamp who had arrived from the Bermuda Islands, was sent to the York county, Pennsylvania jail, for some offence committed against the laws of the Commonwealth. He had with him a few seeds which he planted in the rich soil of the jail yard. Before the plants, which sprang from the seed matured he was discharged, and no one knew the name of them. They grew luxuriantly, bearing fruit of a large size and unusual appearance. As this strange fruit ripened, its color changed from green to a brilliant red, and became an object of wonder and admiration to all the inmates of the jail. Mrs. Klinefelter, the lady keeper, cautioned all the prisoners against eating any of the fruit, as she was sure it was poisonous, and besides that, she had promised the man who had planted the seed that she would endeavor to preserve specimens of it for him should he return in time. Just when the fruit was fully matured the Bermuda prisoner revisited the jail and asked to see the plant. The request granted, he next called for pepper, salt and vinegar, and to the horror of the good lady commenced to eat of the supposed poisonous fruit with a relish that astonished the beholders. After enjoying the strange repast, he informed Mrs. Klinefelter that the fruit or vegetable was the tomato, or love apple, and it would be found wholesome and nutritious. The seed of the remaining tomatoes were carefully preserved and distributed among the friends and neighbors of the lady, and thus this now popular esculent was introduced into the ancient and goodly borough of York. For many years thereafter it was cultivated as an ornament rather than for table use, but by degrees its merits began to be more fully understood and appreciated, and there as elsewhere, it grew into general public favor.—[American Grocer.

New Orleans is built upon a forest of cypress trees; for six hundred feet down this is the foundation! Rows upon rows of the stumps of the cypress are found growing over each other, superimposed, each of which layers it is calculated has required a thousand years to form.

## CHANGING THE COLORS OF FLOWERS BY CULTIVATION.

Our knowledge of the chemistry of vegetable pigments is not yet sufficiently advanced, for which reason the effect of artificial influence upon the color-tone of flowers has not yet received its merited attention. According to my view, tannin is an important factor in the generation of vegetable colors; it is found in almost every plant, the petals not excepted, and by the action of the most varying reagents—alkalies, earths, metallic salts, etc.—it assumes the most manifold hues from pale rose to deep black. A darker color, therefore, is produced in flowers rich in tannin, when manured with iron-salts, since, as everybody knows, tannin and iron-salts dye black and produce ink. A practical use has been made of this fact in the raising of hortensias and dahlias. The former, which in ordinary soil blossomed pale-red, became sky-blue when transplanted into soil heavily manured with iron ochre, or when occasionally watered with a dilute alum solution. English gardeners succeeded in growing black dahlias by similar manipulations.

SEE WHAT YOU SIGN.—We look with surprise on the many instances of swindling among farmers, because they sign their names unguardedly to an innocent-looking paper in the hands of a wily stranger. But the country has not the monopoly of careless singers. A man in a large town resolved to prove this. He drew up a petition to the Legislature, asking to have the pastor of the Presbyterian church hung in the public square. He had it on his office table, and asked visitors to "sign a petition favoring the widening of Oswego street." Most who were asked signed promptly without reading, among them to deacons of the church, and the pastor's son-in-law. A large list of signers was obtained before the facts leaked out. Then the men came back, one by one, and sheepishly asked to cross their names off. "Oh, yes. Scratch them off," said the gentlemen, "if you do not want the pastor hung."

The newest idea is to send artificial flowers with the favorite perfume of the wearer. Just think of a rose in a St. Louis man's buttonhole, perfumed with old rye.

**THE LITTLE BROWN JUG.**

Glug! Glug! Glug!  
 By my corn cob plug,  
 Said the jug  
 Times are dull, old friend,  
 Take a pull, old friend.  
 Do you good— "Ah!"  
 Warms the blood— "Ah!"  
 Gives one strength - "Ah!"  
 Unto life adds length— "Ah!"  
 Isn't that the pure stuff! "Hic!"  
 Ha! you like it, sure enough! "Hic!"  
 Never mind about the weather,  
 Into the ditch we'll roll together  
 Two hard cases out upon a spree,  
 Whisky mellow, drunk as drunk can be,  
 What care we about a bed to-night?  
 In this friendly snow drift tucked so tight,  
 Let the blizzard rush, and let it roar,  
 In unconscious bliss we'll lie and snore,  
 Merc'ry down to 40, what care you or I?  
 Alcohol within us must be forty high,  
 Wife and children starving at home,  
 But we'll warm 'em when we come,  
 Flour barrel empty, clothing gone,  
 Where is our next whisky pawn?  
 But no matter. We're all right,  
 Here's a plenty for to-night,  
 Hey sir, my treat once more!  
 Thaw that frozen snore!  
 Frozen! Frozen! Glug!  
 Like an icicle said the jug!

—*Temperance Advertiser.*

**INSECTS AND FLOWERS.**

Sir John Lubbock recently gave an interesting lecture in London, opening with a defence of the wasp, which he thought a much misunderstood insect. Those wasps, which sometimes give us trouble, are well-meaning creatures which have lost their way, and got out of their place. The wasp is very industrious; he had known one begin the transporting of honey about daybreak, and take away over fifty loads in one day, continuing its labor so long as light lasted. He showed that insects and flowers formed an united kingdom of sweetness and light. As insects get their form and color from flowers, and sustain life by them, so only such flowers had fine color, form and scent, as were related to insects. The lines and bands so ornamental to flowers have reference to the position of the honey—they are guides to insects, and, consequently, absent from night flowers, where they would be useless. For the same reason, night flowers are pale; the *Lychmis vespertina* is pale, while its sister, the *Lychmis diurna*, which flowers by day, is

red; it is the same flower laying aside its night-dress, and putting on a gay costume to receive her friends. Wind-fertilized flowers have neither scent, color nor honey. There is a careful provision among the flower family against that "breeding in and in" which is contrary to sanitary principles; sometimes the stamens and pistils are in different flowers; sometimes they come to maturity at different times, and sometimes the pistil is protected from the pollen of its flower, all three of which are preventives against self-fertilization. But the lecturer showed a score of most exquisite contrivances by which the flowers took care that fertilization should proceed. The Cowslip has flowers of two kinds, and the Violet also, and each flower covers each insect with pollen, to be carried to the other, which the other similarly provides for its counterpart. The Berberry, Dead Nettle, Salvia, Sweet Pea, Daisy, and some others, become quite transfigured to the imagination, as Sir John, who had a hundred pictures for illustration, showed their ingenuity. One allures flies into its beautiful calyx, then holds them prisoners until its pollen has fallen, when they are liberated, but covered with pollen which they must carry to the next syren which captivates them: another has a tallow fence which keeps out all pebeian or small insects from invading the sanctuary reserved for his lordship the bee: another shows a similar loyalty to some other insect: another opens a fine avenue into which the insect must enter, but can only come out again through another avenue, squeezing through, and so moving a machinery for covering him with pollen to be borne to other flowers. Incidentally, Sir John referred to the sleep of flowers. He did not believe a flower clock, such as Linnaeus contrived, could ever be of much use, for flowers were very variable, and on dismal mornings refuse to wake up until some hours after their proper time. They also refuse at times to go to sleep at the proper time, and he lately kept one of his flowers up all night.

A MEMBER of the Farmers' Club of Elmira, as we see in the *Husbandman*, has found through "a course of years," a full table-spoonful of saltpeter dissolved in ten quarts of water efficacious in ridding cabbage of the worm.

**IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?**

As many of us live it is not—apart from our preparation for another life after death. We toil, worry, sweat, learn by hard, cruel experience, and are assured of but little rest but that long one, from which there is no bodily awakening. Shakespeare says: "All the world's a stage, and men mere actors." Taking this view, what part shall we act? Shall it be the part of perpetual toilers? No, let it be the part of those who enjoy hours of innocent gaiety and mirth. Labor was designed as a blessing, and it is so if not carried to excess. Without labor we could not enjoy life. I would sooner do away with amusements than labor, but labor and recreation should go hand in hand, as do storms and sunshine, warm and cold weather, bright and cloudy days and all else that break up tiresome monotony. American people do not have half the holidays that other people do, and hardly know how to enjoy the few they have, they come so seldom. Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost theory has made us a nation of self destroyers, or drudges. There are few things we absolutely know for a certainty; but we know we are living on the earth, that it is surrounded by beauty, and made for comfort and to be enjoyed. Why then should we rush through it as though our salvation depended on our making a mile a minute between every station? Here are a thousand rural people gathered at a fair, listening to a politician's speech, telling them how happy and independent they are. I hope they won't accept his soft soap, dealt out to buy votes. As I look into these thousand faces I ask of what does their enjoyment consist? What are their amusements, their recreations, their hearts' best satisfactions? Is their life of itself worth living? Alas, the worn and wrinkled faces, the bent forms and knotty hands tell only a sad tale of toil, toil, toil, unrelenting, unceasing. Is such a life worth living? Where is the light-hearted wife you won forty years ago, my friend? What bright hopes she had of the future then. Are her hands knotted and worn, her form bowed down, and eyes dimmed by toil? Have you made her life worth living? If not, begin now. Live for to-day, enjoy to-day—not to-morrow, or next year, for to-morrow or next year may never come

to you or her. Make more of this life. Learn how to enjoy it and to make the most of your God-given privileges.—*Green's Fruit Grower.*

**THE OBELISK IN CENTRAL PARK.**

We are told this obelisk was presented to the City of New York by the Khedive of Egypt: Lieut. Commander Gorringer, U. S. N., after a three years' struggle obtained possession of the obelisk and moved it to its present position, at an expense of nearly \$100,000. It was finally swung into position at noon, January 22nd, 1881. The height of the obelisk, from base to tip, is sixty-nine feet two inches. The measurement of the base, square through its axis, is seven feet eight and three-fourths inches. The entire weight of the monolith is two hundred, nineteen and one-fourth tons. Since it was quarried near the torrid zone, it has traversed the entire length of Egypt, most of that of the Mediterranean sea, and the whole width of the Atlantic ocean—a distance of 6,400 miles, proving itself a first-rate sailor for an Old Salt of thirty-five centuries; having in the course of its long existence seen Moses; Pharaoh and his host going to their destruction in the Red Sea; Shishak marching to the conquest of Jerusalem; Cambyses desolating the land; Herodotus, Solon, Plato, and other Greek students of Egyptian lore; Alexander the Great on his victorious expedition through the Land of Goshen; six and a-half centuries of Roman Sovereignty and Christian struggle at Alexandria: all the long line of Moslem rulers since Caliph Omar; and now looking down upon the million dwellers in this metropolis, whose site even was unknown to the Eastern world when this obelisk had an existence of two thousand years.

We cannot expect life's pathway  
To be always strewn with flowers!  
Nor the time which God has given  
To be all made of happy hours,  
Storms will follow every sunshine,  
Grief be mixed with every joy:  
And 'tis best that it should be so—  
Gold's too soft without alloy.  
"Half our trouble's our invention,"  
We're to blame for half our strife:  
Then, if life is what we make it,  
Why not make the best of life?

—Selected.

**DON'T DO IT, GIRLS.**

Bangs on a girl give her an unruly look, like a cow with a board over her face. You take the gentlest cow in the world and put a board over her face, and turn her out in a pasture and she gets the reputation of being unruly, and you would swear that she would jump fences and raise merry Hades, and you wouldn't give so much for her by \$10 only for beef. It is so with a girl. If she wears her hair high on her forehead, or brushed back, or even frizzes, and has a good look, you will go your bottom dollar on her, and feel that she is as good as gold, and that when she tells her young man that she loves him there is no discount on it, and no giggling back; but take the same girl, with her front hair banged, and when she looks at you you feel just as though she would hook, and you can't trust her. She has a fence-jumping look that makes a young man feel as though he wouldn't be safe unless she was tied hand and foot, so she could not get out of the pasture.

**THIRTEEN WAYS OF BEING HAPPY.**

He that keepeth the law, happy is he.

Happy is the man that fearath alway.

Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.

He that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he.

If ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye.

Behold we count them happy which endure.

Happy is that people whose God is the Lord.

Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help.

If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye.

Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth.

Happy is the man whom God correcteth, for he maketh sore and bindeth up.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding.

If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Do you want to know the man against

whom you have the most reason to guard yourself? Your looking-glass will give you a fair likeness of his face.—[Whately.

A holy life, spent in the service of God, and in communion with him, is without doubt the most pleasant and comfortable life that any man can live in this world.—[Melancthon.

The Lord's prayer is not, as some fancy, the easiest, the most natural of all devout utterances. It may be committed to memory quickly, but it is slowly learnt by heart.—[Maurice.

To be always intending to lead a new life, but never to find time to set about it, is as if a man should put off eating and drinking from one day to another, till he is starved and destroyed.—[Tillotson.

You may tame the wild beast; the conflagration of the American forest will cease when all the timber and the dry wood is consumed; but you cannot arrest the progress of that cruel word which you uttered carelessly yesterday or this morning.—[F. W. Robertson.

The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone, shadows of the evening fall behind us, and the world seems but a dim reflection of itself—a broader shadow. We look forward into the lonely night; the soul withdraws itself. Then stars arise, and the night is holy.—[Longfellow.

Humanity longs for happiness yet is never ready to be happy *to-day*. In our efforts to enjoy life we forget that we cannot be happy to-morrow, next month, next year—we can only be happy *to-day*. Therefore make the most of to-day. Visit your friends, invite them to enjoy your hospitality, play with your children, lighten the cares of your wife, help a neighbor out of distress, beautify your home. A selfish man secures little enjoyment. The happiest man is the one who makes others happy. If you have vainly sought for comfort try this: Help some man who has treated you desperately mean. Do him good service in his distress. It will give much more satisfaction than helping some one who has helped you.

Look after those prizes for Letters of Friendship in the Floral Language. Page 16.

## Humorous and Pathetic.

Sure of their crops—Hens.

The balance of trade—Scales.

A country seat—The milking stool.

A smart thing—A mustard plaster.

A young lady is not like a tree. You cannot estimate her age by counting her rings.

The money lender never neglects his business. He takes all the interest he can in it.

Remember that your good reputation is like an icicle. If it once melts, that's the last of it.

Red is used for danger signals on railroads, and always means "stop." On a man's nose it ought to give the same warning.

"Ah! I'm saddest when I sing,"

She sang in plaintive key,

And all the neighbors yelled—

"So are we! So are we!"

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that bad air, bad whiskey, and irregular habits keeps the doctors alive. He must be mistaken. Those very things have killed several doctors in this city.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A young lover in Iowa paid \$40 for a locomotive to run him thirty-five miles to see his girl, the family bulldog ran him two miles and didn't charge him a cent. Corporations have no souls.

"Well, Pat, which is the way to Burlington?" "How did ye know me name was Pat!" "Oh, I guessed it." "Thin, be the powers, if ye air so good at guessing, you'd better guess the way to Burlington."

"Now, my dears, you must do as the Romans do," said old man Scroggins to his daughters, on their arrival in Italy. And the first thing they saw was a boy trying to stand on his head in the corner of a railway station.

"Yes," she said to her escort as they glided around the rink, "I do so love roller skating. While you are sailing around, your soul seems floating away toward heaven, and—" Just at that moment both of her soles floated away toward heaven, and the rest of her smote the earthly floor with a mighty smite.

A little girl remarked to her mother: "I am not afraid in the dark," "Of course not," said the mother. "I was afraid, once, though, when I went into the pantry to get

a tart," she added. "What were you afraid of?" "I was afraid I would not find the tarts." was the humorous reply.

"O doctor, she cried, in a spasm of fear,

"Come, fly as you ne'er flew before,

Else, ere you can save him, my poor little dear

The borders of death will cross o'er!"

He slacked not his speed till he entered her door,

Where he found a remarkable group—

Six ladies, with tear-dampened faces hung o'er!

A pug-dog with symptoms of croup.

A little Philadelphia boy had his long curls cut off the other day, and was annoyingly reminded of the fact by the remarks of all his friends. To his delight, he escaped them by going with his family to the country. Soon after his arrival, however, he came running into the house in great sorrow, crying, "Mamma, mamma, even the hens laugh at me, they all say, 'cut-cut-cut-got-got-your-hair-cut!'"

### WHAT SEED SHALL WE SOW?

A wonderful thing is a seed,

The one thing deathless forever!

The one thing changeless—utterly true,

Forever old and forever new,

And fickle and faithless never.

Plant blessings, blessings will bloom;

Plant hate, and hate will grow;

You can sow to-day, to-morrow will bring

The blossom that proves what sort of thing

Is the seed, the seed that you sow.

Children commence life, not indeed as sheets of blank paper on which we may write at will, but with every variety of temper and inclination for good and for evil bequeathed to them by those who gave them birth. The education which fails to recognize this is radically defective. The external forces employed to train a child are successful only as they are adapted to draw out, to guide or to restrain the internal impulses. Unless we discover what these impulses are, and are likely to become, unless we take pains to acquaint ourselves with their origin, nature and their probable results, we are not fit to take part in the guidance of a youthful mind. Most of the failures of parents and educators proceed from ignorance of these facts.

**A PRACTICAL PASTOR.**

It was an old-time custom  
 With simple rural folk,  
 When, from their winter's slumber  
 The hills and vales awoke,  
 To pray the honest minister  
 To bless the unploughed field,  
 That, with the coming season, it  
 A harvest rich, might yield.

One day a simple ploughman  
 Besought the priest to go  
 And, by a blessing, cause his land  
 A better crop to grow.  
 Thus spake the parson, when he saw  
 The land so worn and poor:  
 "Why, this land needs no blessing,  
 It only needs manure."

**SUITABLE MANURES.**

All vegetables that are grown for their leaves or stems require an abundance of nitrogenous manures, and it is useless to attempt vegetable gardening without it. To this class belong cabbage, lettuce, spinach, etc. The other class which is grown principally for its seeds or pods, as beans, peas, etc., does not require much manure of this character; in fact, the plants are injured by it. It causes too great a growth of stem and leaf, and the earliness—a great aim in vegetable growing—is injuriously affected. Mineral manures, as wood ashes bone dust, etc., are much better for them. For vegetables requiring rich stable manure it is best that they have it well rotted and decayed. Nothing has yet been found so well fitted for the purpose as old hotbed dung, though to the smell no traces of "ammonia" remains in it.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

**ORNAMENTAL GARDENING IN JAPAN.**

Except in the gardens of the Buddhist Monastery of Hangtse in China, I have never seen anything approaching in singularity to these productions, but the gardeners of Tokiyo are far more daring than the monks. Bushes and shrubs, cut into the life-size resemblances of men and women, are equipped with faces of painted wood or paper, the clothes, fans, or weapons being formed of carefully trained leaves and flowers, which fall in artistic draperies of delightfully har-

monized colors. In one scene a tree represents a monster fan, two others a bridge, with a ship passing underneath it, then a landscape with a picnic, and a setting sun of gold-colored cyranthemums is wonder-executed. Chinese women walking, and animals, especially hares and rabbits, are also represented by this singular art. Scenes from well-known plays are the most enduringly popular of all these scenes, and one of the mythic heroes of Japan, shown in combat with an eight-headed monster, while the lady, for whom he is fighting, sits apart, clothed in red, yellow, and white chrysanthemums, the whole forming a landscape over thirty feet long, is always the centre of joyous crowds in late October, when the sun is warm and the air is still.—*Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*.

**"ARE YOU GOING TO KISS ME?"**

If ever I go into a new locality again, I will study up my 'geography' better than I did this time; for my ignorance got me into a most uncomfortable position. As the boat neared Sanford, I was standing with others on the deck, when a very pretty young lady came up to me, and with a sweet smile on her face, looked into mine with a pair of lovely eyes, and asked: "Are you going to kiss me, sir?" If some one had offered to lend me ten dollars I could not have been more surprised, and hardly knowing what to say, and in order to gain a little more time, I gasped out, "Pardon, Miss, what did you ask?" I felt that she knew I heard her, but she said sweetly, "Are you going to kiss me to-night?" There was no misunderstanding her this time. I heard her and so did others, and I felt the blood rushing into my face and I stammered out, "I would like to accommodate you, Miss. I would truly; but I have a wife and thirteen small children on board with me, and if my wife should see me kissing you—" "Kissing me, you hateful old thing! who asked you to kiss me?" "You did," I yelled; "You asked me twice!" "You old fool, I asked you if you were going to Kissime—Kissime City to-night; don't you know anything?" and off she went, and if ever anybody felt meaner than I did, I would like to exchange photographs with him.—*Belfast Journal*.

Boys and Girls, read Uncle Timothy's letter and embrace his offer.

# The Canadian Florist

AND  
Cottage Gardener.

A Rural Quarterly Magazine,

Published by Francis Mason.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 CENTS A YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES, Ten cents per Nonpareil line, each insertion.

PETERBOROUGH, JANUARY, 1885.

## OUR GREETING.

We would now make our humble bow, as we thus for the first time appear before the public: and believing that Canadians are just as discerning and able to appreciate a good thing, when brought before them, as any other nation in the world, we, with great pleasure, leave ourselves in their hands. And, knowing this Canada of ours is large and wide, with plenty of room for all, and no occasion to trample on each other's heels in the race after wealth and position; yet we, having no rival in the field, must not make too loud protestations. But, let others come or go, our business and aim will be to study the interests of our patrons and subscribers, and any thing that may be conducive to the help of those who desire to become successful in growing either flowers, vegetables or fruits, will be inserted in our magazine; also, questions in relation to the above subjects will be answered through our columns. We will be most happy to receive contributions in the way of original matter in relation to all kinds of gardening operations. Let us hear from the successful grower, and let us also hear from the unsuccessful grower. We may be able to help you. For this year we will make visits every quarter, and if we receive that encouragement which we believe we will, our intention for 1886 is to make our magazine a monthly.

We have concluded to offer \$20.00 in prizes for the best four letters received on Friendship, using the floral language in composition. This will give us an opportunity to talk with flowers, leaves, trees, etc. As it is said, —

"In Eastern lands they talk in flowers,

And they tell in a garland their loves and cares:

Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers.

On its leaves a mystic language bears "

No. 1 prize, \$10.00, for the best composition.

" 2 " 5.00, " 2nd best "

" 3 " 3.00, " 3rd " "

" 4 " 2.00, " 4th " "

The composition in each case to be original. The contest to be decided on the first day of July, 1885, and all communications must be in before that date. A committee will be appointed, composed of two ladies and two gentlemen, to examine all letters received on this subject, but no seals will be broken until the above date. It is unnecessary to sign full or any part of name or address of writer, a (*nom de plume*) will answer every purpose; but it is necessary that we have the full address of the writer, only separate from composition. To assist in this matter we will commence in this number, and complete in the next, the names of the different flowers and plants, with their sentiment or expression, also a few short specimens for examples, which will be as guides to those who intend to enter into this contest.

A number of good things we have had to leave over for next number, on account of not having room. In our next number we will have articles on the cultivation of the cabbage, onion, celery and cauliflower, as well as important matter pertaining to the culture of several of the popular leading plants. Some hints on the growing of those seeds offered by Uncle Timothy must lay over until next number. We cannot promise more than twenty pages of reading matter in each number; the remaining pages will be devoted to advertisements.

## Our Boys and Girls Corner.

CONDUCTED BY UNCLE TIMOTHY.

Now boys and girls for a good time, I want to show you how to combine work and play together. You know the little ditty.

Work while you work,  
And play while you play.  
This is the way  
To be happy and gay.

Now this is all very well, but if we could arrange it so that the two could be made to go together, for a change at any rate how much better it would be. You say it is no use they won't mix, be as bad as oil and water to mix. Well we will see after a little, but I think you are anxious to know what this patent combination is. First of all I think you would like to know something about your new uncle; well, if you are good at drawing a picture, I will give you a few outlines to work from; an oldish man, medium height, grey headed, of course, moderately good looking and very fond of children; now you can try and draw in you mind a photograph of your Uncle Tim, as I am familiarly called. Now I want all my nephews and nieces to listen to this plan of mine to have a good time by making a mixture of work and play. First of all there are two or three things in the character or disposition that I would like to see fixed in all my young relations. One is that they have a love for flowers. (this is indeed a necessary quality). Another is that they have patience. Now, I guess that will do for the present. If you have not these two good qualities, you must get them, but money won't buy them; they may be cultivated, and you will be astonished at the growth these two virtues will make in one year, if you really want them to grow and flourish in your hearts. With my first request you will have very little trouble, for it makes a kind of spontaneous growth itself. the other is far the most difficult to acquire, but it can be done. I will tell you at some future time why I want you to possess those two good qualities. Now let us get to work. I want all my nephews and nieces to have a nice little flower bed of their own this coming spring; this is the work and play I want to get you at. and to help you in this matter I will send to all my boys and girls who apply, three nice varieties of flower seeds as follows: one packet Aster, one

packet Pansy and one packet Phlox Drummondii; you may buy as many more varieties as you like. Remember this is a free gift, and each one must apply for it themselves, simply writing a short letter and wishing me to send you the seeds named, which I will do, prepaying postage. Now this will be the first present you ever received from Uncle Timothy, and if you succeed well with them, and those two qualities I told you about are growing, by another year I will do something more for you. Of course, it is winter yet and nothing can be done out of doors for some time, but I want you to send as soon as possible, at least in the course of a month, as after that I will be hurried with other work. The time and how to sow those seeds and to care for them afterwards, I will ask the Editor to insert in this number of Canadian Florist and Cottage Gardener. instructions you must read and study for yourself. I want all my nephews and nieces to consider themselves connected with a society we have named the "Juvenile Horticultural Society of Canada." I want to see its members come from all parts of our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; let every province be well represented. There will be no charge, and all who wish it I will place their names on the book as members. In writing to me address your letters as follows: Office of Canadian Florist and Cottage Gardener, Peterborough Ont. A few of the nicest letters I receive, I may insert in next number of our Magazine.

From your

UNCLE TIMOTHY.

"Uncle Timothy" wishes to give some advice, gratis, to parents, young men and boys.

### To the Parents of our Boys.

Of all the different races, horse races, foot races, boat races, wheelbarrow races, or any other race that exists or ever did exist, I love and sympathise with the human race; and the particular part of that race, the boy, is the one I cling to on account of the great possibilities lying dormant in his nature. For instance let us take an acorn, open it in two; we find the embryo already there of an oak tree, but although the possibilities are great in that nutshell, yet unless that acorn is placed in that position in which it will receive that treatment which will cause it to

expand and burst its prison, throwing out roots and leaves, nothing will ever be seen of its majesty, beauty and usefulness as a tree. Now the same may be said of the boy only in a much higher sense—a boy to-day, a man to-morrow. Now as the young sapling is bound to grow up and become a tree either crooked or straight, according to how it is trained, so will the boy grow up crooked or straight, according to how he is trained. Unlike the sapling the boy grows up imitating men, and according to the model presented to his mind that is the one that takes hold of his soul powers, so is his growth crooked or straight. Did parents more fully understand the possibilities of boy life and so direct and bend the twig, there might be a more rugged, strong minded, and strong back boned race come after them, able to cope with real difficulties, and surmount seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

#### Boys.

“Boys of spirit, boys of will,  
Boys of muscle, brain and power,  
Fit to cope with anything,  
These are wanted every hour.”

Boys be thorough in whatever you do, let it be done in a thorough manner, have a high standard for everything, do everything honestly before God and man and your work will be thorough. If you only want to make a rough board box, have your sides bottom and top all cut one length, the ends one length, and every piece cut on the square, and then when you come to put it together you will find all fit nicely, something of which you need not be ashamed. Try although you are only a boy, to have everything just right, if you don't succeed the first time, the second or third will make a wonderful difference. Never be satisfied with the work you do to-day, make up your mind that you can do it better to-morrow. Better aim high; you will find the shot will go low enough before it reaches the mark.

#### Young Men,

Let your aim be high, study out how you are going to accomplish your aim the associations you will make, the habits you will form. Set your aim now, not next year, that may be too late. If you have nothing to commence life with but a healthy body and a pair of hands with which to hew out your fortune, be thankful, remember that you

must prepare for the struggle and this preparation is indispensable to complete success, every community has its complement of inefficient young men, middle aged men and old men, inefficient and failures, because they have been trained in theory and not in a practical way. Surely there was never a time when there was such a demand for expert and intelligent young men, well educated in business principles. The men that succeeded years ago in accumulating property, if again cast on their own resources would very likely find it up hill work in the race after riches. The young man of to-day has been set down into a very busy energetic sharp business world; the great money capital of our rich men, combined with sharpness, shrewdness, and the great competition that the young business man has to contend against, compels him to be sharp and shrewd, but with all this there must be something else. This something else is everything indeed, without which the man must go as a ship without a rudder; this most important part is a straightforward upright character. Don't be easily frightened, don't whine and say I can't.

“I Can't is a coward, half fainting with fright;  
At the first thought of peril he sinks out of sight;

Slinks and hides till the noise of the battle is past.

Or sells his best friends, and turns traitor at last.”

“I Can is a hero, the first in the field;  
Though others may falter, he never will yield;  
He makes the long marches, he strikes the last blow,

His charge is the whirlwind that scatters the foe.”

In Switzerland there is a law which compels every newly married couple to plant six trees immediately after the ceremony, and two on the birth of every child. They are planted on commons and near the road, and being mostly fruit trees are both useful and ornamental. The number planted amounts to 10,000 annually.

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and while their hearts can be thrilled by them.



It is not much nor far that we can ramble this wintry weather in prospect of seeing floral beauties, without we go very far south or very far west; so, as this is impracticable, let us see what we can find at home worth looking at. I'll tell you what we will do: Let us muffle up and take a walk around to two or three places where you will always see something nice in flowers. Flora seems to reign as queen, I always think, in those homes. Well, here we are, near the residence of Mrs. Smith. Oh, just look at the window full of flowers. See the beautiful Primroses, the Geraniums, the Calla; and oh, do you see the pretty Pansies in full bloom. Oh, we must see how Mrs. Smith manages to have Pansies in flower this time of the year. How often I have asked, and yet they would not open:

"Open your eyes, my Pansies sweet,  
Open your eyes for me;  
Driving away, with your face so true,  
The chilling wind and wintry hue,  
That lingers so drearily."

Well, here we go, and in we go. Now, Mrs. Smith, excuse us, we did not call to see you but some of your friends that we saw sitting in the window sunning themselves; and some, in particular, that were making faces and laughing at us. Oh, never mind, Mrs. Smith, apologizing for your lovely friends, for they are also our friends, but Mrs. Smith, dear, do tell us how you have Pansies in bloom at this season. Oh, I would give anything if I could only have such beautiful flowers in winter. Oh, well, my dear Mrs. Johns, it is not so very hard, and will not cost anything like what you say you are willing to pay for them. Get a packet of choice Pansy seed, sow it about the first of August by just scattering the seed in a small prepared bed or box, in some

shady place; be sure that the soil is kept moist until the seed comes up nicely; when large enough for transplanting put them out in a bed exposed to the sun and weather, about six or eight inches apart. Let them grow away until about the first of October, then take up as many as you like and put each into pint pots, and then plunge pots into sawdust or tanbark; place pots close together so that it will be easy to get at them during the fall and winter. I should tell you that I put a frame around them and cover with a sash to keep the snow and rains off after November came in. Some will be in bloom by this time, and I bring in two or three as I need them, and they will keep flowering for some time, then I let them go out and take the place of fresh ones that I have taken in, but don't keep in a very warm place; this is the whole secret. Well, now, I am so much obliged to you Mrs. Smith, and you will see if I don't have plenty of Pansies for next winter. Good-bye. Well, here we are again, out in the cold; my! it is snapping cold. Now we will only take one peep more at a window around the corner; I just love to go by the house, it always seems so cheerful and home-like. Well, here we are, and now we are not going in no matter what we see. Oh, just look at those magnificent Hyacinths! Oh, I think I smell them out here! Look at the large White Lily and the Geraniums; and see the little hanging pot of Swee Alyssum, and the foliage plants. Oh, my: I am mostly tempted to go in, but we have no time to stop in our rambles; we must fly. I will let you know when I am not so hurried, and we will make some other visits. Good-bye.

In our rambles around the cities and towns of Canada we cannot help noticing the very few conservatories or greenhouses attached to private residences. Now, if there is any country in the world where such a thing should be considered a necessary appurtenance to a dwelling of any pretensions, it is Canada, and also the Northern States of America, because of the length and severity of our winters. Why there are not more conservatories is not a lack of means, but a want of knowledge of the pleasures easily within a person's reach. It is in the winter one of those additions to a comfortable house is appreciated. They bring back the summer weather and flowers. For one winter let a family have one of these additions to their homes, and they could not be persuaded to forego the pleasure again. I believe the time is not very far distant when the conservatory will be considered as much of a necessity as a drawing room, parlor, or any other room in the house. It is simply because the value, comfort, and happiness derivable from such a building is not known; or otherwise it would be considered a necessity.

RAMBLER.



A SIMPLE REMEDY TO DESTROY LITTLE WHITE WORMS IN POT PLANTS.

Insert two or three common matches, head downwards, into each pot, and run a couple more into the hole in bottom of pot, which will soon destroy the worms, but not injure the plants in the least.

TO GET RID OF THE MEALY BUG (*coecus adonidum*.) AND THE SCALE INSECT (*coecus*.)

Wash the plants with soap and water, whale oil soap is preferable. Each leaf will need to be gone over. A small camel hair brush dipped into alcohol and applied to these insects is said to destroy them.

TO DESTROY THE GREEN FLY (*Aphis*.)

Every plant grower knows this little insect on account of the destructive power it possesses; they are regular little blood suckers, taking away the very life of the plant. This insect cannot stand tobacco, either in fluid form or smoke. One of the best plans, where there are only a few plants to attend to, is to take a box, packing case, or barrel, in an outside shed, and put it over the plants and place a small tin dish with a few live coals with a little tobacco sprinkled upon it, inside the box or barrel, and leave for a few minutes, so as to confine the smoke around the plants. Another simple way is to syringe the plants with a weak solution of tobacco water. Still another method, which we have not tried, is to leave a small piece of tobacco or end of cigar on top of each pot.

TO GET RID OF THE RED SPIDER (*acarus tellurinus*.)

When this gay coated little fellow comes on plants it shows plainly the atmosphere has been too dry, and if too dry for plants, certainly too dry for human plants. Immediately see that more moisture is generated through the dwelling, but to get them off the plants. They are so small and so numerous, scarcely to be seen with the naked eye, yet

if you take a magnifying glass they may be plainly seen on the under side of the leaf. Syringe or wash every leaf, they cannot stand moisture. they seem from this treatment to take the consumption and die away.

HOW OFTEN TO WATER PLANTS.

This is a question asked nearly every day. Now there is no rule whereby we may be guided in this matter, for if a plant is in a warm sunny window it will consume more water, and require it too, than if the same plant was placed in a cool part of the room in a window where little or no sun enters. Then again there are a few plants that delight in lots of water nearly all the time, such as the Calla Lilly, or the Oleander. My advice when asked "shall I water my plants every day?" is simply this: Water them whenever they need it; and that can be easily seen by turning up a little of the surface earth, if not sure by merely seeing the earth dry on top, and when you do water them give them all they will take, that is, the water must go down to the bottom to be beneficial, and in winter time, have the water just warm. The Cactus will take it hot any time without squirming. It is impossible for plants to grow and bloom without water. A plant cannot grow in dry earth, nor can it be in good health soaking in water all the time. To succeed with plants requires the possessor to exercise a little common sense; there is no great mystery about the matter.

TO BRING THE CALLA LILLY INTO BLOOM.

Some people find a difficulty in this, but they are one of the easiest to make flower if rightly understood. Now we will commence with the plant in June, which should be placed out in a bed or border, removing it out of pot, and again re-potting it about the first of September, in some good soil enriched with some well rotted cow manure, if easily obtained, otherwise other old rotted manure; don't use hen manure. Of course nearly all the leaves were destroyed during the summer, but soon they will come out in all their glory. Plants served in this way will most likely bloom before Christmas, but Callas may be allowed to stand with the other plants all summer, and then about the first of September pull away some of the old earth and re-pot in good soil. In both cases these will need to be shifted into larger pots in the

course of a couple of months, at the first potting giving them only a four or five inch pot (that is the diameter at the top.) Again, another method is to dry off the bulbs during the summer, and starting them at intervals of a month, so that if you have half a dozen bulbs, by starting one about the first of August and so on every month, you have flowers all winter. To hurry them into bloom during the winter, give plenty of warm water, sun, light, and when practicable, fresh air. but no plants should be placed near an open window; on a cold day in fall or winter, move them back so that the air may become a little warm before it strikes the plants. Let every lady who has the care of plants ask herself, "how would that cold air effect me if placed in the same position?" In just the same way it affects the plants; they have life, and would shrink away from the cold window if they only had feet to carry them off. All anyone requires to be successful with plants is a love for them, and a little common sense. But there are exceptions to this. A lady may have a great love for flowers, and lots of common sense, but for want of time and suitable windows, she may not succeed in accomplishing much.

**Agriculture.**

"Agriculture is the basis and strength of all national prosperity."—*Napoleon.*

Hear the old warrior, he who devoted his energies to his own aggrandizement, and yet was observing enough to see that agriculture was the foundation stone on which rested a nation's prosperity. What a libel on those who are forever railing against farming as an occupation, and many who are engaged in it, impatient to change their farm life, for some other or any other business that appears a little more easy and genteel. Oh the ambitious desire of many of our young men to get behind the counter, or on a high stool at the desk. It seems as if impossible for them to comprehend, at least until it is too late, the grandeur, the freedom, the nobility and the independence there is possible in a farmer's life. Let us take the utterances of a few of the great men that have lived and gone.

"Agriculture is the most healthful, useful and noble occupation of men."—*Washington.*

"Agriculture is not only the most honorable, but the most excellent of all labor."—*Zenophon.*

"Than agriculture nothing is better, nothing more productive, nothing more delightful, nothing more worthy the attention of a free citizen."—*Cicero.*

"Agriculture is the dependence of human life, and the source of every genuine blessing."—*Penelon*

"God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of all human pleasures, it is the greatest refreshment of the spirit of man."—*Lord Bacon*

It is most remarkable to see the changes that are taking place every day. Farmers are getting tired, of farm life, sell out, move into the town or city, engage in a business they know nothing about. Next we see the rich, tired out, and worn out citizen going out on a farm to recuperate and enjoy country life. Ah mother earth, thou art appreciated when your sons become weary and tired out with the struggles of life; they find their way back to thee to renew their strength and prolong their life, and when the last struggles are ended, thou dost tenderly fold them in thy bosom to rest. Thomas Jefferson says, "Let the farmer forevermore be honored in his calling, for they who labor in the earth, are the chosen people of God."

"The farmer's trade is one of worth,  
He's partner with the sky and earth,  
He's partner with the sun and rain,  
And no man looses for his gain;  
And men may rise and men may fall,  
But the farmer he must feed them all."

**Number of Plants Produced from One Ounce of Seed, as Follows:**

Asparagus.....	about	500
Broccoli.....	"	2,000
Cabbage.....	"	2,000
Cauliflower.....	"	2,000
Celery.....	"	3,000
Egg Plant.....	"	1,000
Endive.....	"	3,000
Kale.....	"	2,000
Leek.....	"	1,000
Lettuce.....	"	3,000
Pepper.....	"	1,000
Tomato.....	"	2,000
Sage.....	"	1,000
Thyme.....	"	5,000

Look after those prizes for Letters on Friendship—the Floral Language. Page 16.

## PLANTS AND FLOWERS AND THEIR SENTIMENTS.

[Words in italic indicate the common name of the flower or plant.]

- Abelia—Gratitude.  
 Abies, *White Poplar*—Time.  
 Abronia—Delicacy. Refinement.  
 Abutilon—Grace and Dignity.  
 Acacia, yellow—Concealed love.  
 Acacia, rose—Friendship.  
 Acacia, *Locust Tree*—Elegance.  
 Acacia, green leaves of, *Locust Tree*—My heart is buried. Affection beyond the grave.  
 Acanthus—Artifice.  
 Achania Malvaceus—Reserve.  
 Achillea Millefolium, *Farrow*—Cure for the heart-ache.  
 Achimenes—Such worth is rare.  
 Aconitum Napellus, *Monkshood*—An enemy in disguise.  
 Adam's Needle—Natural charms.  
 Adonis—Sad memories.  
 Adlumia—Good nature.  
 Æthiopian Lily—Magnificent beauty.  
 African Marigold—Cruelty.  
 Agapanthus, *African Lily*—Female loveliness.  
 Agave Americana, *Century Plant*—Grief.  
 Ageratum—Undying affection.  
 Agrimony—Gratitude.  
 Agrostemma—Gentility.  
 Allamanda—Good disposition.  
 Almond, common—Stupidity. Indiscretion.  
 Almond, flowering—Hope.  
 Aloe—Religious superstition.  
 Alonsoa—Gratitude.  
 Alternanthera—Favoritism.  
 Althea Frutex—Consumed by love.  
 Althea officinalis, *Marsh Mallow*—Beneficence. To cure.  
 Alyssum maritima, *Sweet Alyssum*—Worth beyond beauty.  
 Amaranth, globe—Immortality. Unfading love.  
 Amaranthus caudatus, *Love-lies-bleeding*—Hopeless, not heartless.  
 Amaryllis—Coquetry. Pride.  
 Ambrosia—Love returned.  
 American Cowslip—You are my divinity.  
 American Laurel—Falsehood. Treachery.  
 Amorpha, *False Indigo*—Imperfection.  
 Ampelopsis quinquefolia, *Virginia Creeper* or *American Ivy*—I cling to you both in sunshine and shade.  
 Anagallis, *Pimpernel*. *Poor Man's Weather-glass*—Change. Fickleness.  
 Anchusia, *Bayloss*—Falsehood.  
 Andromeda—Self-sacrifice.  
 Anemone coronaria, *Garden Anemone*—Forsaken.  
 Anemone nemorosa, *Wood Anemone*—Anticipation.  
 Anemone pulsatilla, *Pasque Flower*—You are without pretension.  
 Angelica—Inspiration. Magic.  
 Anthemis nobilis, *Garden Chamomile*—Fortitude. Cheerfulness in adversity.  
 Antirrhinum, *Snaptuldragon*—Deception. I have been flattered with false hopes.  
 Apocynum, *Dogshone*—Deceit. Falsehood.  
 Apple blossom—Preference.  
 Apple (fruit)—Temptation.  
 Apricot blossom—Doubt.  
 Aquilegia, red, *Columbine*—Hopes and fears.  
 Aquilegia, purple—I cannot give thee up.  
 Arbor Vite—Thy friend until death.  
 Arbutus, trailing—Budding beauty.  
 Archangelica, *Angelica*—Inspiration. Magic.  
 Arethus—I could weep for thee.  
 Argemone—Determination. By hook or by crook.  
 Arisaema triphyllum, *Arum*, *Indian Turnip*—Ardor. Zeal.  
 Aristolochia, *Birthwort*—Friendship.  
 Armeria vulgaris, *Thrift*—Sympathy.  
 Artemisia abrotanum, *Southernwood*—Jesting.  
 Artemisia Vulgaris, *Mugwort*, *Wormwood*—Good luck. Happiness.  
 Artillery Plant—Your shafts are pointless.  
 Arum—Ardor. Zeal.  
 Asclepias tuberosa, *Butterfly Weed*—Conquer your love. Cure for the heart-ache.  
 Ash—Grandeur.  
 Ashberry—Early friendship.  
 Ash, Mountain—With me you are safe.  
 Aspen Tree—Fear. Excessive sensibility.  
 Asperula—Agreeableness.  
 Asphodel—My thoughts will follow thee beyond the grave.  
 Aster, garden—Afterthought.  
 Aster, wild—Social worth. Beauty in retirement.  
 Atropa belladonna, *Deadly Nightshade*—Falsehood.  
 Auricula—Elegance. Painting.  
 Azalea—Temperance.  
 Balm—Sympathy.  
 Baptisia—Deceitfulness.  
 Bachelor's Button—Celibacy. Single blessedness.

Balm of Gilead—Cure. Relief. You have cured my pain.	Calampelis scabra—Quiet enjoyment.
Balsam—Impatience. Touch me not.	Calandrinia—Fidelity.
Barberry—Sharpness of temper.	Calceolaria I offer you pecuniary assistance.
Bartonia aurea—False pretensions. All is not gold that glistens.	Calendula, <i>Golden Marigold</i> —Grief, chagrin.
Basil, sweet—Good wishes.	Calliopsis—Vanity.
Bay—Glory.	Callirhoe—Benevolence.
Bay wreath—Reward of merit.	Calycanthus—Benevolence.
Beech—Prosperity.	Camellia Japonica, red—Admiration.
Bee Orchis—Industry.	Camellia Japonica, white—Perfected loveliness.
Begonia—Deformity.	Campanula, blue—Constancy.
Belladonna—Falschood.	Campanula, white—Gratitude.
Bellflower, white—Gratitude.	Campanula speculum, <i>Venus' Looking-glass</i> —Flattery.
Bellflower, blue—Constancy.	Campion, rose—Only deserve my love.
Bellis perennis, <i>Daisy</i> —Innocence.	Canna, <i>Indian Shot</i> —Revenge. Retaliation.
Betonica, <i>Betony</i> —Surprise.	Candytuft—Indifference.
Bignonia radicans, <i>Trumpet Flower</i> —Separation.	Canterbury Bells—(See Campanula.)
Bilberry—Treachery.	Cape Jasmine—My heart is joyful.
Bindweed, small—Humility.	Cardinal Flower—Distinction.
Birch—Meekness.	Cardiospermum Halicacabum, <i>Love-in-a-puff</i> , <i>Balloon Vine</i> —Lovers' quarrel. Kiss and make up.
Birthwort—Friendship.	Carnation, white—Innocence.
Bittersweet—Truth.	Carnation, red—Ah! for my poor heart.
Black Hellebore—Relieve my anxiety.	Carnation, striped—Refusal.
Bladder Nut—Social qualities.	Carnation, yellow—Disdain.
Bladder Senna—Conceit. ¶	Carpinus—Ornament.
Blanket Flower—Good sense.	Cassia—Amiability.
Bluebell—Constancy.	Castor-oil Plant—Detestation.
Borage—Bluntness. \	Catchfly—I am a willing prisoner.
Boston Smilax—Loveliness.	Cattleya pinelli—Mature charms.
Botrychium, <i>Moorwort</i> —Forgetfulness.	Cedar—Endurance. Fidelity.
Boussingaultia, <i>Muliera Vine</i> —Charms. ¶	Celandine, small, <i>Ficaria ranunculoides</i> —Future joy.
Bouvardia—I am no summer friend.	Celastrus, <i>Staff Tree</i> —Fortitude.
Box—Constancy.	Celosia, <i>Cockscomb</i> —You are a fop.
Arachycome—Artfulness.	Centaurea Cyanus, <i>Bachelor's Button</i> —Celibacy. Single blessedness.
Bramble—Envy.	Centauridium—Blissful ignorance
Branch of Thorns—Severity. Rigor.	Centradenia—Abundance.
Bridal Rose—Happy love.	Centranthus—Personal charms.
Broken Straw—Dissension. Rupture.	Cerastium, <i>Mouse-ear Chickweed</i> —Simplicity.
Broom—Humility. Neatness.	Cercis, <i>Judas Tree</i> —Unbelief. Betrayal.
Broom corn—Industry.	Cereus, night-blooming—Transient beauty.
Browallia—Could you bear poverty?	Cestrum—Suspicion.
Brunfelsia—Beware of false friends.	Chamapetec—Handsome but dangerous.
Bryony—Be my support.	Chamomile—Fortitude. Cheerfulness in adversity.
Buck Bean—Calm. Repose.	Chaste Tree, <i>Viter</i> —Coldness. Indifference.
Bud of White Rose—A heart ignorant of love.	Chelone—Passion.
Bugloss—Falschood.	Chenopodium, <i>Pig-weed</i> , <i>Goose-root</i> —Goodness.
Burdock—Importunity.	Cherry blossoms—Native charms.
Buttercup—Riches.	Cherry, Jerusalem—Deception.
Butterfly Weed—Cure for the heart-ache.	
Cacaha, <i>Tassel Flower</i> —Adulation.	
Cactus—Warmth.	
Calla Lily, <i>Ethiopian</i> —Magnificent beauty.	

Checkered Lily—Persecution.  
 Chestnut—Do me Justice.  
 Chicory—Frugality.  
 Chickweed—Let us meet again.  
 Chickweed, mouse-ear—Simplicity.  
 Chinese Pink—Perseverance. Repulsed but  
 not in despair.  
 Chili Jessamine—A snare.  
 Chionanthus, *White Fringe Tree*—Candor.  
 Chorozema varium—You have many lovers.  
 Christmas Rose—Relieve my anxiety.  
 Chrysanthemum, rose or red—Love.  
 Chrysanthemum, white—Truth.  
 Chrysanthemum, yellow—Slighted love.  
 Cineraria—Always delightful.  
 Cinquefoil—Maternal affection.  
 Circea, *Enchanter's Night-shade*—I shall be-  
 ware of your enchantments.  
 Cistus or Rock Rose—Popular favor.  
 Clarkia—The variety of your conversation  
 delights me.  
 Clematis—Mental excellence.  
 Cleome—Good but odd.  
 Clerodendron—Beware.  
 Cliathus—Worldliness. Selfishness.  
 Clotbur—Rudeness. Pertinacity.  
 Clover, four-leaved. Be mine.  
 Clover, red—Industry.  
 Clover, white. Think of me.  
 Cobaea—Gossip.  
 Cockscorn—You are a fop.  
 Colchicum, *Meadow Saffron*—My best days  
 are past.  
 Collinsia—Domestic virtues.  
 Colt's Foot—Justice shall be done you.  
 Columbine, purple—I cannot give thee up.  
 Columbine, red—Hopes and fears.  
 Colutea, *Bladder Senna*—Conceit.  
 Convolvulus major, blue—Bonds.  
 Convolvulus major, pink—Worth and affec-  
 tion.  
 Convolvulus minor—Repose. Night.  
 Corchorus—Impatience of absence.  
 Coreopsis—Always cheerful.  
 Coriander—Hidden worth.  
 Corn—Riches.  
 Corn, broken—Quarrel.  
 Corn Cockle—Gentility.  
 Corn Flag, *Gladiolus*—Ready armed.  
 Cornus, *Cornel, Dogwood*—False pretensions.  
 Coronilla—Success crown your wishes.  
 Cosmelia rubra—The charm of a blush.  
 Cotoneaster—Sincerity.

(To be continued.)

## CONVENIENT TABLES,

FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

### Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Distance apart.	No. of Plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ft .....	174,240
1 " .....	43,560
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	19,360
2 " by 1 ft. ....	21,780
2 " .....	10,890
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	6,969
3 " by 1 ft. ....	14,520
3 " by 2 ft. ....	7,260
3 " .....	4,840
4 " .....	2,722
5 " .....	1,742
6 " .....	1,210
8 " .....	680
9 " .....	537
10 " .....	435
12 " .....	302
15 " .....	193
20 " .....	103
25 " .....	70
30 " .....	48

### Quantity of Seed Usually Sown to the Acre.

Barley, broadcast.....	3 bu.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
" Pole, in hills.....	10 qts.
Beet, in drills.....	6 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills.....	8 qts.
Buckwheat, broadcast.....	1 bu.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Carrot, in drills.....	4 "
Corn Salad, in drills.....	6 "
" Field, in hills.....	6 qts.
" Sweet, in hills.....	8 "
" " or Field (for soiling), drills	1 bu.
" " " " broadcast	2 "
Cucumber, in hills.....	2 lbs.
Melon, Musk, in hills.....	3 "
" Water, in hills.....	4 "
Oats, broadcast.....	3 bu.
Onion (for bulbs), in drills.....	6 lbs.
Onion (for sets), in drills.....	30 "
Onion Sets (small), in drills.....	10 bu.
Parsnip, in drills.....	5 lbs.
Peas, in drills.....	2 bu.
" broadcast.....	3 "
Potatoes (cut tubers).....	10 "
Pumpkins, in hills.....	4 lbs.
Radish, in drills.....	8 "

Rye, broadcast.....	2	bu.	Bent Grass—about.....	14
Sage, in drills.....	10	lbs.	Buckwheat.....	48
Salsify, in drills.....	8	"	Carrot—about.....	24
Spinach, in drills.....	15	"	Cucumber—about.....	36
Squash (bush varieties) in hills.....	4	"	Clover.....	60
" (running varieties), in hills.....	3	"	Corn.....	56
Turnip, in drills.....	1½	"	Flax Seed.....	50
" broadcast.....	2	"	Hemp—about.....	44
Tomato (to transplant).....	½	"	Hungarian Grass.....	48
Wheat, broadcast.....	2	bu.	Lawn Grass—about.....	18

**Quantity of Grass Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.**

White Clover, alone.....	10	lbs.	Millet Seed.....	48
Red " ".....	15	"	Orchard Grass—about.....	14
Lucerne " ".....	20	"	Oats.....	34
Alsike " ".....	10	"	Onion Seed—about.....	36
Timothy, alone.....	½	bu.	Parsley—about.....	42
Hungarian.....	1	"	Peas.....	60
Millet.....	1	"	Potatoes.....	60
Blue and Green Grass.....	3	"	Pumpkin—about.....	27
Rye.....	2	"	Radish—about.....	54
Orchard ".....	3	"	Red Top Grass—about.....	14
Red Top or Head ".....	3	"	Rye Grass, Italian—about.....	18
Mixed Lawn ".....	4	"	Rye Grass, Perennial—about.....	22
			Rye.....	56
			Rape—about.....	50
			Sweet Vernal Grass—about.....	11
			Spinach, Round—about.....	40
			Sweet Corn—about.....	48

**Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill.**

Asparagus.....	To 60 feet of drill,	1 oz
Beet.....	" 50 "	1 oz
Beans, Dwarf.....	" 100 "	1 qt
Carrot.....	" 150 "	1 oz
Cress.....	" 30 "	1 oz
Endive.....	" 150 "	1 oz
Okra.....	" 40 "	1 oz
Onion.....	" 100 "	1 oz
Onion Sets.....	" 40 "	1 qt
Parsley.....	" 150 "	1 oz
Parsnip.....	" 200 "	1 oz
Peas.....	" 100 "	1 qt
Radish.....	" 100 "	1 oz
Salsify.....	" 70 "	1 oz
Spinach.....	" 100 "	1 oz
Turnip.....	" 150 "	1 oz
Cabbage.....	1 oz for 2,000 plants	
Cauliflower.....	" 2,000 "	
Celery.....	" 3,000 "	
Egg Plant.....	" 1,000 "	
Lettuce.....	" 3,000 "	
Pepper.....	" 1,000 "	
Tomato.....	" 1,500 "	

**Average Weight of Seeds per Bushel.**

Beans.....	lbs. 60
Barley.....	48
Blue Grass—about.....	14

Oats.....	34
Onion Seed—about.....	36
Parsley—about.....	42
Peas.....	60
Potatoes.....	60
Pumpkin—about.....	27
Radish—about.....	54
Red Top Grass—about.....	14
Rye Grass, Italian—about.....	18
Rye Grass, Perennial—about.....	22
Rye.....	56
Rape—about.....	50
Sweet Vernal Grass—about.....	11
Spinach, Round—about.....	40
Sweet Corn—about.....	48
Timothy.....	48
Tares or Vetches.....	60
Wheat.....	60

**Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills.**

Poled Beans.....	150 hills, 1 qt
Corn.....	200 hills, 1 qt
Cucumber.....	150 hills, 1 oz
Water Melon.....	30 to 50 hills, 1 oz
Musk Melon.....	75 to 100 hills, 1 oz
Pumpkin.....	40 to 50 hills, 1 oz
Squash, Early.....	50 to 60 hills, 1 oz
Squash, Late.....	15 to 20 hills, 1 oz

GARDENING is regularly and practically taught in more than 20,000 primary schools in France. Every school has its garden, and teachers must not only be good gardeners, but qualified to teach horticulture, or they can not pass examination.

Young ladies who contemplate becoming wives, remember that husbands can't live on love alone—they must have something more substantial, and, as a rule, they want it well-cooked.

Boys and Girls, read Uncle Timothy's letter and embrace his offer.

MASON'S RELIABLE SEEDS.

I wish to call the attention of seed buyers to the following points:--

The growth of the seed is tested in my greenhouses, so as to be sure of their vitality.

I send, post paid, all seeds sold in packets or by the ounce to any part of Canada, so that those living away in the North-West or British Columbia, can have garden seeds delivered to their homes just as cheap as any one living in this city.

Those seeds quoted by the pound or quart, may be sent per mail by adding four cents extra for every pound ordered.

When less than an ounce is ordered a packet will be sent.

When goods are sent by express, something will be added to help bear expense.

Positively no seeds are sent out on commission from this House.

Any one ordering one dollar's worth, or more, packet seed from this list, may order 25 cents worth extra for every dollar sent.

Prepay and register all letters containing money; if convenient procure, when remitting, a Post Office Order, which only costs a trifle, and which I will allow to sender, and in this case it is not necessary to register. Direct all communications to

FRANCIS MASON, Seedsman and Florist, Peterborough, Ont.

VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR THE



Beans.		Pkt.	Qt.	Pkt.	Qt.	...
1. Black Wax .....	05c.	20c.	..	22. Yorkshire Hero .....	05	20
2. Golden Wax .....	05	25	..	23. Black Eye Marrowfat.	05	15
3. Californian Pea Bean.	05	20	..	24. White " " .....	05	15
4. Carter's Leviathan.....	10	50	..	25. Carter's Stratagem, new	10	50
5. Broad Windsor. ....	10	40	..	<b>Asparagus.</b>		
6. White Bush.....	05	10	..	26. Conovers' Colossal....	05	10
<b>Corn.</b>				27. Mammoth Emperor....	05	15
7. Adams' Early .....	05	25	..	<b>Brussels Sprouts.</b>		
8. Amber Cream .....	10	..	..	28. Carter's Perfection....	05	15
9. Early Minnesota.....	05	25	..	<b>Beets.</b>		
10. Stowell's Evergreen..	05	25	..	29. Carter's Perfection....	05	15
11. White Canada, in ears	05 each			30. Egyptian Dark Blood		
12. Yellow " " .....	05 each			Turnip .....	05	10
13. Tuscarora.....	05	25	..	31. Early Bassano.....	05	10
14. Pop Corn .....	05	..	..	32. Erfurt Long Blood Red	05	10
<b>Peas.</b>				33. White Sugar.....	05	10
15. American Wonder. ..	05	30	..	34. Long Blood Red.....	05	10
16. McLean's Little Gem..	05	25	..	<b>Mangel Wurzel.</b>		
17. Champion of England.	05	20	..	35. Mammoth Improved, long		
18. Carter's First Crop....	05	20	..	red.....	05	25
19. Premium Gem.....	05	25	..	36. Red Globe .....	05	20
20. Forty Fold.....	05	25	..	37. Yellow Globe .....	05	20
21. Early Kent.....	05	20	..	38. Long Red.....	05	20

<b>Broccoli.</b>								
	<i>Pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>		<i>Pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	
39. Superfine Early White ..	05	25		81. Large Smooth Round Purple .....	05	25	..	
<b>Cabbage.</b>				82. Garlic Sets .....	05	..		
40. Henderson's Early Summer .....	05	25	4 00	<b>Kohl Rabi.</b>				
41. Early Jersey Wakefield	05	25	4 00	83. Large Purple .....	05	15	..	
42. Early Cocoanut .....	05	20	2 50	<b>Lettuce.</b>				
43. Early York, large .....	05	15	1 50	84. Drumhead Red Bordered .....	05	15	..	
44. Early Winningstadt ..	05	15	2 00	85. Nonpareil .....	05	20	..	
45. Imperial Oxheart .....	05	15	2 00	86. Victoria Pink Edge ..	05	15	..	
46. Fottler's Improved Brunswick Drumhead	05	20	2 50	87. Carter's Giant White Cos .....	05	20	..	
47. Marblehead Mammoth	05	20	2 50	88. All the Year Around ..	05	15	..	
48. Premium Flat Dutch ..	05	15	2 00	89. Blood Red .....	05	20	..	
49. Wheeler's Imperial ..	05	20	2 50	90. Early Simpson Curled ..	05	15	..	
50. Large Schweinfurt .....	05	15	2 00	91. Satisfaction .....	05	20	..	
51. Large Late Drumhead ..	05	15	2 00	92. Asparagus, Cos .....	05	20	..	
52. Savoy .....	05	15	2 00	93. Turkish or Butter .....	05	15	..	
53. Red Pickling .....	05	15	2 00	94. Above Kinds Mixed ..	05	15	..	
54. Green Glazed .....	05	20	2 50	<b>Leek.</b>				
<b>Cauliflower.</b>				95. London Broad Flag ..	05	15	..	
55. Extra Dwarf Erfurt .....	10	75	..	<b>Melon, Musk.</b>				
56. Dwarf Erfurt .....	10	40	..	96. Montreal Nutmeg .....	05	15	..	
57. Extra Early Paris .....	10	40	..	97. Green Citron .....	05	15	..	
58. Lenormand's .....	10	40	..	98. Yellow Cantaloupe ..	05	15	..	
59. Early Algiers .....	10	40	..	99. Surprise .....	05	15	..	
60. Above Varieties mixed	10	40	..	100. Bay View .....	05	15	..	
<b>Carrot.</b>				101. Hackensack .....	05	15	..	
61. Early Scarlet Horn ..	05	10	90	102. Above Kinds Mixed ..	05	15	..	
62. Half Long Stump, rot'd	05	10	90	<b>Melon, Water.</b>				
63. Scarlet Intermediate ..	05	10	90	103. The Boss .....	05	20	..	
64. Scarlet Altringham ..	05	10	75	104. Cuban Queen .....	05	15	..	
65. Large Yellow Belgian ..	05	..	50	105. Phinneys' Early .....	05	..	..	
66. Large White Belgian ..	05	..	30	106. Ice Cream .....	05	15	..	
67. Long Orange .....	05	..	50	107. Mountain Sweet .....	05	15	..	
<b>Celery.</b>				108. Peerless .....	05	15	..	
68. Sandringham .....	05	20	..	109. Long Island .....	05	15	..	
69. Solid Ivory .....	10	50	..	110. Above Kinds Mixed ..	05	15	..	
70. Incomparable Dwarf Crimson .....	05	20	..	111. Citron for Preserves ..	05	20	..	
71. Celeriac Turnip Root'd	05	15	..	<b>Mustard.</b>				
<b>Cress.</b>				112. White .....	05	10	..	
72. Extra Fine Curled .....	05	10	..	<b>Mushroom.</b>				
<b>Cucumber.</b>				113. Spawn in Bricks, 25 cents.				
73. Long Green .....	05	10	..	114. French Loose in 2 lb. boxes, 75 cents.				
74. Gherkin .....	05	10	..	<b>Onion.</b>				
75. White Spine .....	05	15	..	115. Large Red Wethersheld .....	05	10	..	
76. Early Frame .....	05	10	..	116. Denver's Yellow .....	05	10	..	
77. Early Cluster .....	05	10	..	117. White Portugal .....	05	20	..	
78. Marquis of Lorne .....	20	..	..	118. Silver Skin, for Pickles	05	20	..	
79. Telegraph .....	25	..	..	119. Onion Sets } Market Price.				
<b>Egg Plant.</b>				120. " Tops }				
80. Long Purple .....	05	25	..	<b>Parsley.</b>				
				121. Hybrid Moss Curled ..	05	15	..	



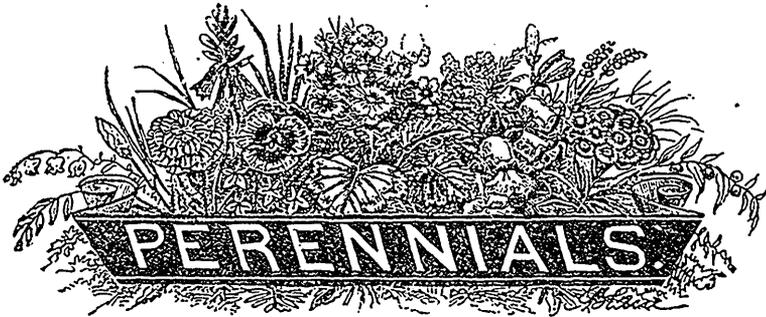
FLOWER SEEDS.



	<i>Pkt.</i>	<b>Balsams.</b>	<i>Pkt.</i>
186. Abronia Umbellata. Half hardy trailing plants .....	5	215. Double Rose flowered.....	10
187. Adonis (Flos) mixed .....	5	216. " Dwarf Camelia flowered....	10
<b>Ageratum.</b> Beautiful for Summer and Winter		217. " Carnation, striped.....	10
188. A Imperial Dwarf, White.....	5	218. " finest, mixed.....	5
189. " " Blue.....	5	219. " pure white.....	10
<b>Alyssum.</b> Good for Pots or Beds.		<b>Browallia.</b> (Handsome Flowers.)	
190. Sweet, Small White, Fragrant.....	5	220. Mixed colors.....	5
<b>Amaranthus.</b> Beautiful Foliage.		<b>Cacalia.</b> Tassel flower.	
191. Bicolor, leaves crimson and green...	5	221. Mixed colors.....	5
192. Caudatus, "Love lies bleeding"....	5	<b>Calendula.</b> (Cape Marigold.)	
193. Salicifolius, fountain plant.....	5	222. Hybrida, Meteor.....	5
194. Tricolor, Joseph's Coat .....	5	223. " double, white.....	10
<b>Antirrhinum.</b> Snapdragon.		<b>Candytuft.</b>	
195. Choice Striped .....	5	224. Sweet, white.....	5
196. Tom Thumb, fine mixed.....	5	225. Mixed colors.....	5
<b>Aster.</b> Very Showy.		<b>Calliopsis.</b> Free flowering.	
197. Betteridge's Quilled Finest, mixed.	5	226. Mixed colors.....	5
198. " in 14 separate colors .....	5	<b>Colosia.</b> (Cock's Comb.) Showy bedding plant.	
199. Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered Mixed .....	10	227. Cristata, tall finest mixed.....	10
200. Dwarf German, finest mixed.....	5	228. " Empress, New Giant.....	15
201. Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, finest mix'd	10	229. " Glasgow Prize.....	15
202. Dwarf Crown, finest mixed.....	10	230. " Japonica.....	10
203. Quilled German, mixed.....	5	231. " Mixed varieties.....	5
204. Globe Flowered, mixed.....	5	<b>Clarkia.</b>	
205. Lillipot Flowered.....	10	232. Elegans and Pulchella.....	5
206. Victoria, extra fine, finest mixed...	10	233. Fine mixed varieties.....	5
207. Pompon Crown, finest mixed .....	10	<b>Convolvulus.</b> Minor.	
208. Truffant's Pæony Flowered.....	10	234. Fine mixed .....	5
209. Perfection, finest mixed.....	10	<b>Major.</b> Morning Glory.	
210. Crimson and White (mosaic).....	20	235. Fine mixed.....	5
211. Crown or Cocardeau, finest mixed..	10	<b>Eschscholtzia.</b>	
212. Hedgehog, finest mixed.....	10	236. Californica.....	5
213. Washington, finest mixed.....	15	237. Crocea, orange double.....	10
214. Fine mixture of above.....	10	238. Mandarin, new.....	10
		<b>Gaillardia Pieta.</b>	
		239. Beautiful.....	5

<b>Godetia.</b> Profuse bloomer.		<i>Pkt.</i>
240. Fine mixed.....		5
241. Bijou, magnificent.....		10
242. Lady Albemarle.....		5
<b>Honesty.</b> Good for winter bouquets.		
243. Purple.....		5
<b>Helianthus.</b> Sunflower.		
244. Double.....		5
245. Globosus Fistulosus.....		5
246. Dwarf, variegated leaves.....		10
247. Russian Giant.....		5
<b>Lupins.</b>		
248. Fine mixed.....		5
<b>Larkspurs.</b> Double Dwarf.		
249. Fine mixed.....		5
<b>Marvel of Peru.</b>		
250. Finest mixed.....		5
<b>Marigold.</b>		
251. Dwarf French, finest selected.....		5
252. " double.....		5
<b>Mignonette.</b>		
253. Large flowering.....		5
254. Miles Spiral.....		5
255. Parson's White.....		5
<b>Nasturtium.</b> To a Thumb.		
256. Finest mixed.....		5
<b>Nigella.</b> Damascena.		
257. Devil-in-a-bush, double.....		5
<b>Nigella.</b> Hispanica,		
258. Love-in-a-mist.....		5
<b>Nemophila.</b>		
259. Fine mixed.....		5

<b>Pans-Sweet.</b> Should be in every garden.		<i>Pkt.</i>
260. Finest mixed.....		5
261. Invincible Scarlet.....		5
262. Butterfly.....		5
263. Red and White Painted Lady.....		5
264. Pure White.....		5
265. Captain Clark.....		5
<b>Phlox Drummond.</b>		
266. Finest mixture of all sorts.....		5
267. Drummond's Grandiflora, mixed....		5
<b>Poppy.</b> Showy. old-fashioned flower.		
268. Double, mixed.....		5
<b>Portulaca.</b> Splendid for small beds.		
269. Finest mixture.....		5
<b>Portulaca.</b> Grandiflora pleno.		
270. Extra fine, double sorts.....		10
<b>Stock.</b> Ten week, large flowering.		
271. Dwarf, finest mixed.....		10
272. Pyramidal, finest mixed.....		15
<b>Ricinus.</b> Tropical looking.		
273. Borboniensis.....		5
274. Gibsoni.....		5
<b>Salpiglossis.</b> Grandiflora.		
275. Finest mixed.....		10
<b>Sanvitalia.</b> Procumbens,		
276. Flore pleno.....		10
<b>Scabiosa.</b> Mourning Bride.		
277. Dwarf, double, finest mixed.....		5
<b>Sensitive Plant.</b> Mimosa.		
278. Pudica, leaves close when touched..		5
<b>Zinnia.</b> Elegans.		
279. Finest double, selected.....		5
280. Dwarf, double, splendid mixed....		5



**AND BIENNIALS.**

<b>Aquilegia.</b> Columbine.		
281. Finest mixed, from named var.....		10
<b>Acacia.</b>		
282. Fine mixed.....		10
<b>Agapanthus Umbellatus.</b>		
283. African Lily.....		10
<b>Calceolaria.</b> Hybrida Grandiflora,		
284. Dwarf, tigré.....		25
<b>Calla Aethiopica.</b>		
285. Lily of the Nile.....		10

<b>Campanula.</b> Bellflower.		
286. Medium, single, blue.....		5
287. Double, blue.....		5
<b>Canna.</b> Fine. Tropical looking.		
288. Splendid mixed.....		5
289. Dark leaved varieties, mixed.....		10
<b>Cowslip.</b>		
290. Fine mixed.....		10
<b>Digitalis.</b> Foxglove.		
291. Fine mixed.....		5

<b>Daisy.</b>	<i>Pkt.</i>
292. Fine, double, mixed.....	10
<b>Datura.</b> Roots may be kept in cellar during winter.	
293. Fine, double, mixed.....	10
<b>Centaurea.</b> Beautiful white leaf.	
294. Candidissima.....	25
295. Gynocarpa.....	15
<b>Cineraria.</b> Hybrida.	
296. Grandiflora, finest mixed.....	25
<b>Coleus.</b> Foliage plant.	
297. Mixed varieties.....	15
<b>Carnation.</b>	
298. First quality, extra fine, double....	25
299. Grenadin, extra fine, scarlet.....	25
<b>Delphinium.</b> Larkspur.	
300. Chinese, mixed.....	5
301. Elatum, hybrid, extra fine, mixed..	5
<b>Dianthus.</b> Barbatus.	
302. Sweet William, single, mixed.....	5
303. Fine double, mixed.....	10
304. Hunts' Perfection.....	5
<b>Chinensis.</b> Finest selected double, mixed.	
305. China Pinks.....	5
306. Heddeewigi, finest selected.....	10
307. " Crinsson Belle.....	10
308. Diadematus, beautiful double.....	10
309. " Eastern Queen.....	10
310. Hybridus, double.....	10
311. Laciniatus, double.....	10
312. " Striatus, double.....	10
313. " Imperialis, double.....	5
314. " Plumarius.....	5
315. " Pheasant Eye.....	5
316. Dwarf, double, mixed.....	5
<b>Lobelia.</b>	
317. Erecta Compacta.....	10
<b>Lathyrus Perennial</b> —Sweet Pea.	
318. ....	10
<b>Lychnis Chalcedonica.</b>	
319. Scarlet.....	5
320. White.....	5
<b>Lantana Hybrida.</b>	
321. Finest mixed.....	10
<b>Gloxinia Hybrida.</b>	
322. Splendid mixed varieties.....	25
323. Golden Feather, light yellow foliage, suitable for borders.....	10
324. Heliotrope, fine, mixed.....	10
<b>Helleborus Niger.</b>	
325. Christmas Rose.....	10
<b>Hesperis Matronalis.</b>	
326. Sweet Rocket.....	5
<b>Hollyhocks.</b>	
327. Double, fine, mixed.....	25
<b>Ice Plant.</b>	
328. Good for pots or vases.....	5

<b>Mimulus.</b> Monkey flower.	<i>Pkt.</i>
329. Duplex, hose in hose.....	10
330. Queen's Prize, very large flowers... 10	
331. Moschatus, musk plant.....	10
<b>Myosotis Alpestris.</b>	
332. Forget me-not plant.....	5
<b>Nerium Oleander.</b>	
333. Fine mixed.....	10
<b>Oenothera—Bionnis.</b>	
334. Evening Primrose.....	5
<b>Oxalis Floribunda.</b>	
335. Alba.....	10
336. Rosea.....	10
<b>Pæona Herbacea.</b>	
337. Double, mixed.....	10
<b>Pelargonium Zonale.</b>	
338. Geranium, mixed.....	10
<b>Petunia Hybrida.</b>	
339. Finest, mixed.....	5
340. Large flowering.....	10
341. Dwarf, mixed.....	10
342. Large flowering, fringed.....	10
343. Double, striped and blotched.....	25
344. Double, fringed.....	25
<b>Phlox Perennial.</b>	
345. New and choice, extra fine.....	10
<b>Pansy.</b>	
346. Finest quality, very large, flowering 10	
347. Purple, white margin.....	5
348. Bronze colored.....	5
349. Brown Red.....	5
350. Pure white.....	5
351. Emperor William.....	10
352. King of the Blacks.....	5
353. Fawn color.....	5
354. Pure Yellow.....	5
355. Gold margined.....	5
356. Light Blue.....	5
357. Lord Beaconsfield.....	10
358. Mahogany colored.....	5
359. Odier, or blotched.....	10
360. Quadricolor, very fine.....	10
361. Striped and mottled.....	5
362. Mixed varieties.....	5
<b>Stock—Brompton.</b>	
363. Winter flowering.....	10
<b>Veronica Hybrida.</b> Repens.	
364. Fine, mixed.....	10
<b>Verbena Hybrida.</b> From named sorts.	
365. First quality, extra.....	10
366. Blue.....	10
367. Scarlet.....	10
368. White.....	10
369. Choice mixed.....	5
<b>Viola, Cornuta.</b>	
370. Sweet Violet.....	5
<b>Wallflower.</b>	
371. Single finest, mixed.....	5
372. Double, German.....	10



Beautiful for Making Winter Bouquets.

	<i>Pr.</i>		<i>Pr.</i>
373. <i>Acroclimum</i> , mixed colors	5	396. <i>Stipa Pennata</i> , Feather Grass, flow- ers the second season	10
374. <i>Ammobium</i>	5	397. <i>Zea Japonica</i> , variegated foliage	5
375. <i>Alatum</i> , white star-like	5	<b>Climbers.</b>	
<b>Gomphrena.</b> Globe Amaranth		398. <i>Cobaea Scandens</i> , one of the best and most beautiful	10
376. Mixed colors.	5	399. <i>Convolvulus Major</i> (Morning glory) mixed	5
<b>Gypsophila.</b>		400. <i>Ipomoea</i> , fine mixed.	5
377. <i>Paniculata</i> .	5	401. <i>Cypress Vine</i> , beautiful foliage.	5
<b>Helichrysum.</b>		<b>Gourds.</b>	
378. Fine, double, mixed.	5	Useful for covering old trees, arbors, etc., re- sembling the following:	
<b>Honesty.</b> Sometimes called Spectacles.		402. Apple, Lemon, Pear, Onion, in sep- arate packets.	5
379. Purple	5	403. <i>Maurandya</i> , fine for hanging baskets or vases	10
<b>Helipterum.</b>		404. <i>Nolan</i> , beautiful, mixed	5
380. Safrin, beautiful yellow	5	<b>Nasturtium.</b>	
<b>Rhodanthe.</b>		405. Tall growing varieties.	5
381. Finest mixed.	5	406. Canary Bird flower	10
<b>Xeranthemum.</b>		407. Scarlet Runner Bean.	5
382. Mixed colors	5	408. Sweet Peas, mixed, 10c. per oz.	5
<b>Waitzia.</b>		409. Sweet Peas, Everlasting	10
383. Fine yellow	5	<b>Thunbergia.</b>	
<b>Ornamental Grasses.</b>		410. Mixed varieties	10
Many of these are fine for mixing with Everlast- ing flowers in making up bouquets.			
384. <i>Avena Sterilis</i> , Animated Oats	5	<b>Tree, Shrub, and Hardy Vines.</b>	
385. <i>Agrostis Nebulosa</i> , fine and feathery	5	411. <i>Acer Platanoides</i> , (Maple)	5
386. <i>Arundo Donax</i> , (perennial) varie- gated foliage, 6 feet high	5	412. <i>Retula Alba</i> , (Birch)	5
387. <i>Briza Maxima</i> , one of the finest for bouquets	5	413. " " <i>Pendula</i> , (weeping)	5
388. <i>Munna Gracilis</i> , similar to above only much smaller.	5	414. <i>Carya Alba</i> , (Hickory)	5
389. <i>Bromus Briza formis</i> , flowers second summer	5	415. <i>Fagus</i> , (Beech)	5
390. <i>Coix Lacryma</i> , (Job's tears), grows about 2 feet high	5	416. <i>Fraxinus</i> , (Ash)	5
391. <i>Erianthus Ravenna</i> , very hardy, like Pampas Grass.	10	<b>Rosa Hybrida Rose.</b>	
392. <i>Cynernum Argenteum</i> , Pampas Grass, will not stand out during winter	10	417. <i>Perpetual</i>	10
393. <i>Hordeum Jubatum</i> , Squirrel Tail grass, fine	5	<b>Syringa.</b>	
394. <i>Lagurus Ovatus</i> , showy heads	5	418. <i>Vulgaris</i> , (the Lilac)	5
395. <i>Pennisetum</i> , a very graceful grass	5	419. <i>Alba</i> , white	5
		<b>Viburnum, (Opulus.)</b>	
		420. Snow Ball tree.	5
		<b>Clematis.</b>	
		421. Fine, mixed	10
		<b>Virginia Creeper.</b>	
		422.	

*ROYAL PLANT FOOD.*—15c. per box. Sent post-paid for 20c. Directions with Package.

*PAMPAS, PLUMES.*—25c. to 35c. each.

*BIRD SEED.*—Extra Choice Mixed, 10c. per pound. Postage 5c. extra.

*BOUQUETS OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS, AND GRASSES.*—From 25c. to \$1.00 each.

*WREATHS OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS.*—From \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

*FANCY FLOWER POTS, Vases, Hanging Baskets and Hyacinth Glasses.*

*DRIED GERMAN MOSSES, in Packages, Dyed Green, Pink, Brown, Red, Purple. Also Pure White Moss, from 10c. to 20c. per package.*

### SEED POTATOES,

Grown at my Seed Testing Grounds. Some other varieties tested and turning out so poorly, are not mentioned here, and in a brief way tell how I find those mentioned below :

	Lb.	Peck.
EARLY OHIO—A number one Potato in every respect .....	10c.	25c.
BLUE VICTOR—A good dry Potato, and yields well .....	10c.	25c.
BROWNELL'S BEST—Is rather a poor best. ....	05c.	15c.
BELLE—Good .....	10c.	25c.
BEAUTY OF HEBRON—A very fine Potato .....	10c.	25c.
CLARK'S NUMBER ONE—It is number one .....	10c.	25c.
CHICAGO MARKET—Very good .....	10c.	25c.
AMERICAN GIANT—Correct, so far as the giant is concerned. ....	10c.	20c.
EARLY GEM—Very good, and very early .....	10c.	25c.
ROSY MORN—Good .....	10c.	25c.
SUNRISE—Early and very good .....	10c.	25c.
TELEPHONE—Only middling .....	10c.	25c.
QUEEN OF THE VALLEY—A poor Potato for the table, but good for yielding, and a fine looking Potato .....	05c.	15c.
WHITE STAR—A fine Potato .....	10c.	25c.
WHITE ROSE—A rather poor rose .....	05c.	15c.
WHITE ELEPHANT—A middling Potato; there are better .....	10c.	20c.

Customers wanting Potatoes in large quantities will receive special quotations.

FRANCIS MASON, Seedsman and Florist, Peterborough.

# PLANTS, FIVE CENTS EACH,

When One Dollars' Worth is Ordered at One Time.

*Your Choice of Twenty Plants,*

FROM THIS LIST,

FOR ONE DOLLAR

Post-paid to any part of Canada, well packed in Moss.

Families can club together and order just what they want, as they must be packed in a compact and not very large parcel. Small plants are always sent which should be put into very small pots at first, and when too large for the small pot, shift into a larger one. Any one getting up a club will receive a nice plant to compensate them for their trouble.

Should I be out of any variety, or not ready for sending out when the order comes in, I desire the privilege of substituting something else.

Prepay all letters, and register or procure a Post Office order for amount sent.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ABUTILONS, in variety.   | LANTANAS, in variety.                          |
| AGERATUM, blue and white.  | MAFRANDYA, a beautiful vine.                   |
| ACHYRANTHUS, in variety.   | MUSK.  |
| BEGONIAS, flowering kinds.   | MOSSES, in variety.                            |
| BEGONIAS REX, beautiful varieties.                                     | LINARIA; or, Humility.                         |
| COLEUS (foliage in great variety.)                                     | MIMULUS; or, Monkey Flower.                    |
| CALLA, white lily.   | NASTURTIUM, double and single.                 |
| CRASSULAS.   | NOLANAS.                                       |
| CHRYSANTHEMUMS, over 30 varieties.                                     | OXALIS, in variety.                            |
| CINERARIA MARTINA (dusty miller.)                                      | OTHONNA.                                       |
| CANNAS.  | PRIMULAS, Chinese and English.                 |
| CUPHEA, cigar plant.   | PANSIES.                                       |
| COBEA SCANDENS.  | PILEA; or, Artillery Plant (two sorts.)        |
| DAISIES.   | RIENES.  |
| FUCHSIAS (double and single.)  | SAXIFRAGA; or, Strawberry Geranium.            |
| FEVERFEW; or, Bridal Rose.   | SMLAX.   |
| FORGET-ME-NOT.   | THUNBERGIA, a fine climber.                    |
| GERANIUMS, in great variety, all colors and shades, double and single. | TRADESCANTIA; or, wandering Jew (three sorts.) |
| GERMAN IVY.  | VERBENAS, all colors.                          |
| HELIOTROPES, in variety.   | VIOLETS.                                       |

DIRECT ALL LETTERS TO

Francis Mason, Seedsman and Florist,

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.