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**THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS.**

"The lotus blooms below the barren peak;  
The lotus blows by every winding creek;  
All day the wind breathes low with mellow tone  
Through every hollow cave and alley lone  
Round and round the spicy downs the yellow lotus-  
dust is blown.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind  
In the hollow lotus-land to live and lie reclined  
On the hills like gods together, careless of mankind,"  
TENNYSON.

Under the name of Lotus (Greek, *Λωτος*) the ancients included various plants, mostly belonging to the natural order Nymphaeaceae, and growing in India and Egypt.

The genus which they seem to have had chiefly in view is the *Nelumbium speciosum*, or *Nelumbo*, which is undoubtedly one of the beauties of the vegetable kingdom, and which flourishes spontaneously in the still lakes and calm waters of the Tropics. This plant, which presents a large corolla, tinted with rose and white, was anciently very common in Egypt, but has almost wholly disappeared; a consequence, it is said, of the frequent inundations of the Nile, which have troubled the tranquility of its watery home, and of too frequent alternations of excessive dryness and humidity. Its rhizoms, or underground stems, furnished the Egyptians with abundant sustenance, easily procured. Dioscorus Siculus, an old writer, seems to allude to this plant under the name of *Aprodis*, and the Romans called it the Egyptian bean (*Faba Aegyptiaca*). Its celebrity reached the ears of the Greeks, who immediately exercised upon it their fertile fancy; and thus arose the myth of the Lotophagi, or lotus eaters, which Homer has enshrined in the *Odyssey*. They were, in sober reality, a peaceful and kindly natured people, inhabiting a district of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa, and living, to a great extent, on the fruit of the lotus, and a wine which they extracted from it. But according to the Greek poet, when Ulysses visited them in the course of his wanderings over sea and land, his companions eating of

"That enchanted stem  
Laden with flower and fruit,"

forgot their native land, their paternal hearths, and sank into a happy state of dreamy listlessness.

"And all at once they sang 'Our island home  
Is far beyond the wave, we will no longer roam.'

Some naturalists suppose this charming fruit to be the African jujube; but the Homeric epithet, "nurse of blossom" seems rather to refer to a shining flower, such as the Nymphaeaceae. If there were truth in the legend, how many languid spirits would gladly partake of a root which could lull them into forgetfulness of their duties and responsibilities!

The Egyptians made the lotus, in allusion

quently depicted as reclining on the bosom of the stream. From his navel issues a colossal lotus plant, and from the lotus plant springs Brahma, the creator of the world. Lakshmi, the Indian Venus or goddess of beauty, is surnamed the lotus-born, and the divinity who find an asylum in the lotus.

The Egyptian lotus, or water-lily, was called by the Egyptians *shuin* or *sechin*, and the Arabs designate it *besnin*, which is just the Egyptian or Coptic name the definite article prefixed. It spreads its broad white flower on the wave of the Nile and its tributary rivulets, while the root is eaten by the people who inhabit the borders of Lake Menzalah. The streams and water-courses near Damietta, are white with this shining blossom, which rises fully two feet above the water. It was the rose of the ancient and mysterious Egypt; it was and is the favourite Egyptian flower, which the women love to weave in their garlands, and bind around their dusky brows. In works of art, such as the prows of boats, and the capitals of columns, it is a constantly recurring ornament.

In Southern India the red lotus is frequently met with. The fable runs, that when Kamadeva (or Cupid) who wounded Siva with his arrow, the blood of the latter dropped upon the lily, and changed its hue for evermore. The flower is larger than that of the white water-lily, and Mrs. Graham pronounces it "the most lovely of all the nymphaeas."

More, in his "Lalla Rookh," has added another to the many poetical associations of this enchanted plant in a charming passage, where he speaks of Cupid, or Love—

"As bards have seen him in their dreams  
Down the blue Ganges laughing glide  
Upon a rosy lotus wreath,  
Catching new lustre from the tide  
That with his image shone beneath."

This is the *Nelumbo*, or *Nelumbium speciosum*. In Cashmere and Persia flourishes the blue lotus or blue water-lily, and the eye of the traveller rests with delight on its starry blossoms



to its aquatic nature and mode, of reproduction, their symbol of fertility and life, and in their religious rites it played an important part. Their god Horus, the divine child, personification of the rising sun, was represented by a lotus springing from the depth of the waters, and the wreath which decorated his breast was composed of the flowers and buds of the same plant.

The same idea is current among the Hindus, who designate the *Nelumbo* under the name of Padma, and take it to be their emblem of life and reproduction. The beauty of the flower has led to their associating it with many of their gods. Vishnu is fre-

"When the breeze  
Is making the stream around them tremble!"

Every variety of the water-lily—from the Egyptian lotus, with its wonder-fables, to the beautiful flower that nestles on the calm surface of our English lakes is exquisitely lovely.

#### HOW PLANTS COME FROM SEEDS.

BY ANNIE J. MACKINTOSH.

(Continued from January Number.)

But let us return to the germs. Place them under the magnifying glass, and you will find that some have a root, stem, and two leaves, while others have a root, stem, and but one leaf. You will also notice that all those having two leaves have been taken from two lobed seeds, while those having only one leaf have come from the undivided seeds; and you will find, when they begin to grow, that they present the same differences. The two-lobed seeds put out two leaves at first, the undivided only one. So that, by looking at a young plant, you can tell at once from which class of seeds it has sprung; or, looking at a seed, you will be able to foretell the appearance of the plant.

Now, we shall require the plants in the tumbler, and such leaves as you may be able to collect.

Observe first, that although you may have placed the seeds in various positions upon the cotton, still in every case the leaves have shot upward into the air, while the roots have passed downward through the cotton into the water. Some of them have had to do a good deal of twisting in order to accomplish it. It has been hard work, but they have succeeded: It is one of Nature's laws that leaves must go up, roots down. But how or why the plants should know what this law requires of them, we cannot tell. Experiments made upon this point, prove that, rather than break the law, plants will sometimes slowly transform their parts; that is, the branches of trees which have been planted upside down, will in time become roots, while the roots will turn into branches.

Now take the leaves which you have before you, and examine the veining of each, by holding it between your eye and the light. In some of them—maple, oak, and beech leaves for instance—you will find the veins, or fine lines of the leaf running in every direction; while in others, as the leaves of the calla, lily-of-the-valley, grasses, etc., they are parallel to each other—that is, they run side by side, extending from the top of the leaf to the bottom, or else from the outer edge to the stem, which passes down the middle.

The blades of grass and lily-of-the-valley leaves are examples of the first; the calla leaf of the second.

Look at the plants in the tumbler, and you will find that the leaves all come under one or other of these two classes; they are either net veined or parallel-veined.

Next consider the seeds; those that are two-lobed have all produced net veined leaves, while the leaves growing from the undivided veins are all parallel-veined.

Let us sum up what we have learned in this way. Two-lobed seeds: Two leaves at first, net-veined leaves. Undivided seeds: One leaf at first, parallel-veined leaves.

If you will commit these two short lists to memory, you will often find it an advantage, as one point will immediately recall the others.

But let us look once more at our young plants. You will notice that in the case of the two-lobed seeds, the lobes have grown up with the plant, and are now to be found one on each side of the stem (Fig. 4, a, a.). They have changed not only their appearance, but their name, since our last lesson, and are now called

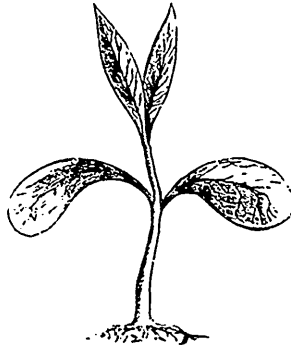


FIG. 4—A BEAN GROWING.

seed-leaves. Perhaps by the time of our next lesson they will have turned green, but they will never resemble other leaves in anything but color, and by and by they will begin to dry and shrivel up, as they part company with the true leaves and as soon as they have given out all the nourishment that existed in them they drop off, leaving the young plant to depend on its own resources.

Perhaps you are wondering what the plant is going to do after it has exhausted the food contained in the seed, but by that time it is quite able to support itself, by drawing upon the earth and the air. From the earth it obtains earthy matter and moisture; from the air, some of the gases of which it is composed; and these three things constitute the food of the plant.

#### CITY FLOWERS.

Oh city flowers, what kin are you  
To country children of sun and dew?  
Hot-house-bred posies, glad to be sold,  
To bloom and be sweet merely for gold!  
Willing to play your prettiest part  
For Jack and the bride of his honest heart;  
Or to fill the air with perfume rare  
As Ethel waltzes with wild Dick Dare.  
And yet though I know you sometimes go  
With a message of light to the home of  
woe—  
And weary and woeful things are you  
To the little flower girl, "tired all through."  
Nature disowns you, O flowers of town,  
And even when Sorrow shall lay you down  
On the new-made grave, you are worked in  
a wraith,  
As lifeless and cold as the clay beneath.  
—Puck.

#### FASHIONS IN FLOWERS.

The *American Florist's* reporter in New York City here gives some of the dainty styles in flowers and the charming floral designs used in the great Metropolis:—

Flowers are now much used as valentines; styles are exceedingly dainty; heart-shaped boxes made of satin-finish pasteboard are lined with white, cream color, pale blue and shell-pink satin and velvet, and some are cushioned with these materials in tints to match the favorite Jacqueminot rose. These boxes are in several sizes, and will contain a cluster of flowers best suited to express the sentiment desired. Myosotis, lilac, roses, lilies of the valley, are tied with ribbon and fitted in the box. Many "violet boxes" will be exchanged among friends. These are neat white boxes, made in sizes to hold from 25 to 100 violets. Simple clusters of ivy leaves will be sent in the heart shaped boxes. This foliage is a favorite on account of its language—"Friendship." Many gifts will be sent *sub rosa* in valentine bouquets. Under the blossom of a large rose in the centre of a loose bunch, a little green velvet box will be securely fastened with wire. In this box there will be a slender circle of gold set with a gem.

The introduction of birds into floral designs is a very taking device. White Java sparrows are perched on the edges of centre pieces that stand on oval plates of glass which represent water; the birds' heads are bent down as if they were drinking. An oblong centre piece five feet in length is massed with choice ferns; the centre is a field of lily of the valley, on which a boy of white birds are assembled with outspread wings as if about to fly. In the fern-fringing of the piece cattleya Trianae are freely interspersed. Long-stem Bon Sileno buds were strewn over the table for favors. "Green dinners" are extremely fashionable, which

brings into use small specimen plants and a profusion of ferns. The prettiest effect in this style I have seen is a centre pan with glass sides; in this pan are small cocos Weddelliana in the middle, and adiantums surrounding it. Facing all sides of the pan are fern-dishes which are reflected in the glass. The favors are small fronds of cocos Weddelliana, called here "Japanese palm," with clusters of maiden hair ferns spreading over and tied with green satin sashes. Vines of asparagus Tenissimus are laid around the covers in some of the "green dinners" cypridium Insigne is mixed in the ferns with excellent effect.

A very charming luncheon decoration is made with spring flower baskets. Light straw-handled baskets are filled each with one kind of flower. Tulips of yellow, scarlet, or pink; hyacinths, Hiusdale, Snow, Grace Wilder, Crimson King, or any of the yellow or flame-colored carnations are arranged with their own foliage; baskets of white violets, others of Neapolitan or Marie Louise, or Czar; baskets of lilies of the valley, narcissus, or daphne. The handles of these baskets are covered with silver or gold foil, the former being used with pale tinted blossoms, and the latter with richer colored flowers. These baskets are arranged in a chain around the table, between garlands of foliage, ivy and asparagus being preferred to smilax.

Purple and its several shades are very popular. Room decorations include lilacs, which are made into mounds or graduated pyramids in the corners with tall and bushy blooming plants; cinerarias in the grates with a few ferns from which they stand in relief, and a general garlanding over various doors and effective positions of bougainvillea Spectabilis, the coils of which are held in the beaks of doves at intervals. The mantel bankings are composed of purple lilacs and cattleya Trianaei, which is one of the most elegant combinations. Plateaus of these flowers are placed on the tables. These purple arrangements are best adapted for day entertainments, as the colors are somewhat sombre in gaslight.

A brilliant decoration was made for a wedding last week, the bride's favorite flower being Jacqueminot roses, which she carried. The mantels were banked with these roses, in the grates were pots of crimson hybrids and maiden-hair ferns, and on easels standing at the sides of the grates were fans of different shapes made of pink carnations and handpainted with sprays of natural Jacqueminot. A portierre of blooming smilax, thickly

traced by long vine sprays of passifloræ Princeps filled the arch between the front and rear drawing-rooms; it was held back by trailing clusters of Jacqueminots. In the centre of the arch was placed the wedding "branch," used instead of a bell or other design for the nuptials to take place under. This branch is made of wire to represent a bough, and was covered by long-stem carnations and red roses. It is extremely effective, and is made also in white, and with double blush bouvardia and like colors to give it the appearance of an apple bough. Darcenias glowing with crimson were massed on tables and cabinets in this red decoration.

The above was one of the costliest decorations of the season, all the flowers and foliage being selected. On the return of the bride from the wedding trip, she was surprised by a bed of flowers in her new home, presented by her father. This was worked out with admirable finish. The bed part was composed of ivy, the counterpane was a patchwork of different flowers, looking like a grandmother's quilt. The sheet turned over was of white carnations, and embroidered with a monogram of violets. The pillows were rosebud-ruffled with white lilac tassel. These were also marked with monograms.

Orchids grow in favor every day; they are carried in hand bouquets by all who can afford them. Henry Siebrecht's grand collection is drawn upon by our best florists to fill orders. In arranging for bouquets each orchid must be allowed to lie naturally; asparagus is combined with them, as are lilacs, and stevia or any soft fringed flower. Tulip hand bouquets are quite popular; there is always a knot of sweet-scented blossoms attached to the stems when these odorless flowers are bunched to carry. A bouquet of hybrid roses, made for a ball, had three Java sparrows placed in one side as if flying away. These birds are especially effective on hand bunches of white roses, white orchids or lilies.

A birthday and engagement gift of flowers was made as follows:—A large round basket had one part bedded with white carnations, on which was inscribed "18" (the age of the girl). The remainder of the basket was filled with long-stem hybrid roses, among which was perched a bluejay, holding in its beak the engagement ring. Gifts sent to steamers are combinations of fruit and flowers; the flowers have long stems, which are laid above the fruit, and the stems crossed with an amber satin sash tying them, the bow lying under the handle of the basket. Basket handles are no longer twined with foliage, but are covered with ornamental foil, which provides the best contrast.

## THE POVERTY OF WEALTH.

BY C. L. H.

Could Baron Rothschild cut at once  
A ton of lamb or steak,  
Could wear a thousand suits of clothes  
Of stylish cut and make;  
If he could dine a hundred times  
Each day with perfect ease,  
Attend a score of operas  
Each night, just where he please.

If he could have a thousand ears,  
For music's sweetest sound;  
A thousand eyes to always feast,  
On beauty all around;  
If his vast wealth could bring a year  
Of pleasure in each hour,  
He then might feel that he possessed  
A thing of mighty power.

But millionaires, alas, poor men,  
'Mid all their wealth so great,  
Can no more comfort get from life  
Than men of humbler state;  
While all the surplus laid aside—  
A burden to the mind—  
A load that must be borne till death,  
And then be left behind.

What good are riches hoarded up?  
What pleasures do they buy?  
What pain or misery take from life?  
What value when we die?  
The Man contented with enough,  
Though naught he have to spare,  
Need never envy hoarded wealth  
Of any millionaire.

## SOME GOOD SHRUBS.

### SHRUBS THAT FLOWER ON THE PREVIOUS SEASON'S GROWTH.

Kinds which flower on the present season's growth, should be cut well back in order to secure good, strong growths, which shall produce abundance of flowers.

*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. One of the finest shrubs in cultivation. Cut the shoots back about half, mature well, and enormous panicles will be produced. Mock Oranges, Lilacs, Tartarian Honeysuckles. These beautiful, compact-growing and free-flowering shrubs are too seldom seen. Dentzias, all of which are beautiful. *Weigelia rosea* and other species; all are fine. Snowball, *Viburnum opulus*, and the more beautiful and more recently introduced *V. plicatum* should be in every garden. Jasmynes, Calycanthus, Golden Bell, Hard Azales, Rhododendrons, Japan Quince, Spring-flowering Spiræas and Dwarf Almond.

### SHRUBS THAT FLOWER ON THE YOUNG SHOOTS.

False Indigo, *Amorpha fruticosa*, a native shrub, beautiful in foliage and flower. *Ceanothus Americanus*, another American shrub, but well worthy a place in any garden. Altheas—what a variety we have of these autumn-flowering shrubs. Sometimes, before they are established they may suffer during severe winters, but when once established they are perfectly hardy. Hypericums, Burning Bushes, Fall-flowering Spiræas, Genistas and White Fringe. All of these are well worthy of culture on the finest lawn, and are not out of place in the "yard" of pretensions.—*American Garden*.

## AN ODD BIT ABOUT TREES.

THE TREE PUZZLE, WITH ANSWERS APPENDED.

The "tree puzzle" that follows is one of the most ingenious trifles of the kind now current:—

1. What's the social tree,
2. And the dancing tree,
3. And the tree that is nearest the sea?
4. The dandiest tree,
5. And the kissable tree,
6. And the tree where the ships may be?
7. What's the tell-tale tree,
8. And the traitor's tree,
9. And the tree that's the warmest clad?
10. The languishing tree,
11. The chronologist's tree,
12. And the tree that makes one sad?
13. What's the envious tree,
14. The industrious tree,
15. And the tree that will never stand still?
16. The unhealthiest tree,
17. The Egyptian-plague tree,
18. And the tree neither up nor down hill?
19. The contemptible tree,
20. The most yielding tree,
21. And the tree that bears the curse?
22. The reddish brown tree,
23. The reddish blue tree,
24. And the tree like an Irish nurse?
25. What is the tree,  
That makes each townsman see?
26. And what round itself doth twine?
27. What's the housewife's tree.
28. And the fisherman's tree,
29. What by cockney's is turned into wine?
30. What's the tree that got up,
31. And the tree that was lazy,
32. And the tree that guides ships to go forth?
33. The tree that's immortal,
34. The trees that are not,
35. And the tree whose wood faces the north?
36. The tree in a bottle,
37. The tree in a fog,
38. And what each must become ere he's old?
39. The tree of the people,
40. The traveller's tree,
41. And the sad tree when schoolmasters hold?
42. What's the tree that has passed through fiery heat,
43. That half-given to doctors when ill?
44. The tree that we offer to friends when we meet,
45. And the tree we may use as a quill?
46. What's the tree that in death will be-night you?
47. And the tree that your wants will supply?
48. And the tree that to travel invites you?
49. And the tree that forbids you to die?

## ANSWERS.

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Pear   | 25. Citron      |
| 2. Ten    | 26. Woodbine    |
| 3. Hop    | 27. Broom       |
| 4. Spruce | 28. Basswood    |
| 5. Tulip  | 29. Vine        |
| 6. Yew    | 30. Rose        |
| 7. Bay    | 31. Satinwood   |
| 8. Peach  | 32. Aloe        |
| 9. Judas  | 33. (H)elm      |
| 10. Fir   | 34. Arbor-vitæ  |
|           | 35. Dyewoods    |
|           | 36. Southerwood |

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 11. Date           | 36. Cork               |
| 12. We ping-willow | 37. Smoke-tree         |
| 13. Ivy            | 38. Hazel              |
| 14. Spindle-tree   | 39. Elder              |
| 15. Caper          | 40. Poplar             |
| 16. Sycamore       | 41. Wayfaring-tree     |
| 17. Locust         | 42. Birch              |
| 18. Plane          | 43. Ash                |
| 19. Mellar         | 44. Coffee             |
| 20. India-rubber   | 45. Palm               |
| 21. Sago-palm      | 46. Aspen              |
| 22. Fig            | 47. Deadly night-shade |
| 23. Damson         | 48. Breadfruit         |
| 24. Chestnut       | 49. Orange             |
|                    | 50. Olive              |
|                    | 51. Honeysuckle        |

—Philadelphia Times.

## THEY BEGAN AT THE FOOT.

General Garfield once said that he always felt like doffing his hat to the ordinary American boy, because of the possibilities that were wrapped up in him. He said that he might be saluting a future president or senator in the boy. Boys, and especially those of poor parents, are not so apt to take such a view of the case, and yet they should remember that a large proportion of the great men of our country started life as poor boys, in very humble circumstances. The following clipping, from the Cincinnati Enquirer, shows in a striking light the great rise of some of our leading men since their youth:

In 1852, a dinner party was given in New York City. Senator Henry C. Davis sat at one end of the table, ex-Secretary Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, sat at the other, and Gen. W. T. Sherman at the head. The General began a reminiscence of his life by saying:—

"When I was a Lieutenant"

"Come, now, Sherman," interrupted Mr. Davis, "were you ever a Lieutenant?"

"Yes, Davis," he replied, "I was a Lieutenant about the time you were a brakeman on a freight train."

"Well, boys," observed Cameron, "I don't suppose either of you ever cut cord-wood for a living, as I did."

## PERE-LA-CHAISE

"Alas for him who never sees  
The stars shine through his cypress trees;  
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,  
Nor looks to see the break of day,  
Across the mournful marbles play!"

The largest and most beautiful of the cemeteries in Paris is Pere-la-Chaise. It lies on a steep hill in the northeastern part of the city, and was once the country place of Father La Chaise, a zealous Jesuit in the days of Louis XIV. In 1804 it was converted into a burial place, and though considerably enlarged since is yet of insufficient size. It is the cemetery for that part of the city situated on the right bank of the Seine from the Porte and street of St. Denis, though it is the privilege of anyone to buy a burial lot here. It is notably the last resting place of celebrities. In every part in countless numbers can be read the names of men and women of rank and fame. Many of the monu-

ments are of fine works of art and of great value. Over two hundred millions of francs are said to have been expended on these alone, which number over 18,000. Beautiful trees and beds of flowers adorn the place, and add greatly to its attractiveness. The door is open, according to the season, from 6, 7 or 7.30 in the morning till 7, 6, 5 or 4.30 in the afternoon. The approach of a funeral train is heralded by the whistle of the porter, or concierge, as he is called, and all stand with uncovered heads as it passes.

The French decoration day is very generally observed. Thousands upon thousands of francs are yearly spent for flowers with which to cover the graves. Innumerable wreaths, crosses and elaborate floral work attest to the good taste of the Parisians, as well as to the intelligence and industry of her florists.—American Florist.

## SHRUBS.

Have you but few shrubs growing in the "front yard"? If you have plenty of room for them, get more. You can find plenty of desirable kinds described in the catalogues of the florists. I would always advise having the flower-beds at one side, or, at least, in some place where they will not interfere with the making of a smooth, velvety sward between the house and street. In this shrubs can be planted, but do not cut it up for beds if you can have them anywhere else. If the yard is small, do not scatter many shrubs about it, but plant new kinds along the fence, or in such a position that they do not "clutter up" the expanse which reaches from the front of the house to the gate. Often one or two shrubs will produce a good effect where half a dozen would make everything look crowded, and the general effect would be bad. Shrubs, to produce a good effect, scattered about a yard, want elbow-room. If you can't give it, and desire to add to your collection, set them along the fence, as I have said before, and let them make a sort of hedge or screen. No yard should be without shrubs of some sort, and in some quantity, unless it is of the six-by-ten kind which we see in the cities, sometimes.—Selected.

## DO YOU LOVE FLOWERS?

Do you love flowers, auntie?

Here is a bunch for you,  
Delicate, creamy roses,  
Beautiful dark ones, too.

Do you not love the flowers,  
Growing so sweet and bright?  
How are all the colors painted?  
Did you say by the light?

Did you say all the colors  
Come from the sun's bright rays?  
Why then, how very busy  
He must be all the days!

Painting them all so brightly,  
Making them all so fair;  
How can he see to do it  
All that way up in the air?

**BIRDS IN SUMMER.**

"The time of the singing of birds  
is come."

How pleasant the life of a  
bird must be,  
When no danger is near and  
they no enemy see ;  
No guard to be kept on the  
little home away up in the  
tree,  
Wherein lives four little  
babies just as snug as  
they can be ;  
But oh ! see naughty pussy  
cat is climbing up near,  
To make her breakfast on  
those four little babies, I  
fear ;  
But I guess the papa and  
mamma birds, with uncle  
and aunt, will be  
Well able to protect their  
four little babies away up  
in the tree.

Now they have left their  
nests in the forest bough,  
Those homes of delight they  
need not now ;  
And the young and the old  
they wander out,  
And traverse the green world  
round about ;  
And hark ! at the top of this  
leafy hall,  
How one to the other they  
lovingly call ;  
"Come up, come up !" they  
seem to say,  
"Where the topmost twigs  
in the breezes sway !"

How pleasant the life of a  
bird must be,  
Flitting about in each leafy  
tree ;  
In the leafy trees, so broad  
and tall.  
Like a green and beautiful  
palace-hall,  
With its airy chambers,  
light and boon,  
That open to sun and stars  
and moon,  
That open unto the bright  
blue sky,  
And the frolicsome winds as  
they wander by.

"Come up, come up, for  
the world is fair,  
Where the merry leaves  
dance in the summer air !"  
And the birds below give  
back the cry,  
"We come, we come,  
to the branches high !"  
How pleasant the life of a  
bird must be,  
Flitting about in a leafy tree  
And away through the air  
what joy to go,  
And to look on the bright  
green earth below.

How pleasant the life of a bird must be,  
Skinning about on the breezy sea,  
Cresting the billows like silvery foam  
Then wheeling away to its cliff-built home !  
What joy it must be to sail, upborne  
By a strong free wind, through the rosy morn,  
To meet the young sun face to face,  
And pierce like a shaft a boundless space !

How pleasant the life of a bird must be,  
Wherever it listeth, there to flee ;  
To go, when a joyful fancy calls,

Dashing adown 'mong the waterfalls,  
Then wheeling about with its mates at play,  
Above and below, and among the spray,  
Hither and thither, with screams as wild  
As the laughing mirth of a rosy child.

What joy it must be, like a living breeze,  
To flutter about 'mong the flowering trees ;  
Lightly to soar, and to see beneath  
The wastes of the blossoming purple heath,  
And the yellow furze, like fields of gold,  
On mountain tops, on the billowy sea,

On the leafy stem of the forest tree,  
How pleasant the life of a bird must be !

Pluck wins ! It always wins. Though days  
be slow  
And nights be dark 'twixt days that come  
and go,  
Still pluck will win. Its average is sure,  
He gains the prize who can the most endure,  
Who faces issues, he who never shirks,  
Who waits and watches, and always works.



**PLANTING THE APPLE TREE.**

Come, let us plant the apple-tree!  
 Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;  
 Wide let its hollow bed be made,  
 There gently lay the roots, and there  
 Sift the dark mould with kindly care,  
 And press it o'er them tenderly;  
 As, round the sleeping infant's feet,  
 We softly fold the cradle-sheet,  
 So plant we the apple-tree.

What plant we in the apple-tree?  
 Buds, which the breath of summer days  
 Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;  
 Boughs, which the thrush, with crimson  
 breast,  
 Shall haunt, and sing, and hide her nest.  
 We plant upon the sunny lea  
 A shadow for the noontide hour,  
 A shelter from the summer shower,  
 When we plant the apple-tree.

What plant we in the apple-tree?  
 Sweets for a hundred flowery springs,  
 To load the May wind's restless wings;  
 When from the orchard-row, he pours  
 Its fragrance through our open doors,  
 A world of blossoms for the bee—  
 Flowers for the sick girl's silent room.  
 For the glad infant sprigs of bloom,  
 We plant the apple-tree.

What plant we with the apple-tree?  
 Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,  
 And redden the August noon,  
 And drop as gentle airs came by  
 That fan the blue September sky;  
 While children, wild with noisy glee,  
 Shall scent their fragrance as they pass,  
 And search for them the tufted grass  
 At the foot of the apple-tree.

—Bryant.

**WHICH BRANCH OF FRUIT GROWING PAYS BEST?**

We are often asked this question, but it is one that we can seldom answer to our satisfaction, as so much depends upon the locality, nature of the soil, climate and the surrounding market. Usually it is best not to confine yourself to one branch entirely, but to plant both large and small fruits. We have known inexperienced men to begin fruit growing by planting 100 acres to pears and nothing else, or 50 acres to grape vines, or large fields to strawberries. These people often come to grief. How much better it would have been if they had divided their planting among numerous species. Fruit trees, plants and vines are liable to occasional failure, the same as everything else in this world is liable to fail. Therefore, if one has planted a variety of fruits, the failure of one or several does not cause him serious loss, and he continues from year to year to receive an average income. Aside from this, if he plants a large acreage of one specialty, he is obliged to harvest and market his specialty in haste at a certain date; whereas, if it was divided into numerous species, the time of harvesting and marketing would be extended over a large period, and could be done with much less outside labor, at much less expense and danger from storms and other contingencies.

Usually the drift of such inquiries are to learn whether small fruits or large are most

profitable. There is this much in favor of small fruits: they can be made to bring in revenue sooner than larger fruits, therefore most fruit growers begin fruit growing by planting strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, grapes and currants. They plant at the same time orchards of pears, apples, peaches and quinces, depending upon the early grapes, strawberries and other small fruits to tide along the way until the large fruits get into bearing. Then they have an opportunity of testing thoroughly whether large or small fruits pay best in their locality and on their soil. Thus, if they find the market for small fruits in excess of the supply, they can gradually diminish that department, and devote their attention to large fruits. This is the proper way to begin fruit growing. Orchards of large fruits require years for their maturity, and it is a matter of speculation somewhat as to what the outcome will be, and yet we have every assurance that they will prove profitable, but how profitable no one can say. In planting small fruits we have but a short period to look forward to, and we can decide with some certainty regarding the demand.—*Fruit Grower.*

**THE FOUNDATION.**

If the question were asked any mother of thought and character, What do you consider the most important quality to be developed in your child's mind? the answer, without doubt, would be, Truth; for the corner-stone of character is truth, and there can be no true success without. 'Electricity cannot follow a broken wire, nor success a lying life.' Without truth there is no development. And how many ways there are of proving, without speaking, that absolute truth is essential in the first steps a baby takes toward learning! Give him a box of blocks to build a house, and you can show him that unless the first blocks laid on the floor are in line the whole structure will be crooked; that in making the lines on a slate, if the first is not straight, not true, the lines will all follow the first, or the space will not be true; that in copying any work exactness is the very foundation of success, and but another name for truth.

In repeating a conversation, in telling of a scene, to watch carefully that the actual fact is related, is described as a mother's duty.

So often a grave fault is overlooked because it is a child, and it is a pleasant fiction that the child will outgrow it. Any fault that indicates a weakness of character should receive immediate and prayerful care. An exaggeration, however amusing, should be checked at once. Carelessness in giving accounts of its own or its playmates' doings should be checked by questions so put that a child will discover, if it is carelessness, that a mistake has been made, and correct it at once itself; if the trouble is a want of love or truth, the knowledge that false

hood is always recognized, as falsehood, whether intended or not, will help to develop a regard for truth and exactness.

Another great requisite for teaching a child to regard truth, is for the parents to set an example of perfect truthfulness. In all the intercourse of life, in the home, the social life, let truth in all purity be ever present, and the children will by instinct and principle follow the example that commands their love and respect.

What is more cheerful than the farmer's fireside?—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman.*

Make this read, what ought to be more cheerful than the farmer's fireside, and we can answer emphatically, "Nothing this side of Heaven." What we have been to some farmers' abodes—we cannot call them homes—when if the question had been asked "What is more cheerless than the farmer's fireside," our response would have been, "We give it up." Imagine a house that is all kitchen, no books on the shelves, no pictures on the walls, no papers on the tables. The programme is work, eat, sleep, and if there is any variation in it, it is sleep, eat, work. After a hard day's toil, the boys and girls are provided with some work until bedtime, such as churning, shelling corn, or some other drudgery, then they are banished into a cold, cheerless room, and promptly routed out before daylight the next morning to put on the harness and enter the same old treadmill. Is this the typical farmer's fireside. We hope not, but have not many of our readers, neighbors under whose roof they can see the living reality of our pen picture?

'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true. More's the pity because it is unnecessary, cruel, heartless and inexcusable.

**A Lost Ring Found by a Vegetable.**

A curious instance of this kind transpired some time ago in Sweden. A lady at garden-making time neglected to remove a gold ring that she had on her finger, when she went out to sow some seeds. During the work the ring unconsciously slipped from her finger, and, when missed, could nowhere be found. As the sequel goes to show, she must have dropped it into one of the holes made when setting out some Celeriac. The ring was given up for lost, and with the exception of an occasional regret at this, attention to the matter passed away. But when winter came around, some Celeriac was being prepared one day for soup, when, imagine the surprise of the woman, to find her lost ring on one of the finger-like roots of the vegetable. This root somehow found its way through the ring and here continued to grow until filled out, afterwards holding it securely.

"Uncle," said a seven-year-old boy, as he stood looking at a speckled trout for the first time, "this fish has got the measles; hasn't it?"

**OUT OF THE FASHION.**

A fashionable woman  
 In a fashionable pew;  
 A fashionable bonnet  
 Of a fashionable hue;  
 A fashionable mantle  
 And a fashionable gown;  
 A fashionable Christian  
 In a fashionable town;  
 A fashionable prayer-book  
 And a fashionable choir;  
 A fashionable chapel,  
 With a fashionable spire;  
 A fashionable preacher,  
 With a fashionable speech;  
 A fashionable sermon  
 Made of fashionable reach;  
 A fashionable welcome  
 At a fashionable door;  
 A fashionable penny  
 To the fashionable poor;  
 A fashionable heaven  
 And a fashionable hell;  
 A fashionable Bible  
 For this fashionable belle;  
 A fashionable kneeling  
 And a fashionable nod;  
 A fashionable everything,  
 But no fashionable God!

—*Merchant Traveller.*

**FERNERIES.**

Nothing is easier to manage successfully than a fernery, and nothing in the plant line gives more satisfaction to a person fond of watching "green things growing." Most persons who have had no experience with them have no idea that they are difficult things to take care of, but in this they are greatly mistaken. I have one in the window of my room, which does not receive or requires five minutes' care a week, and it is in fine condition, and affords a great deal of pleasure.

It is one of the ordinary square kind, with roof-shaped, movable top, the glass set in an iron frame with heavy base. This base holds a zinc pan about four inches deep. In the bottom of this pan I put a layer of crockery, brick and small stones, to allow the water to settle away from the soil, if more should be given than it could retain. If the earth is put into the pan without a chance for drainage of some sort, water standing in the bottom is sometimes likely to sour it. Over the layer of broken brick, etc., I put a thin coat of moss, and placed the soil, which was brought from the woods where the plants were obtained, on top of this, heaping it up considerably in the centre. In this I planted Ferns, Lycopodium, *Mitchella repens*, and several other plants found growing in shady, moist places. I chose small plants, as being more likely to live. If you use large plants, the mature leaves will almost always turn yellow in a few days, and have to be cut off, therefore you gain nothing by selecting them.

After planting the fernery, I gave it a good watering, and put it in a cool room for a few days. As soon as I saw that the plants had become somewhat established, the fact being indicated by their beginning to grow, I brought the fernery into the room where it

now stands, and gave it a place at a western window. I do not water it so long as moisture stands on the glass in the morning. When there is but little moisture to be seen, I give enough water to thoroughly wet the soil. For a few days after doing this the glass will, at times, be almost covered with moisture, obscuring a view of the plants. Remove the top for a few minutes and this will evaporate. I presume I do not give water oftener than once a month. This, and the removal of all dead or dying leaves, is all the care it gets or seems to require.

E. E. REXFORD.

**THE DESTRUCTIVE CURCULIO.**

The curculio is well known as the dreaded enemy of the plum grower. We think, however, that the damage wrought by this insect upon other fruits, particularly apples and pears, is not generally realized. The truth is that a large portion of the rough, ill-shaped apples and pears are the result of the punctures of this insect. In some orchards we think the loss from the curculio nearly or quite equals that from the codling moth.

The *Country Gentleman* mentions an instance where three applications of Paris Green and water applied to pear trees while the fruit was small seemed to act very beneficially in preventing injury from the curculio. This is not the first instance that has come to our knowledge of Paris Green having been used for this insect with apparent success. Mr. H. L. Moody of Lockport, is in the habit of spraying his plum trees with Paris Green and water to prevent injury from the curculio, and considers the application very beneficial. A gentleman recently related to us an incident where a lad playfully emptied the contents of a pail of water containing Paris Green which he had been using for killing potato bugs, upon the branches of one side of a plum tree in his father's yard. This side of the tree bore a fine crop of plums, the first in many years, while the other side bore none. It is possible that sufficient poison may be injected into the fruit by the insect in the act of laying its egg to poison the young larva as soon as it is hatched. The subject is certainly worthy of experiment.—*Our Country Home.*

Farmer (to physician).—"If you git out my way, doctor, at any time, I wish you'd stop in and see my wife. She says she ain't feelin' well."

Physician.—"What are some of her symptoms?"

Farmer.—"I dunno. This mornin', after she had milked the cows, an' fed the stock, an' got breakfast for the hands, an' washed dishes, an' built a fire under the soft-soap kettle in the lane, an' done a few chores 'bout the house, she complained of feelin' kinder tired. I shouldn't be surprised if her blood was out of order. I guess she needs a dose of medicine."

**FINE ORCHID FOR THE GREENHOUSE**

The recent sale of a large private collection of Orchids at auction, in New York city, amounting to some \$23,000 for these plants alone, has attracted wide attention. Some buyers from as far away as Europe came to it. As high as a thousand dollars apiece was realized for some of the plants. Single specimens in other collections have been known to bring as much as \$3,300.

Scene: A railway carriage. Personages: The mother; the child.—What's making this noise? The mother—The carriage, dear. Child—Why? Mother—Because they are moving. Child—How? Mother—Its the engine drawing them. Child—What engine? Mother—The one in front of the train. Child—Why is it in front of the train? Mother—To draw the train. Child—What train? Mother—The train we're in. Child—Why does the engine draw the train? Mother—Because the driver makes it. Child—What driver? Mother—The one on the locomotive. Child—What locomotive? Mother—The one in front of the train! I've just told you. Child—Told me what? Mother—Hold your tongue! You worry me. Child—Why do I worry you? Mother—because you ask me too many questions. Child—What questions? Mother—O, good heavens! No wonder so many men don't marry.—*Punch.*

The writer of the above thought he was saying something smart. Here is illustrated a bright, active and evidently healthy child. Its little mind is eagerly seeking information which it can only obtain by asking questions. A crusty old "hatch" or a crabbed, sour old maid, might be irritated by this prattle, but the family man whose heart has become as big as an ox under the developing influence of home associations will listen to such talk with every feature of his great fat face beaming with happiness, for to him no music has so much melody as the eager, innocent questions of childhood which mark the unfolding of a human mind. God help the poor, benighted, deadened mind that is not responsive to the innocent appeals of childhood. When his Satanic Majesty so far gets a chattel mortgage on our soul as to make us slun the sight and society of little children, then it is high time for him to foreclose, for the property isn't worth redemption.—*Western Plowman.*

Waldo Brown, in the *New York Tribune*, says:—"It is foolish to begin truck farming remote from a market, where there are bad roads, where it is difficult to get manure, or command extra help." Such is not the case with fruit culture. It used to be thought unwise to grow small fruits except in the vicinity of cities or in the larger towns, but of late years it has been found that the open country furnishes a better market for a certain amount of strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits.



## SCRATCHES.

Through the garden  
Ran the maid,  
"I must have a rose she said ;  
"Take a lily," some one whispered ;  
"Take a lily, child, instead."

But the roses hung in posies,  
Brightly blushing, overhead ;  
Up she sprang and, lightly laughing,  
Snatched one ; but her finger bled.

So she chose  
Her own sweet rose,  
And her own sweet will she had it,  
Had a cruel thorn as well ;  
Wouldn't tell—old Pride forbade it.

When a maiden says, "I will !"  
Pin may prick in bridal favor,  
Still she bears it, wears it till  
All things end no saint can save her.  
—Temple Bar.

## GOOD ADVICE FROM A HUMORIST.

To young men Bob Burdett says :

"You take a basin of water, place your finger in it for twenty-five or thirty seconds, take it out and look at the hole that is left. The size of the hole represents about the impression advice makes on a young man's mind.

"Don't depend too much on your family—the dead part I mean. The world wants live men ; it has no use for dead ones. Queen Victoria can trace her ancestors back in a direct line to William the Conqueror. If you cannot get further back than your father, you are better off. Your father was a better man than old William ; he had better clothes to wear, better food to eat, and was better housed.

"If you are a diamond, be sure that you will be found. Check, brass or gall never gets ahead of merit.

"I love a young man who is straightforward. Ask for what you want. If you want to marry a rich man's daughter, or borrow \$500 from him, ask him for it ; it amounts to the same thing in the end. It is always better to astonish a man than to bore him.

"Remember that in the morning of life come the hard working days. Hard work never killed a man. It's fun, recreation, relaxation, holidays that kill. The fun that results in a head the next morning so big that a tub could hardly cover it is what kills. Hard work never does.

"Those who come after us have to work just as hard as we do. When I shovel the snow off my sidewalk, if perchance I take a three-quarter piece off of my neighbor's walk, I put it back, because if I don't I should be doing him an injustice.

"You can't afford to do anything but what is good. You are on a dress parade all the time.

"Don't be afraid of pounding persistently at one thing. Don't be afraid of being called a one-idea man or a crank."

Slugs cannot travel over dry sawdust.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Know every plant by its right name.

The plural of Forget-me-not is forget-me-not, said one little girl.

Life, however short, is made still shorter by waste of Time.—*Johnston*.

A cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

A flower sermon is preached every year at St. Katharine Cree Church, London.

The feathery seed heads of our native Clematis work into winter bouquets well.

Work to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow.—*Pliny*.

When a man is wrong and won't admit it, he always gets angry.—*T. C. Haliburton*.

Children love the beautiful ; let them engage in the innocent pastime of light gardening.

In cold northern countries, by a wise provision of nature, the mountains are clad in firs.

Washing the leaves of a plant, like washing the face of a child, helps wonderfully for good looks and general sweetness.

Not a more exquisite novelty has appeared for years than the new double Violet, Swanly White. It is a pure white and not a tinged sort.

Sashes of roses, thrown across the breast from one shoulder to the side of the skirt and ending in a tassel of Lily of the Valley or Lilies, are the style.

Sun heat on plants and flowers seems to start them up like magic. Sun heat is life to plants. A continuous high artificial heat, without sunshine, is death to them.

A child who is taught to observe and to think is educated. The child who is taught to remember, only, is merely loaded as a pack-horse. He carries a great deal, but it does little good.

A firm in Chicago last year manufactured 19,000 barrels of sauer kraut. Shades of Araby the best ! What an odor there must have been in that locality, about the time that cabbage was fermenting.

A NATION OF PLANTERS.—It is said that in Spain an old custom among the country people, is never to eat fruit out of doors without planting the seed. The roads are lined with trees whose fruit is free to all.

The best blue hardy annual we have is unquestionably the Dwarf Morning Glory, *Convolvulus minor*. It makes an effective small bed or an edging to a large one. The seed may be sown where it is to flower.

A new Botanic Garden has been incorporated at Montreal recently, and is in full working order so far as is practicable. With the opening of spring, the grounds will be laid out and buildings will be put up.

Characteristic names of plants, while the best do not always hold true, for example,

the Chrysanthemum was so called from its golden yellow blossoms. Now there are many white flowered species.

"Is this my train ?" asked a traveler of a depot touter, "I don't know," was the reply ; "I see its got the name of some railroad company on the side, and expect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train anywhere ?"

Cyclamens are particular as to watering. They suffer quickly from being too dry, and just as quickly from too much wetness. Many of these plants die annually from lack of free drainage, which causes a water-logged soil.

An American lady of great wealth recently gave, in London, a rose dinner. The table was laid two feet deep in roses, spaces being reserved for the plates. This is about as appropriate as the man who invited guests to a dinner at which peacocks' heads were served.

Plant trees and shrubs, for they serve to purify both the earth and air ; the former by sucking up unwholesome organic matter, the latter by absorbing carbonic acid and returning life-giving oxygen. But don't plant, trees especially, too thick, or too close to the house.

Leaves vary in size with the latitude. In the warmer portions of the earth they are the largest, the sizes growing smaller as we move towards the frigid regions. Of large leaved plants of the tropics, we have striking examples in the Palms, Tree-ferns, Bananas, Victoria regia, etc.

The bothersome, white-complexioned, Mealy bug belongs to the same family as the red Cochineal insect, from which the Cochineal dye is obtained. We draw the color line here in favor of the red-skin, every time. Brush the pale-face away whenever one shows up on a plant. Not safe company to have around.

Mrs. E. C. Morrison, of Wisconsin, reports that she planted 12 Shaffer raspberries, tip plants, in May, 1884. Eleven plants lived and thrived, and she picked, the past season, 68 quarts of berries, selling \$9.11 worth, not counting those the family consumed. The plants received only ordinary culture. She asks is this more or less than the ordinary yield. We should be glad to hear from others as to whether this is better or not so good as ordinary.

265 quarts of strawberries were grown upon a bed between two and three rods square, selling for \$40.00, but everybody must not expect such large prices for their strawberries. The owner, in addition, sold \$48.00 worth of plants from this plot, but everybody must not expect to have such a sale for their plants. Between the rows of strawberries he had raspberries, picking 85 quarts, which sold for \$27.75, but you must not plant ten acres expecting such a yield.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. W. Rowell & Co's News-paper and Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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### SPRING.

Again we have bid adieu to old winter, taking into our embrace fair young spring. All nature is rejoicing, the leaves of the trees are clapping their hands, the birds returning are filling their branches, the air is melodious with their song. The green fields and rippling streams assure us that winter has departed, the face of nature is changed and renewed by the warm genial rays of old Sol. But we are in a hurry to speak about our new clothes, Spring can go on.

This transformation should have taken place with our January number but we were unable to get our new dress ready in time, in fact it is not all complete yet. We did think it might be possible to make the old dress do by letting out the tucks, gathers and seams but it was no use, so here goes a speck span new dress, and if over a child deserved it this one does, and as soon as it grows out of this we are going to invest in one of the best that can be got up, for the words of praise and admiration brought to us every day through the mails from all parts of the country assures us that we have struck the right chord, and we are apt to become vain when we hear such words as those repeated over and over again, "We cannot do without it," "We like it," "It is just what we needed," "It is grand," "We wish we could see it monthly," &c.

Now one word here to all our friends. If you find this magazine a help to you, we can assure you that it can be made much more so by your help. You ask in what way? Well the first and principal thing is a large list of subscribers, for it is as near expensive publishing 5,000 copies as 10,000, therefore what we want is the ten thousand. Speak a good word for it to your neighbours and friends. Solicit their subscriptions. Very few will refuse on account of price, for it might be worth ten times that to them during the year. Now is a good time to get subscribers to commence with this or the January number. Send us the names of friends in any part of the world and we will send sample copies.

### TOO MANY VARIETIES.

Our attention is called to the increasing number of varieties both in the vegetable and flower line. It would be much better for the consumer or grower if one half of the present varieties in all departments were weeded out. There is no end to new varieties of potatoes and tomatoes, many of them not near as good as existing varieties, but their introducer for the sake of making money will ascribe to them such extravagant good qualities. Sometimes it is called extra early, one week earlier than any other variety, &c. We are working to the time when it will be brought down so fine that it will be five minutes ahead of any other. Is there no other way of stamping this thing out? Must we because of the cupidity of those originators or introducers submit to losses and annoyances continually? Here we have this year introduced to our notice a new verbenas with yellow foliage and crimson flowers called by the euphonious name, *Coccinea Foliis Aureus*. We purchased some seed of it last year in Europe, grow it and placed it among our other verbenas out doors and we came to the conclusion it was trash, not fit for the garden at all. It proved no more satisfactory than did a yellow flowering verbona that we invested some of our spare cash in a few years ago which was nothing more than a dirty white. So it goes every year, out comes dozens of novelties in vegetables and flowers and sold at exorbitant prices; the originators and introducers pocketing their hundreds or thousands out of it. Do those parties know that there is a commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," and yet what better is this business than stealing; why it is worse than highway robbery, for it is not only taking the money for that which is worthless, but gives trouble and annoyance to the poor deluded gardener. Our advice to the gardener anxious to obtain novelties is to make haste slowly for it is generally ninety-nine worthless or no better, oftentimes not so good as old existing varieties, and one that is really valuable to be found in a hundred.

### FOR THE PLEASURE IT GIVES.

It is most distressing to hear a husband and father continually talking about time wasted in the care of plants and money thrown away because a few plants were purchased. It has actually come to our ears that a man refused to subscribe for this magazine on the ground that there was too much time wasted now on plants in his house, and if he subscribed it would be so much worse, for there might be more plants bought and consequently more time wasted. Ah, poor miserable soul, there is no enjoyment for him only in the increase of wealth. What chance is there for his soul to grow? It is an utter impossibility; it will rather wither and dry up, so that it has no mere feeling than a side of solo leather. A recent writer in one of our magazines says: Money

is not good for anything unless it makes us more comfortable and happy; and time isn't worth saving unless we can spend it in some way to enjoy it. A lady may spend her time the whole summer long in growing a set of plants that shall take the first premium at the fair; the prize may be almost nothing, but there is no measure to the enjoyment gained by the effort.

A little girl may spend a large amount of time in growing a seedling Geranium until its flower is opened. The flower may not be as good as thousands of others, but she has grown this one as her own, has enjoyed its development, and if she has had the sympathy of her parents and the family, she has secured "lots of fun" out of the experiment.

We have a great deal of sympathy with the amateurs who are growing flowers, plants, vegetables and fruits, not for what they will bring in the market, but for the enjoyment of watching for new forms, colors and flavors. No time or money is ill spent that contributes to the true happiness of the one who spends it, and besides adds, as everything about gardening does, joy and comfort to the household.

### THE INFLUENCE OF PLANT LIFE.

Quite a discovery was made a short time since by the Willimantic Thread Company, showing the wonderful influence growing plants had on the atmosphere. In a building used by the company, it was necessary the air should be moist, so to have this humid atmosphere, two men were employed with spraying machines. The proprietor desiring to add comfort and pleasure to his operatives had quantities of plants placed in different parts of his factory, employing a gardener to look after them. Immediately there was noticeable a change in the atmosphere, the spraying machines were no longer needed, one man's wages were saved, and the place and work people were surrounded by beautiful flowers and consequently their lives made more pleasant and joyful.

### A BEAUTIFUL TITLE PAGE.

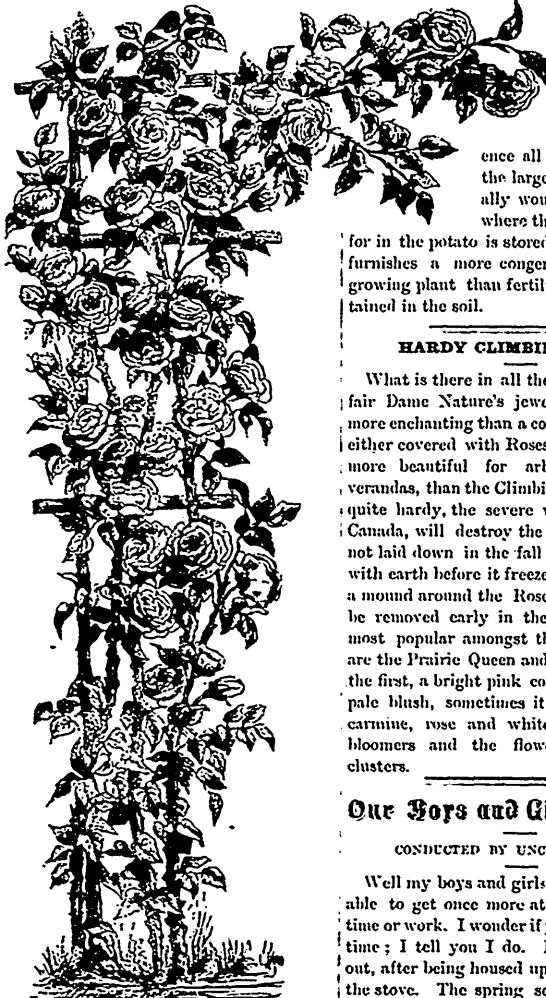
We have just been shown the first draft of our new title page, executed by the Toronto Engraving Co., Toronto; this when finished will complete our toilet for this year. Our admiring friends will be pleased with it we are sure. It will be ready for our next issue.

### MISSING NUMBERS.

If any of our subscribers do not receive the magazine regular, be kind enough to let us know about it.

Ask that friend of yours to subscribe for our magazine. Do it to-day! Do it now?

On sunny days see that the hot bed is shaded either with matting, rags or boards, later on a thin coat of whitewash is best.



CLIMBING ROSES.

There are four letters we received some time ago in relation to prizes for letters on friendship, using the floral language, have laid just where we put them months ago, unable to get a moment to attend to them, but as soon as possible we shall look into this matter and award the prizes.

**\$5,000 WEDDING PRESENTS.**

Baron Edmond de Rothschild presented to Princess Marie D'Orleans on the occasion of her marriage with Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, a magnificent collection of orchids estimated to be worth five thousand dollars.

**LARGE vs SMALL POTATOES.**

It would seem from experiments made by E. S. Goff, of New York State experiment station, on Dec. 23rd of last year, with

potatoes cut in the usual way and planted, also the large and small potatoes planted whole, the result proved the difference all to be in favour of the large potatoes. Especially would this be the case where the ground was poor, for in the potato is stored a nutriment that furnishes a more congenial food for the growing plant than fertilizing elements contained in the soil.

**HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.**

What is there in all the universe amongst fair Dame Nature's jewels more lovely or more enchanting than a cottage or a mansion, either covered with Roses. (What is there more beautiful for arbors, trellises, or verandas, than the Climbing Rose. Though quite hardy, the severe winters of parts of Canada, will destroy the tender growth if not laid down in the fall and covered over with earth before it freezes up, throwing up a mound around the Rose itself, which can be removed early in the spring. The two most popular amongst the Climbing Roses are the Prairie Queen and Baltimore Belle; the first, a bright pink color, the latter is a pale blush, sometimes it shows variegated carmine, rose and white, both are good bloomers and the flowers come out in clusters.

**Our Boys and Girls Corner.**

CONDUCTED BY UNCLE TIMOTHY.

Well my boys and girls, here we are again able to get once more at our favorite past-time or work. I wonder if you love the spring time; I tell you I do. It is grand to get out, after being housed up all winter around the stove. The spring season we have just entered into, brings to my recollection my spring time in life away years back when all the future was bright before me, what I would do when I became a man, how I would enter into business and make a fortune in a few years, I would then travel and see the world; I would dispense a portion of my riches to the poor, and many other laudable projects would I enter into. Oh, how I delighted to plan and bring everything that was beautiful into my distant future life. How slowly the years crept by, as if they never would be gone. I never anticipated the scorching sun to wither, parch and dry up the beautiful landscape I had in imagination painted out; the roses I put there had no thorns. But oh, when my roses grew to be real roses, the thorns were there, and soon made themselves known when the stern realities of every day life were thrust upon me. When the question "to be or not to be," faced me at every turn

of life, "not to be" was the most attractive of the two many times. It was the one requiring the least exertion, it was simply do nothing, but with it I must have taken the alternative to be a dunce, to be a miserable good for nothing, to be a drone in society. This was more than I could well bring myself down to. I had ambition to rise and not to sink. I felt like a person in deep water unable to swim, yet by kicking I could keep from drowning; so I kept kicking until I could swim. So, now, boys and girls take your uncle's advice, early in life aim to be honest, pure and noble, stretch the line, bring it to the mark, and as the old saying has it: "hew close to the line, let the chips fall where they may." I also want you to improve in your gardening work this summer. You must try and have nice beds, better attended to, and more beautiful flowers. I wish I could offer a prize to the one that has the best garden plot and the most thrifty plants this Summer, but it would be an impossibility, for some of my boys and girls are away up in the great Northwest, some away in Owen Sound and Sarnia, others scattered far and wide, so it would be out of the question for me to travel around and see them all, but I hope at the close of this season to have some grand cheering reports from nephews and nieces. I have received a great many letters that I would like to see printed in this number of the Magazine, but I am told that I must shorten up as the space is nearly all occupied. I will try and give some of the letters in next number. Let me hear from all before the first of May.

Good bye, from

UNCLE TIM.

**HOW MUCH SEED.**

- One ounce of beet seed will be enough for a 50 foot drill.
- 1 ounce of carrot will make a drill 150 ft. long
- 1 " of Onion " " 100 "
- 1 " of Parsnip " " 200 "
- 1 " of Radish " " 100 "
- 1 " of Salsify " " 70 "
- 1 " of Spinach " " 100 "
- 1 " of Turnip " " 150 "
- 1 quart of Peas " " 100 "
- 1 qt. of Onion sets " " 20 "
- 1 quart of Beans " " 100 "

Parker Earle says, "I would rather part with my fruit trees than with my evergreens. I could buy fruit in the markets, but the charm of these evergreens about my house could not be bought."

Dahlia roots or tubers should be started at once to grow, planting them in good sized pots, and by the middle of May or first of June place out in beds, removing them out of the pots, for by this treatment they will come into bloom so much the sooner. If desirable the crowns may be divided, leaving one or more eyes on each division.



Now get ready your flower beds.

Give air on warm days, it is the life of a plant.

Flowering plants should have all the sunlight possible.

Remove all pot bound plants into larger pots filling it with good soil.

Cobrae Scanders seed should be put into the soil on its edge if you want it to grow.

Keep the leaves of your plants clean, on this, to a great extent, depends your success.

If you have plenty of room and the necessary wherewithal is forthcoming, try for once massing each kind of plants by themselves.

What do you think of a flower bed a mile long, this is in contemplation by the proprietor of the Van Buren Point (Lake Erie,) Summer Resort.

Clematis needs good rich deep soil and when transplanting dig the hole large enough so as to afford the roots plenty of room, but do not expect much bloom the first year.

Apply occasionally to your pot plants about a teaspoonful of the following mixture:—Soot, charcoal dust, and iron rust in equal parts, well mixed; the above amount is sufficient for each pot,

Calla Lillies, most all Callas are now done flowering for this season and should be, in May or June, turned out of pots and planted in bed or border until about the 1st of September when they should be taken up and re-potted in good rich soil, and will with this treatment begin to bloom about the holidays.

Anatomy of plant life.—The roots absorb the nutriment from the soil, the stems transmit this nutriment to the leaves, and they in their turn digest the food thus brought to them. The leaves not only acting as a stomach but as lungs, receiving in and throwing off again the air or gas that has served its purpose.

Keep Rose bushes clean from all enemies by using white Hellebore mixed in water, one ounce to the gallon, and sprinkle it on to destroy the Rose worm or slug. Use Tobacco water sprinkled on to kill the Aphid or Green Fly.

For Mildew apply Sulphur dusted on, having previously wet the leaves so that the Sulphur will adhere.

Chrysanthemums can now be propagated either by cutting or by separating the numerous stolcs; the first will require to be rooted in sand before potting, while the latter may be at once placed in small pots

and labelled, not allowing them to run up as they must be kept pinched back. In May report into half-gallon pots to grow in during the summer, keep well watered and pinch in running branches, but not later than middle of August, for fear of pinching off the small flowering buds which will soon begin to form. An application of manure water occasionally will be very beneficial

What is more beautiful than a circular bed of geraniums, each circle one shade of color, either in flower or foliage,

A bed of any shape filled with pansies,

A circular bed of asters, each circle of a taller growth as it nears the centre,

A bed of petunias, single or double,

A bed of any shape of Phlox Drummondii,

A bed of foliage plants, exercising a little ingenuity about the laying of it out so as to give it a good bold effect. A simple plan would be to make it round and run a row of say yellow foliage right across it, then another row of the same at right angles across that again, and filling in the spaces with dark or red foliage, one kind only to each space, yellow might be used as a border.

A clump here and another yonder of white fever-few white flowers are always in place.

A bed we will call it hit or miss; oftentimes it is made a miss by not making it effective with decided colours. This bed may be filled up with all odds and ends, keeping the lower growing sorts to the outside.

### Garden Notes.

#### GARDENERS' MOTTO.

Work on, hope on, and be ye sure.  
Self-help is noble schooling;  
You do your best and leave the rest  
To God Almighty's ruling.

Label all seeds sown with name and date. Some seeds will not start without bottom heat.

Keep the hoe going so that weeds do not seed.

It is no use trying to get along without some hot bed sash.

All seeds sown must be kept moist at least until they germinate.

Sow spinach as soon as ground can be worked, nothing better for greens.

Most seeds will start in one fourth the time by sowing in hot bed.

Exercise a good portion of common sense in all garden operations this season.

To have choice vegetables you must use the best varieties of seeds, the best is the cheapest.

Sow your Radish seed in a nice rich sandy piece of ground, keep well watered and they will smile upon you.

Don't be in two much hurry rooting up that celery that was planted two weeks ago, give it another week at least.



One bright sunny day lately, with thermometer at zero, found us rambling through the Riverside Place greenhouses of this city, and although extremely cold and wintery-looking outside, in here we found another climate altogether; here we were just out of the frigid into the tropical, the sun shining in through the glass making the air warm and genial, the rose buds bursting out into bloom. On one rose bush of the Hybrid Perpetual White Moss we counted about 125 buds, and more coming on. In another house we feasted our eyes on a great mass of White Callas, and a little farther on great quantities of Hyacinths, all in bloom, of all shades, double and single, filling the house with their perfume. Still farther on we came across a whole lot of Tulips, of the dwarf class, double and single, of all colors. From this we wandered into the propagating house, where great quantities of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Begonias, Coleus, Verbenas, and an endless variety of cuttings of all kinds were placed in sand to be rooted. Some, having been in a sufficient length of time, were found well rooted. They were now taken to the potting house and placed in small pots and allowed to grow for some time; when sufficiently large, were put into larger pots. We found one house altogether devoted to the growing of Geraniums of all kinds; some admired for the beautiful tints in foliage, others for their delightful fragrance, but the greater part of those thousands were admired for their flowers. If the sick or broken down in health could only live here for a while there would be no use to go away to Florida to recuperate. If there was a conservatory adjoining every residence, kept nicely filled with plants, even if ever so small, there would be less sickness in the family. This, at least, is the view taken by your

RAMBLER.

### TOMATO PLANTS.

As soon as weather is suitable in May, and plants ready, dig out holes 3 ft. apart in the garden, about 8 in. deep, and in those holes plant the tomatoes, and when a frosty night comes they can be easily covered over with board or shingle, these holes can gradually be filled up. Don't make mounds around your tomato plants.

# 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.	Oz.	Lb.
1. Black Wax	.....	05c.	20c.	33. White Sugar	.....	05 10
2. Golden Wax	.....	05	25	34. Long Blood Red	.....	05 10
3. Californian Pea Bean	.....	05	20	<b>Mangel Wurzel.</b>		
4. Carter's Leviathan	.....	10	50	35. Mammoth Improved, long	.....	05 30
5. Broad Windsor	.....	10	40	red	.....	05 30
6. White Bush	.....	05	10	36. Red Globe	.....	05 20
<b>Corn.</b>				37. Yellow Globe	.....	05 20
7. Adams' Early	.....	05	25	38. Long Red	.....	05 25
8. Amber Cream	.....	10	..	<b>Broccoli.</b>		
9. Early Minnesota	.....	05	25	39. Superfine Early White	.....	05 25
10. Stowell's Evergreen	.....	05	25	<b>Cabbage.</b>		
11. White Canada, in ears	05 each			40. Henderson's Early	.....	25 4 00
12. Yellow "	"	05 each		Summer	.....	05 25 4 00
13. Tuscarora	.....	05	25	41. Early Jersey Wakefield	05	20 4 00
14. Pop Corn	.....	05	..	42. Early Cocoanut	.....	05 20 2 50
<b>Peas.</b>				43. Early York, large	.....	05 15 1 50
15. American Wonder	.....	05	30	44. Early Winningstadt	.....	05 15 2 00
16. McLean's Little Gem	.....	05	25	45. Imperial Oxheart	.....	05 15 2 00
17. Champion of England	.....	05	20	46. Fottler's Improved	.....	05 20 2 50
18. Carter's First Crop	.....	05	20	Brunswick Drumhead	05	20 2 50
19. Premium Gem	.....	05	25	47. Marblehead Mammoth	05	20 2 50
20. Forty Fold	.....	05	25	48. Premium Flat Dutch	.....	05 15 2 00
21. Early Kent	.....	05	20	49. Wheeler's Imperial	.....	05 20 2 50
22. Yorkshire Hero	.....	05	20	50. Large Schweinfurt	.....	05 15 2 00
23. Black Eye Marrowfat	05	15	..	51. Large Late Drumhead	05	15 2 00
24. White "	"	05	15	52. Savoy	.....	05 15 2 00
25. Carter's Stratagem, new	10	50	..	53. Red Pickling	.....	05 15 2 00
<b>Asparagus.</b>				54. Green Glazed	.....	05 20 2 50
26. Conovers' Colossal	.....	05	10	<b>Cauliflower.</b>		
27. Mammoth Emperor	.....	05	15	55. Extra Dwarf Erfurt	.....	10 75
<b>Brussels Sprouts.</b>				56. Dwarf Erfurt	.....	10 50
28. Carter's Perfection	.....	05	15	57. Extra Early Paris	.....	10 50
<b>Beets.</b>				58. Lenormand's	.....	10 50
29. Carter's Perfection	.....	05	15	59. Early Algiers	.....	10 50
30. Egyptian Dark Blood	.....	05	10	60. Above Varieties mixed	10	50
Turnip	.....	05	10	<b>Carrot.</b>		
31. Early Bassano	.....	05	10	61. Early Scarlet Horn	.....	05 10 90
32. Erfurt Long Blood Red	05	10	..	62. Half Long Stump, rot'd	05	10 90
				63. Scarlet Intermediate	.....	05 10 90

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
64. Scarlet Altringham	.....	05	10 75
65. Large Yellow Belgian	.....	05	.. 50
66. Large White Belgian	.....	05	.. 40
67. Long Orange	.....	05	.. 50
<b>Celery.</b>			
68. Sandringham	.....	05	20 ..
69. Solid Ivory	.....	10	50 ..
70. Incomparable Dwarf	.....	05	20 ..
Crimson	.....	05	20 ..
71. Celeriac Turnip Root'd	05	15	..
<b>Cress.</b>			
72. Extra Fine Curled	.....	05	10 ..
<b>Cucumber.</b>			
73. Long Green	.....	05	10 ..
74. Gherkin	.....	05	10 ..
75. White Spine	.....	05	15 ..
76. Early Frame	.....	05	10 ..
77. Early Cluster	.....	05	10 ..
78. Marquis of Lorne	.....	20	.. ..
79. Telegraph	.....	25	.. ..
<b>Egg Plant.</b>			
80. Long Purple	.....	05	25 ..
81. Large Smooth Round	.....	05	25 ..
Purple	.....	05	25 ..
82. Garlic Sets	.....	05	.. 05
<b>Kohl Rabi.</b>			
83. Large Purple	.....	05	15 ..
<b>Lettuce.</b>			
84. Drumhead Red Bord-	.....	05	15 ..
cred	.....	05	15 ..
85. Nonpareil	.....	05	20 ..
86. Victoria Pink Edge	.....	05	15 ..
87. Carter's Giant White	.....	05	20 ..
Cos	.....	05	20 ..
88. All the Year Around	.....	05	15 ..
89. Blood Red	.....	05	20 ..
90. Early Simpson Curled	05	15	..
91. Satisfaction	.....	05	20 ..
92. Asparagus, Cos	.....	05	20 ..
93. Turkish or Butter	.....	05	15 ..
94. Above Kinds Mixed	.....	05	15 ..
<b>Leek.</b>			
95. London Broad Flag	.....	05	15 ..
<b>Melon, Musk.</b>			
96. Montreal Nutmeg	.....	05	15 ..
97. Green Citron	.....	05	15 ..
98. Yellow Cantaloupe	.....	05	15 ..
99. Surprise	.....	05	15 ..
100. Bay View	.....	05	15 ..

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.				
101. Hackeneack.....	05	15	..	149. Boston Marrow.....	05	15	..	167. Yellow Dutch.....	05	10	50				
102. Above Kinds Mixed..	05	15	..	150. Long Striped Marrow.	05	15	..	168. White Stone.....	05	10	50				
<b>Melon, Water.</b>				151. Mammoth, from Spei-				169. Early White, six weeks	05	10	50				
103. The Boss.....	05	20	..	mens weighing from				<b>Swedes.</b>							
104. Cuban Queen.....	05	15	..	100 to 150 lbs.....	25	..		170. Skirvings Improved... ..	..	..	25				
105. Pliunneys' Early.....	05	..	..	152. Marblehead.....	05	20	..	171. Shamrock.....	..	..	25				
106. Ice Cream.....	05	15	..	<b>Tomato.</b>				172. Sutton's Champion.....	..	..	25				
107. Mountain Sweet.....	05	15	..	153 Trophy (selected).....	05	25	..	173. Laing's Purple Top... ..	..	..	25				
108. Peerless.....	05	15	..	154 Hathways Excelsior... ..	05	20	..	174. Bangholm's Purple Top ..	..	..	25				
109. Long Island.....	05	15	..	155. Livingston's Perfection	05	25	..	<b>Pot and Herb Seeds.</b>							
110. Above Kinds Mixed... ..	05	15	..	156. " Favorite.....	05	25	..	175. Lavender.....	05	..	..				
111. Citron for Preserves ..	05	20	..	157. Green Gage.....	05	20	..	176. Margoram Sweet.....	05	..	..				
<b>Mustard.</b>				158. Acme.....	05	20	..	177. Sage.....	05	..	..				
112. White.....	05	10	..	159. Dedham Favorite, new	10	..	..	178. Summer Savory.....	05	..	..				
<b>Mushroom.</b>				160. Japanese Striped Dwarf	10	..	..	179. Thyme.....	05	..	..				
113. Spawn in Bricks, 25 cents.				161. White Apple, new.....	10	..	..	180. Horehound.....	05	..	..				
114. French Loose in 2 lb. boxes,				162. Cherry Red.....	05	..	..	<b>Grass Seeds.</b>							
<b>Onion.</b>				163. " Yellow.....	05	..	..	181. Lawn Grass Seed.....	..	..	30				
115. Large Red Wethers-				164. Currant Red.....	05	..	..	182. White Dutch Clover... ..	..	..	40				
field.....	05	13	..	165. Pear Shape Red.....	05	..	..	183. Blue Kentucky.....							
116. Danver's Yellow.....	05	13	..	<b>Turnip.</b>				184. Orchard.....	} Market Price.						
117. White Portugal.....	05	20	..	166. Golden Ball.....	05	10	50	185. Red Top.....							
118. Silver Skin, for Pickles	05	20	..												
119. Onion Sets } Market Price.				<b>FLOWER SEEDS.</b>											
120. " Tops } Market Price.															
<b>Paraley.</b>				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
121. Hybrid Moss Curled. .	05	15	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
<b>Paranip.</b>				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
122. Hollow Crown.....	05	10	60	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
123. Student.....	05	10	60	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
<b>Peppers.</b>				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
124. Long Red.....	05	20	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
125. Long Yellow.....	05	20	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
126. Large Belle.....	05	25	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
127. Red Cherry.....	05	20	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
128. Red Square.....	05	25	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
129. Yellow Cherry.....	05	25	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
130. Chili.....	05	25	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
<b>Pumpkin.</b>				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
131. Field.....	05	10	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
132. Mammoth (Seed from				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
Immense Specimens)	10	50	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
<b>Radish.</b>				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
133. Long Salmon.....	05	10	75	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
134. " Scarlet.....	05	10	60	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
135. French Breakfast.....	05	10	75	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
136. London Particular.....	05	10	75	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
137. New Californian				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
Mammoth.....	05	10	1 00	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
138. Extra Early Scarlet				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
Turnip.....	05	10	30	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
139. Extra Early Scarlet				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
Turnip, White Tip.....	05	10	75	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
140. Yellow Turnip.....	05	10	60	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
141. Winter China Rose.....	05	10	75	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
142. Above Kinds Mixed ..	05	10	75	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
<b>Rhubarb.</b>				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
143. Victoria.....	05	20	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
<b>Salsify;</b>				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
144. Or, Vegetable Oyster..	05	15	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
<b>Spinach.</b>				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
145. Broad Flanders.....	05	10	75	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
<b>Squash.</b>				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
146. Summer Crookneck... ..	05	10	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
147. Hubbard.....	05	15	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
148. Vegetable Marrow,				<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
Long White.....	05	15	..	<b>ANNUALS.</b>											
				186. Abronin Umbellata. Half hardy				207. Pompon Crown, finest mixed .....	10						
				trailing plants.....	5			208. Truffant's Peony Flowered.....	10						
				187. Adonis (Flos) mixed .....	5			209. Perfection, finest mixed.....	10						
				<b>Ageratum.</b> Beautiful for Summer and Winter				210. Crimson and White (mosaic).....	20						
				188. A Imperial Dwarf, White.....	5			211. Crown or Cocardeau, finest mixed..	10						
				189. " " Blue.....	5			212. Hedgehog, finest mixed.....	10						
				<b>Alyssum.</b> Good for Pots or Beds.				213. Washington, finest mixed.....	15						
				190. Sweet, Small White, Fragrant.....	5			214. Fine mixture of above.....	10						
				<b>Amaranthus.</b> Beautiful Foliage.				<b>Balsams.</b>							
				191. Bicolor, leaves crimson and green... ..	5			215. Double Rose flowered.....	10						
				192. Caudatus, "Love lies bleeding".....	5			216. " Dwarf Camelia flowered....	10						
				193. Salicifolius, fountain plant.....	5			217. " Carnation, striped.....	10						
				194. Tricolor, Joseph's Coat.....	5			218. " finest, mixed.....	5						
				<b>Antirrhinum.</b> Snapdragon.				219. " pure white.....	10						
				195. Choice Striped.....	5			<b>Browallia, (Handsome Flowers.)</b>							
				196. Tom Thumb, fine mixed.....	5			220. Mixed colors.....	5						
				<b>Aster.</b> Very Showy.				<b>Cacalia, Tassel flower.</b>							
				197. Betteridge's Quilled Finest, mixed. .	5			221. Mixed colors.....	5						
				198. " " in 14 separate colors ..	5			<b>Calendula. (Cape Marigold.)</b>							
				199. Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered				222. Hybrida, Meteor.....	5						
				Mixed.....	10			223. " double, white.....	10						
				200. Dwarf German, finest mixed.....	5			<b>Candytuft.</b>							
				201. Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, finest mix'd	10			224. Sweet, white.....	5						
				202. Dwarf Crown, finest mixed.....	10			225. Mixed colors.....	5						
				203. Quilled German, mixed.....	5			<b>Calliopais. Free flowering.</b>							
				204. Globe Flowered, mixed.....	5			226. Mixed colors.....	5						
				205. Lillipot Flowered.....	10										
				206. Victoria, extra fine, finest mixed... ..	10										

<b>Celosia.</b> (Cock's Comb.) Showy bedding plant. <i>Pkt.</i>	<b>Portulaca.</b> Splendid for small beds. <i>Pkt.</i>	<b>Coleus.</b> Follage plant. <i>Pkt.</i>
227. Cristata, tall finest mixed..... 10	269. Finest mixture..... 5	297. Mixed varieties..... 15
228. " Empress, New Giant..... 15	<b>Portulaca.</b> Grand flora plant.	<b>Carnation.</b>
229. " Glasgow Prize..... 15	270. Extra fine, double sorts..... 10	298. First quality, extra fine, double.... 25
230. " Japonica..... 10	<b>Stock.</b> Ten week, large flowering.	299. Grenadin, extra fine, scarlet..... 25
231. " Mixed varieties..... 5	271. Dwarf, finest mixed..... 10	<b>Delphinium.</b> Larkspur.
<b>Clarkia.</b>	272. Pyramidal, finest mixed..... 15	300. Chinese, mixed..... 5
232. Elegans and Pulchella..... 5	<b>Reticinus.</b> Tropical looking.	301. Blatum, hybrid, extra fine, mixed... 5
233. Fine mixed varieties..... 5	273. Borboniensis..... 5	<b>Dianthus.</b> Barbatus.
<b>Convolvulus.</b> Minor.	274. Gibsoni..... 5	302. Sweet William, single, mixed..... 5
234. Fine mixed..... 5	<b>Salpiglossis.</b> Grandiflora.	303. Fine double, mixed..... 10
<b>Major.</b> Morning Glory.	275. Finest mixed..... 10	304. Hunts' Perfection..... 5
235. Fine mixed..... 5	<b>Sanvitalia.</b> Procumbens.	<b>Chionoxis.</b> Finest selected double, mixed.
<b>Eschscholtzia.</b>	276. Flore pleno..... 10	305. China Pinks..... 5
236. Californica..... 5	<b>Scabiosa.</b> Mourning Bride.	306. Heddevigi, finest selected..... 10
237. Crocea, orange double..... 10	277. Dwarf, double, finest mixed..... 5	307. " Crimson Belle..... 10
238. Mandarin, new..... 10	<b>Sensitive Plant.</b> Mimosa.	308. Diadematus, beautiful double..... 10
<b>Gallardia Picta.</b>	278. Pudica, leaves close when touched... 5	309. " Eastern Queen..... 10
239. Beautiful..... 5	<b>Zinnia.</b> Elegans.	310. Hybridus, double..... 10
<b>Godetia.</b> Profuse bloomer.	279. Finest double, selected..... 5	311. Laciniatus, double..... 10
240. Fine mixed..... 5	280. Dwarf, double, splendid mixed..... 5	312. " Striatus, double..... 10
241. Bijou, magnificent..... 10		313. " Imperialis, double..... 5
242. Lady Albemarle..... 5		
<b>Honesty.</b> Good for winter bouquets.		
243. Purple..... 5		
<b>Helianthus.</b> Small flower.		
244. Double..... 5		
245. Globosus Pistulosus..... 5		
246. Dwarf, variegated leaves..... 10		
247. Russian Giant..... 5		
<b>Lupinus.</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>Peas-Sweet.</b> Should be in every garden.		
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 Drummondii.</b>		
266. Finest mixture of all sorts..... 5		
267. Drummondii Grandiflora, mixed... 5		
<b>Poppy.</b> Showy, old-fashioned flower.		
268. Double, mixed..... 5		
	<b>Aquilegia.</b> Columbine.	314. " Plumarius..... 5
	281. Finest mixed, from named var..... 10	315. " Pheasant Eye..... 5
	<b>Acacia.</b>	316. Dwarf, double, mixed..... 5
	282. Fine mixed..... 10	<b>Lobelia.</b>
	<b>Agapanthus Umbellatus.</b>	317. Erecta Compacta..... 10
	283. African Lily..... 10	<b>Lathyrus Perennial-Sweet Pea.</b>
	<b>Calceolaria.</b> Hybrida Grandiflora.	318. .... 10
	284. Dwarf, tigred..... 25	<b>Lychnis Chalcedonica.</b>
	<b>Calla Ethiopea.</b>	319. Scarlet..... 5
	285. Lily of the Nile..... 10	320. White..... 5
	<b>Campanula.</b> Bellflower.	<b>Lantana Hybrida.</b>
	286. Medium, single, blue..... 5	321. Finest mixed..... 10
	287. Double, blue..... 5	<b>Gloxinia Hybrida.</b>
	<b>Canna.</b> Fine. Tropical looking.	322. Splendid mixed varieties..... 25
	288. Splendid mixed..... 5	323. Golden Feather, light yellow foliage, suitable for borders..... 10
	289. Dark leaved varieties, mixed..... 10	324. Heliotrope, fine, mixed..... 10
	<b>Cowslip.</b>	<b>Helleborus Niger.</b>
	290. Fine mixed..... 10	325. Christmas Rose..... 10
	<b>Digitalis.</b> Foxglove.	<b>Hesperis Matronalis.</b>
	291. Fine mixed..... 5	326. Sweet Rocket..... 5
	<b>Daisy.</b>	<b>Hollyhocks.</b>
	292. Fine, double, mixed..... 10	327. Double, fine, mixed..... 25
	<b>Datura.</b> Roots may be kept in cellar during winter.	<b>Ice Plant.</b>
	293. Fine, double, mixed..... 10	328. Good for pots or vases..... 5
	<b>Centaurea.</b> Beautiful white leaf.	<b>Mimulus.</b> Monkey flower.
	294. Caudidissima..... 25	329. Duplex, hose in hose..... 10
	295. Gynocarpa..... 15	330. Queen's Prize, very large flowers... 10
	<b>Cineraria.</b> Hybrida.	331. Moschatus, musk plant..... 10
	296. Grandiflora, finest mixed..... 25	



## AND BIENNIALS.

<b>Myosotis Alpestris.</b>	<i>Pkt.</i>	350. Pure white.....	5
332. Forget me-not plant.....	5	351. Emperor William.....	10
<b>Nerium Oleander.</b>		352. King of the Blacks.....	5
333. Fine mixed.....	10	353. Fawn color.....	5
<b>Enothera—Blennis.</b>		354. Pure Yellow.....	5
334. Evening Primrose.....	5	355. Gold margined.....	5
<b>Oxalis Floribunda.</b>		356. Light Blue.....	5
335. Alba.....	10	357. Lord Beaconsfield.....	10
336. Rosea.....	10	358. Mahogany colored.....	5
<b>Pæonia Herbacea.</b>		359. Odier, or blotched.....	10
337. Double, mixed.....	10	360. Quadricolor, very fine.....	10
<b>Polargonium Zonale.</b>		361. Striped and mottled.....	5
338. Geranium, mixed.....	10	362. Mixed varieties.....	5
<b>Petunia Hybrida.</b>		<b>Stock—Brompton.</b>	
339. Finest, mixed.....	5	36. Winter flowering.....	10
340. Large flowering.....	10	<b>Veronica Hybrida.</b> Repens.	
341. Dwarf, mixed.....	10	364. Fine, mixed.....	10
342. Large flowering, fringed.....	10	<b>Verbena Hybrida.</b> From named sorts.	
343. Double, striped and blotched.....	25	365. First quality, extra.....	10
344. Double, fringed.....	25	366. Blue.....	10
<b>Phlox Perennia.</b>		367. Scarlet.....	10
345. New and choice, extra fine.....	10	368. White.....	10
<b>Pansy.</b>		369. Choice mixed.....	5
346. Finest quality, very large, flowering	10	<b>Viola, Cornuta.</b>	
347. Purple, white margin.....	5	370. Sweet Violet.....	5
348. Bronze colored.....	5	<b>Wallflower.</b>	
349. Brown Red.....	5	371. Single, finest, mixed.....	5
		372. Double, German.....	10

394. Lagurus Ovatus, showy heads.....	<i>Pkt.</i>	5
395. Pennisetum, a very graceful grass..	5	
396. Stipa Pennata, Feather Grass, flow- ers the second season.....	10	
397. Zea Japonica, variegated foliage....	5	
<b>Climbers.</b>		
398. Cobæa Scandens, one of the best and most beautiful.....	10	
399. Convolvulus, Major (Morning Glory) mixed.....	5	
400. Ipomœa, fine mixed.....	5	
401. Cypress Vine, beautiful foliage.....	5	
<b>Gourds.</b>		
Useful for covering old trees, arbors, etc., re- sembling the following:—		
402. Apple, Lemon, Pear, Onion, in sep- arate packets.....	5	
403. Maurandya, fine for hanging baskets or vases.....	10	
404. Nolan, beautiful, mixed.....	5	
<b>Nasturtium.</b>		
405. Tall growing varieties.....	5	
406. Canary Bird flower.....	10	
407. Scarlet Runner Bean.....	5	
408. Sweet Peas, mixed, 10c. per oz.....	5	
409. Sweet Peas, Everlasting.....	10	
<b>Thunbergia.</b>		
410. Mixed varieties.....	10	
<b>Tree, Shrub, and Hardy Vines.</b>		
411. Acer Platanoides, (Maple).....	5	
412. Betula Alba, (Birch).....	5	
413. " " Pendula, (weeping).....	5	
414. Carya Alba, (Hickory).....	5	
415. Fagus, (Beech).....	5	
416. Fraxinus, (Ash).....	5	
<b>Rosa Hybrida—Rose:</b>		
417. Perpetual.....	10	
<b>Syringa.</b>		
418. Vulgaris, (the Lilac).....	5	
419. Alba, white.....	5	
<b>Viburnum, (Opulus.)</b>		
420. Snow Ball tree.....	5	
<b>Clematis.</b>		
421. Fine, mixed.....	10	
<b>Virginia Creeper.</b>		
422. ....	5	



Beautiful for Making Winter Bouquets.

373. Acroclinium, mixed colors.....	<i>Pkt.</i>	5
374. Ammobium.....	5	
375. Alatum, white star like.....	5	
<b>Gomphrena.</b> Globo Amaranth.		
376. Mixed colors.....	5	
<b>Gypsophila.</b>		
377. Paniculata.....	5	
<b>Hellechrysum.</b>		
378. Fine, double, mixed.....	5	
<b>Honesty.</b> Sometimes called Spectacles.		
379. Purple.....	5	
<b>Helipterum.</b>		
380. Sanfordii, beautiful yellow.....	5	
<b>Rhodanthe.</b>		
381. Finest mixed.....	5	
<b>Koranthomum.</b>		
382. Mixed colors.....	5	
<b>Waltria.</b>		
383. Fine yellow.....	5	
<b>Ornamental Grasses.</b>		
Many of these are fine for mixing with Everlast- ing flowers in making up bouquets.		
384. Avena Sterilis,—Animated Oats.....	<i>Pkt.</i>	5
385. Agrostis Nebulosa, fine and feathery	5	
386. Arundo Donax, (perennial) varie- gated foliage, 6 feet high.....	5	
387. Briza Maxima, one of the finest for bouquets.....	5	
388. Minima Gracilis, similar to above only much smaller.....	5	
389. Bromus Briziformis, flowers second summer.....	5	
390. Coix Lachryma, (Job's tears), grows about 2 feet high.....	5	
391. Erianthus Ravennæ, very hardy, like Pampas Grass.....	10	
392. Glycerium Argentum, — Pampas Grass, will not stand out during winter.....	10	
393. Hordeum Jubatum,—Squirrel Tail grass, fine.....	5	

417. Perpetual.....	10
<b>Syringa.</b>	
418. Vulgaris, (the Lilac).....	5
419. Alba, white.....	5
<b>Viburnum, (Opulus.)</b>	
420. Snow Ball tree.....	5
<b>Clematis.</b>	
421. Fine, mixed.....	10
<b>Virginia Creeper.</b>	
422. ....	5



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## COLLECTION NUMBER FOUR.

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10 Packets Everlastings, 25c. : one packet of each : Acroclium, 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 Brizaformis, Coix Lachryma (Job's Tears), Hordeum Jubatum, Lagurus Ovatus, Stipa Pennata, Zea J. - ponica, 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 Winingstadt, 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.

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