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The Canadian Florist AND Cottage Gardener

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

Published by Francis Mason, Peterborough, Ont.

VOL. 2

JANUARY, 1886

NO. 1

"Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not neither do they spin: And yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." *MATT. VI., 18, 19.*

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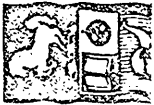
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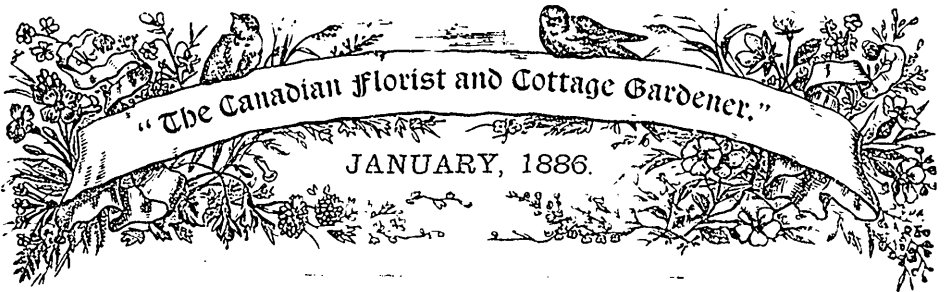
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THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
 And the winter winds are wearily sighing;
 Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow,
 And tread softly and speak low,
 For the old year lies a dying.

Old year you must not die;
 You came to us so readily,
 You lived with us so steadily.
 Old year, you shall not die.

He lieth still; he doth not move;
 He will not see the dawn of day,
 He hath no other life above,
 He gave me a friend, and a true, true love,
 And the New Year will take 'em away.

Old year, you shall not die;
 We did so laugh and cry with you,
 I've half a mind to die with you,
 Old year, if you must die.

How hard he breathes! over the snow
 I heard just now the crowing cock,
 The shadows flicker to and fro;
 The crickets chirp; the light burns low.
 'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.

Shake hands, before you die
 Old year, we'll dearly rue for you:
 What is it we can do for you?
 Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin,
 Alack! our friend is gone,
 Close up his eyes; tie up his chin;
 Step from the corpse and let him in
 That standeth there alone,
 And waiteth at the door.

There's a new foot on the floor, my
 friend,
 And a new face at the door, my
 friend,
 A new friend at the door.

Alfred Tennyson.

Isn't it funny that while hydrogen is a partial supporter of combustion, and oxygen the very life of it, water—composed of hydrogen and oxygen—will extinguish fire?

ON THE GENERAL CARE OF PLANTS AND THE WINDOW GARDEN.

BY JOHN R. MOLLISON.

Let us consider, now, dear readers, what we can do to keep our window plants clean and healthy. We all know that dirt and untidiness with us is much against our bodily health, and often the origin of disease. It is the same with plants. Unless we can keep our plants free from dirt and insects, and allow them plenty of fresh air and sunshine, we cannot hope to be very successful in growing good specimens. In the course of our daily duties, dust, less or more, settles on our window plants, till by-and-by they get quite grim and grey. You will understand how hurtful this is when I tell you that the leaves of a plant are its lungs. The leaves and stalks of a plant are perforated with innumerable small pores in much the same way as the human skin. Through those small pores they inhale the fresh air so necessary to their existence, and exhale the oxygen so necessary to our life; and through them they absorb moisture from the air around them, and give out the excess of moisture to the air again. You would hardly believe what a great amount of moisture a plant gives out in a day; some plants giving out more than their own weight. You will understand, then, how necessary it is to keep your plants clean, so that the pores in their foliage may not be stopped up and impeded in their action. Wash your plants, therefore, every now and then, and whenever there is a warm shower during summer, turn them outside, and let them have the benefit of it. They delight in a summer shower. It does one's heart good to see how thankfully they bathe in the welcome rain-drops, coming back when the shower is over with their faces perfectly shining.

When you wash your plants, use tepid water, with a little soap dissolved in it, and

a bit of sponge or flannel. The operation requires to be gently done, especially with ferns. Keep the stalk of the leaf between your fingers, and the leaf lying on the palm of the hand, washing outwards to the point. Don't rub the leaf, but just draw the sponge gently over it leaf by leaf. Water overhead with a rose, after you have finished, to wash off any soap or dirt left. Do not water overhead if the plant is in bloom, but just contrive to water the foliage only. Always choose a dull day, or the morning or evening, to wash your plants. A warm sun is so apt to blister the foliage, if dripping wet when the sun shines on them.

Light and air are absolutely necessary for the health and well-being of your plants. You may as well expect a prisoner, shut up in a cell, to grow fat and rosy, as expect a plant to thrive in a dark corner, where it never gets the warm sunshine or breathes the free air of heaven. As soon as daylight comes in, place your plants as close to the window as you can manage without crushing them. Expose them freely to the light, shading only when the sun is very warm. Geraniums, for instance, never need any shade. Cinerarias, calceolaris, and some other soft-wooded plants, require shading from a very warm sun. Ferns and mosses again, always succeed best if so placed that the sun never reaches them, but still near enough to the light. A window that the sun does not shine on suits them to a nicety. When plants are kept at a distance from the light, they get weak and sickly, throwing out lean, unhealthy branches, and turning their leaves all one way, as if supplicating the approach of the light they cannot do without. And if at the same time they are denied a breath of fresh air, they lead a wretched existence, and ultimately die of sheer neglect. I do not believe any of my readers would allow their pretty plants to come to such an untimely end. No, no; give the poor plants what is so necessary to their existence—plenty of light and air, sunshine, and shower. Keep them clean and tidy, and they will show their gratitude in many ways; and never forget to turn your plants round every two or three days, or else they will be sure to grow one-sided. Give them plenty of air, by opening the window every day when not too cold. Open the window from the top, never from the bottom,

which causes a cold draught. They do not like a cold draught any more than we do ourselves. On fine days, during a warm shower, place them outside. It will do them great good, and give them robust constitutions, and enable them to stand any extremes they may be exposed to; just as when we ourselves take plenty of open-air exercise, we are not so liable to catch colds in windy and cold weather as those who keep indoors, afraid for a breath of air to blow upon them.

(To be continued.)

PACKING ORANGES.

The scene in the wrapping house is a pretty one. The golden fruit, piled in rich profusion, the men and boys laughing as they handle it so rapidly, the orderly crates with their tempting contents, a heap of pineapples in an odd corner, filling the room with their exquisite flavor, huge bunches of bananas with just a fleck of yellow here and there amid the green, clean-looking lemons, almost as large as the oranges, heaped off to themselves, great citrons with their royal gold color, groups of boatmen and hunters with their swarthy faces and picturesque attire lending a hand whenever it was needed, a negro with a banjo strumming rude tunes to which the crew gave casual accompaniment; the ladies watching curiously, and sampling an orange now and then; these were some of the elements that made up the scene, the whole being enlivened with the haste and bustle of getting ready to go out with the ship.—*Selected.*

JELLY FROM SOUR APPLES.

By the way of experiment we tried some very sour apples, to see what manner of jelly they would make; using them precisely as we did the crab-apples, only adding to the strained liquor a couple of lemons, thinly sliced. When the juice was boiled away two-thirds we strained it through the jelly bag, and to two cups of apple and lemon syrup added one cup of granulated sugar, and boiled it together till a drop would sink in a cup of cold water, (this is our test with jellies of all kinds) then pour it into glasses. It is perfectly delightful, and far excels the crab-apple jelly in color, solidity and flavor, and is really a very gratifying change.—*Selected.*



GROUP OF CACTUS.

WHEN AND HOW TO PRUNE.

In pruning, the question is not so much when as how. The object in cutting a tree should be, as occasion may require, to preserve a proper balance between top and root, to correct imperfections of form, to encourage the growing of new wood, or to prunise fruitage. To correct ugliness we can cut away branches at pleasure, and trim others so as to promote their growth in any direction we may desire. In doing the latter it is well to remember that the bud in the axil of the leaf next below your cut, if healthy, will be the one most likely to push, and by noting the direction of the bud, whether inward, outward or sideways, we can select one which will send its branches in the direction we desire. These considerations will apply also when we cut for new wood either with the object of grafting or because the tree or vine bears its fruit or flowers upon the new wood. They will enable us to preserve beauty with usefulness. To cause a fruit tree to come into bearing we must cease cutting its branches, for cutting them promotes growth, and while a tree is vigorously growing it sets few fruit spurs. We may, in a measure, help it to set spurs by pinching off the growing ends of the new shoots. In cutting a tree care should be taken that a few leaf-bearing twigs are left in the length of a limb, or, if the top does not furnish some shade, even on the trunk itself, to help the capillary circulation by evaporating surfaces not too widely dis-

tributed. This is more important in the case of newly transplanted trees. While in the fall, when the sap has become thickened, but with still sufficient vitality to heal the cut, and the early spring, just before the sap has started to flow, are generally good times to top prune; yet one time is better for some kinds of trees than others. Those which are likely to bleed severely if cut before they leave in spring, like some maple and grape vines, should be cut in the late fall or winter, long enough before sap-starting time for the wood to die at the cut and cork the capillaries. But if the cutting of them should be neglected at that time, then by leaving them until after the leaves are pretty well grown we can cut them without the least fear of injury.—*Orange County Farmer.*

LARGE CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. Hale, who has large experience in raising strawberries, says that right methods of culture will bring from 400 to 500 bushels of strawberries to the acre in a single season, the requisites for success being a thorough preparation of the soil to start with, thorough draining, naturally or artificially, deep plowing and subsoiling, perfect mellowing, and liberal manuring. Productive sorts are of course all essential.

Nearly a million lottery tickets were sold last year in Italy. No wonder such a people remain in poverty.

PULL YOUR OWN WEEDS.

If you have weeds of your own, my dear friend, I pray,

Do not stand looking over the fence
To your neighbor's domain—just over the way—

Your weeds are the most consequence.

Uproot them while yet there is daylight to work ;

Tear them up seed and branch from your soil ;

They are sure to do mischief, so pray do not shirk,

You'll be amply repaid for your toil.

The advice would apply to the garden of life—

'Tis so seldom we see our own weeds—

For watching our neighbor, or worse yet, his wife,

And counting their many misdeeds,
We pass our own follies, our faults we disguise,

In the garments of selfish conceit,
We're ever perfection, (in our own eyes,)

Our neighbors may take a back seat.

Let us pull our own weeds and work with a will,

While yet there is one to be found,
Nor point o'er the way in derision until

We've carefully tilled our own ground.

For watching the faults of others we see

Not the ones in our own heart so rife ;

Let us pull for ourselves let others' weeds be
Till we clean our own garden of life.

ROSE CULTURE.

The following in regard to rose culture is condensed from the practices of a successful rose-grower : The rose delights in a deep loam, well drained and manured, although it may be seen growing thriftily in soils widely dissimilar. One should not use so adhesive a soil for a Tea or Bourbon Rose as for more ordinary kinds. It is always better to modify a soil according to the variety of rose. As a general rule roses should be planted in masses, in situations fully exposed to the sun, and where they will produce a fine effect. The rose will be in its prime the third or fourth year after planting, after which it will not flower so well. A new place should then be prepared for a new planting. In planting always select young and healthy plants ; old plants should be rejected. Mulching will be found to be indispensable in summer. It prevents moisture from evaporating too rapidly by the formation of a stratum of air in repose, keeping

the soil cool and in proper condition about the roots. If the soil is not deep, watering will be necessary in warm, dry weather. This should be done thoroughly rather than frequently. Deep culture should be given, however, for it is the deeper series of fibers situated in a proper medium that sustains a succession of flowers in spite of heat and drought. These beautiful flowers amply repay any attention given them, and although in some senses they are independent of careful culture, producing flowers however much they may be neglected, yet it is astonishing what a difference may be produced in them by a well-directed and tasteful application of human skill. Next to soil and situation pruning is of most importance. It requires an intimate knowledge of each class of roses to enable one to prune them properly. As a general rule most roses will flower better if pruned close in spring. The moss and yellow roses should not be pruned so severely.

THE PARKS OF LONDON.

The parks at Buckingham palace have an area of fifty acres, twenty-five of which are in grass. There is also considerable breadth of ornamental waters and islands. The walks are arched with laburnums, guilderoses and scarlet flowering thorns. *Lilium Candidum*, *L. Martagon*, Canterbury bells, lily of the valley, and Solomon's seal are among the hardy herbaceous perennials.

The Kensington gardens have an area of 250 acres, and are pre-eminently favored by being the chosen resort of rank and fashion. These "gardens" are remarkable for their splendid old trees, there being many fine specimens of the nych elm, horse chestnut and beech.

The Royal Horticultural Society gardens occupy twenty-three acres and are laid out in the Italian style. The artificial adornments are brought into harmony with the trees and shrubs ; the various climbing plants twine round and between the balusters. The arcades and alcoves are made supporters of climbing plants. During its existence of 68 years the Horticultural Society has fostered and encouraged every branch of horticulture. In 1818 its experimental garden was established at Kensington. The society has long been the centre of horticulture in Europe.

Hyde park has an area of nearly 450 acres. Many early spring flowers are grown here, such as hyacinths, tulips and primroses.

Battersea park occupies 200 acres and was purchased in 1851 by the government for \$55,000. The most noteworthy feature of this park is the Alpine Garden; here are to be found the snow plant, mossy saxifrages, veronicas, seduces, thymes and junipers, ornamental grasses are also extensively cultivated.

Kew gardens and pleasure grounds cover an area of 200 acres, and are among the finest botanical gardens of the world.

The Crystal palace is well-known as being one of the leading horticultural establishments in England. Roses and aquatic plants such as water lilies like *Victoria Regia* are leading features.

SMALL FRUIT CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

Now the question suggests itself, would not the culture of small fruits be most remunerative? I think it can be answered without hesitation in the affirmative; observation proves that such is the case. If women can raise fine berries, luscious and juicy, fine-flavored currants—and there is no good reason why they cannot—they will, without doubt, command the highest market price. Some might raise two objections against this question of remuneration: First, a danger of the market being overstocked, thus not finding ready sale; and, secondly, that fruit culture affords employment only for a few months of the year. To the first I would reply that in seasonable articles of consumption there is little danger of the supply exceeding the demand, while the palate-pleasing, health-producing, labor-saving properties of fruit render it a specially desirable article of diet. The confined limits of the city lots prevent its cultivation; hence, we find good fruit ever in demand. If at any time fruit cannot be disposed of when fresh, no loss need be sustained, it may easily be canned and sold advantageously in that form.

The second objection I think can also be gracefully dismissed; for if men can make the culture of small fruits profitable, and observation proves that they do, why should not women do the same; the fruit season is, of course, very short, but the vines must be

carefully attended to that they may produce more abundantly the coming season, and why should not young plants be grown for sale, thereby increasing the profits? Besides in the very objection itself may be discerned a virtue. Owing to the long hours of many employments, women are compelled to neglect their mental faculties, and frequently to pay others for what they could do themselves, if they had time, in the matter of clothing, etc.

This is money to the industrious, and leisure during the winter months could be profitably used, thus proving no drain on the profits arising from the work of summer months.—*Miss Jessie Robertson.*

THE JAPAN IVY.

(*Ampelopsis Tricuspidata.*)

The Japan Ivy, probably better known as *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, from its introducers, Messrs. Veitch Brothers of London, is one of the finest of wall plants, clinging to the smoothest surface perfectly. It seems to have strength enough in itself to hold itself upright, only requiring something to lean against. It is very free-growing and will spread out all over a wall and cover it completely, if planted close to it. The leaves are smaller than those of the American variety and grow in threes, whence its specific name, *tricuspidata*. The vine grows more compactly, the leaves overlapping each other in the most regular manner, forming a dense sheet of green through the summer, coloring exquisitely in the autumn, with beautiful shades of orange and crimson. It is entirely hardy after getting once established and grows rapidly. Although not an evergreen like its sister the English Ivy, it is superior to it on account of its greater hardiness in our changeable climate.

DON'T MAKE SO MUCH NOISE.

An ostrich egg weighs nearly thirty times as much as an average hen's egg; but to hear the hen's remarks after laying an egg one would suppose she had beat the ostrich out of sight. It is a good deal the same way with human beings. Some will make more fuss and brag over their little thin-shelled achievements than others do over an invention or work that becomes historical.

OUR DOMINION FOR EVER.

Our Dominion forever ! our own dear land,
 The land of the brave and the free ;
 Where ever we roam we'll think of our
 home,
 And love the old banner,
 The red-cross banner,
 Triumphant by land and by sea.

CHORUS.

Then sing our Dominion for ever,
 The red-cross banner for ever !
 No cravens are we,
 By land or by sea,
 We'll sing our Dominion for ever ;
 We'll sing our Dominion for ever.

Our Dominion for ever ! our hearts and our
 homes
 We'll ever protect with our lives ;
 For with heart and with hand we are ready
 to stand
 And fight for the Banner,
 The red-cross Banner,
 In defence of our sweethearts and wives.
 CHO.—Then sing, etc.

Our Dominion for ever ! God bless our own
 land
 Rose, thistle, and shamrock here grow,
 So closely entwined, they are ever combined
 To adorn the old Banner,
 The red-cross Banner,
 That triumphs o'er every foe.
 CHO.—Then sing, etc.

COLOR SENSE IN INSECTS.

Bees, at least, and probably other insects, do distinguish and remember colors; this we have for a settled fact. Not only so, but their tendency to follow color has been strong enough to produce all the beautiful blossoms of our fields and gardens.

Moreover, we have seen that while bees, which are flower hunters, are guided greatly by color, wasps, which are omnivorous, are guided to a less extent; and ants, which are miscellaneous feeders, not at all.

It may be objected that insects do not care for the color apart from the amount of honey; but Mr. Anderson noticed that when the corollas of certain flowers had been cut away, the insects never discovered or visited the flowers; and Mr. Darwin lopped off the big lower petals of several lobelia blossoms, and found that the bees never noticed them, though they constantly visited the neighboring flowers.

On the other-hand, many bright colored bells have no honey, but merely make a great

show for nothing, and so deceive insects into paying them a call on the delusive expectation that they will be asked to stop to dinner. Some very unprincipled flowers, like the huge Sumatran rafflesia, thus take in the carrion flies, by resembling in smell and appearance a piece of decaying meat.

Moreover, certain insects show a preference for special flowers over others. One may watch for hours the visits paid by a bee or a butterfly to several dozens of one flower, say a purple lamium, in succession, passing unnoticed the yellow or white blossoms which intervene between them.

Fritz Muller mentions an interesting case of a lantana, which is yellow on the first day, orange on the second, and purple on the third. "This plant," he says, "is visited by various butterflies. As far as I have seen, the purple blossoms are never touched. Some species inserted their probosces both into the yellow flowers of the first day and the orange flowers of the second day."

Mr. T. D. Lilly, an American naturalist, observed that the colored petunias and morning-glories in his garden were torn to pieces by the bees and butterflies in getting at the honey, while the white or pale ones were never visited.

These are only a few sample cases out of hundreds in which various observers have noted the preference shown by insects for blossoms of a special color.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

NEW MILDEW DESTROYER.—This from a late *Rural New Yorker*, is worthy of special attention, as it is said to destroy mildew at once, without injuring the leaves of the vines or plants: "Place four pounds of fresh stone lime, broken to the size of hens' eggs, in some vessel holding several gallons; over this strew two pounds of sulphur; pour over the whole three gallons of boiling water, and cover tightly while slaking the lime. When entirely slaked, stir well, and pour one half into a forty gallon cask, and fill with water, mixing all together. Allow it to settle, and use the clear liquid for sprinkling or spraying the vines or plants affected.

BAKED APPLES.—Peel and remove the cores of six large apples, fill each one with jam of some kind; bake and serve with custard.

FORMS OF TREES.

It should be borne in mind that fruit trees are not planted for ornament, and all beauty in the tree must be secondary to an abundance of good fruit. An attempt to shape all the trees of an orchard alike must necessarily fail. The "inverted umbrella" and "open urn shape" recommended for apple trees cannot be had in practice. It is a mistaken notion to suppose that fruit on such trees gets more light than those conical in shape. More surface is exposed to sunlight on a conical tree than on a flat-topped or hollow-topped specimen. Perhaps the majority of varieties cannot be made to assume obconical or inverted umbrella form, or at least they do not retain it when old. Strive to make the trees in an orchard as nearly symmetrical in shape as possible, but do not undertake to make a tree assume a form contrary to its habit of growth. The person who prunes all trees after one model must make a botch of his orchard. Having decided upon the height at which the top is to be started—and even this may vary in different varieties—the important points are:

1. Secure an opening at the base of the head large enough to admit comfortably a man and basket.
2. Keep the top moderately and evenly thinned of small limbs.
3. Do not run the limbs up long and slender, with no side branches.
4. If in a windy region prune heaviest on the side opposite the prevailing winds.

In most cases, I have seen ill results follow the cutting out of the centre trees. More light and air are usually needed on the lower branches than on the interior ones. It is not necessary to read a treatise on pruning before one can prune an orchard properly. The most successful apple growers I have known are those who started the top moderately high, let the tree take its natural form—unless in exceptional cases of an ill-formed tree—and who thinned out the small branches evenly each year. This simplifies the process and renders it more useful—*American Cultivator*.

Pruning is a necessary evil, therefore it should never be done when not needed, nor neglected when needed.

Good luck—industry, care, promptness.
Bad luck—tardiness, carelessness, neglect.

BILL NYE ON BUMPS.

Much harm has been done by a long-haired phrenologist in the West, who has, during his life, felt over a hundred thousand heads. A comparison of a large number of charts given in these cases show that, so far, no head examined would indicate anything less than a member of the lower House of Congress. Artists, orators, prima donnas, and statesmen are plenty, but there are no charts showing the natural born farmer, carpenter, or chambermaid. This is the reason butter is so high west of the Missouri river to-day, while genius actually runs riot.

What this day and age of the world needs is a phrenologist who will paw around among the intelligent domes of free-born American citizens, and search out a few men who can milk a cow in a cool and unimpassioned tone of voice. When a long-haired crank asks you a dollar to tell you that you are a young Demosthenes, stand up and look yourself over at a distance before you swallow it all.

There is no use talking, we have got to procure provisions in some manner, and in order to do so, the natural born bone and sinew of the country must go at it and promote the growth of such things, or else we artists, poets and statesmen will have to take off our standing collars and do it ourselves. The time will surely come when America will demand less statemanship and more flour; when less statistics and a purer, nobler and more progressive style of beefsteak will demand our attention.

PLANT CURRANTS.

Currants are not only healthful and refreshing in midsummer, but are always a profitable crop if properly cared for. John H. Hale, in the *Connecticut Farmer*, truly says there is money in this crop if it can be disposed of at six cents per quart, and the price is rarely less than ten cents. Every farmer should go through the neglected rows of old bushes next spring, cut out at least one-half of the old wood, shorten in the remainder, plough in a good coat of manure, dust with powdered hellebore when the worms appear, and the increased size and yield of bunch and berry will make him think he has one of the new varieties which show so gorgeously in the colored pictures of the nurserymen's catalogues.

IN THE LONG RUN.

In the long run fame finds deserving man,
The lucky wight may prosper for a day,
But in good time true merit leads the van,
And vain pretense, unnoticed, goes its way.

There is no Chance, no Destiny, no Fate,
But Fortune smiles on those who work and wait

In the long run.

In the long run all goodly sorrow pays,
There is no better thing than righteous pain,

The sleepless nights, the awful thorn-crowned days,

Bring sure reward to tortured soul and brain.

Unmeaning joys enervate in the end,
But sorrow yields a glorious dividend

In the long run.

In the long run all hidden things are known,
The eye of truth will penetrate the night,
And good or ill, thy secret shall be known

However well 'tis guarded from the light.
All the unspoken motives of the breast

Are fathomed by the years and stand confest
In the long run.

In the long run all love is paid by love,
Though undervalued by the hearts of earth;

The great eternal Government above
Keeps strict account and will redeem its work.

Give thy love freely; do not count the cost;
So beautiful a thing was never lost
In the long run.

—*Ella Wheeler, in the Chicago Advance.*

THE YANKEE SCHOOL-MASTER.

(Continued from October No.)

He heard the rusty hinges creak, he could not stir, he could not speak, he could not turn his head away; he shut his eyes and tried to pray; upon his brow of pallid hue the cold sweat stood like drops of dew; at last he shrieked, aloud and shrill—the door swung back and all was still.

That midnight cry, from room to room, resounded loudly through the gloom. The farmer and his wife at rest, within their warm and cosy nest, awoke and sprang, in strange attire, forth from their bed loud shouting—"fire!" but finding neither smoke nor flame, soon stumbling up the stairs they came. In cotton bedquilts quaintly dressed, they heard a deep groan from their guest, and full of wonder and affright, pushed in the door and struck a light.

Deep down within the feather bed Lycurgus had withdrawn his head, and, out of sight, lay quaking there with throbbing breast and bristling hair. They questioned him, but he was still: he shook as if he had a chill; the courage was completely gone from tall Lycurgus Littlejohn.

What human language can express the modest maiden's dire distress, while standing still behind the screen, a sad spectator of the scene? What pen or pencil can portray her mute despair and deep dismay?

A while she stood and through the door she peeped across the bedroom floor; the way was clear and like a vise she grasped the sausage cold as ice, sprang from the closet, and from sight she glided like a gleam of light; away without look or word she flew like an affrighted bird; without a moment of delay, the mystery cleared itself away!

Again the snow gleams on the ground; again the sleigh-bells gaily sound; again on "Miller's Hill" we hear the shouts of children loud and clear; but in the barn is heard no more the flapping sail upon the floor. The house is down, its inmates gone, and tall Lycurgus Littlejohn is now an old man worn with care, with stooping form and silver hair. He married dark-eyed Susan Stow, and they were happy, years ago. When, in their merry winter time, their children's children round him climb, he tells them of his fearful fright, on that far-distant winter night; and after they are put to bed, when by the fire with nodding head hesits and sinks to slumbers deep, and quakes and shivers in his sleep, alas! he is but dreaming still of that spare bed on "Miller's Hill."—*Eugene J. Hall, in Chicago Tribune.*

At one of the handsome private grounds at Newport, R. I., a very noticeable and showy ribbon bed is planted as follows: Centre line, bronze geraniums; second line, mountain of snow geraniums; third line, bronze geraniums with a border of dwarf blue lobelia. The bed is semi-circular in shape, two feet in width, and the great contrast in color has a very brilliant effect.

A mad bull is a convivial creature; he offers a horn to every one he meets.

The manure bank is of more importance to the farmer than the money bank.



CANADA—A VISITOR'S FAREWELL.

Farewell to the land of lake, forest and river,
Where joyous I've roamed many bright
Summer days;
I go from thy shores, but to think of thee
ever,—
And lands o'er the ocean shall echo thy
praise.

I have gazed on the woods no horizon was
bounding,
Spread out in their beauty, vast varied
and wild;
I have heard the dread fall of thy waters re-
sounding,
And joyed in the Maker who owned me
His child.

From morning to eve o'er thy lakes I have
glided,
Where cape vies in beauty with islet and
bay;
Down thy rivers and rapids have sped safely
guided
Through dangers and glories that marked
all their way.

I have mused in the shade of the pine-trees
gigantic
That seek the high heaven from low earth
where they stand,—
And thought how far more than my day-
dream romantic

Of thee was fulfilled, rare and beautiful
land.

But better than glories of woodland and
waters,
And better than riches of city or field,
Are the brave hearts that beat in thy sons
and thy daughters,
And the homage to thee, their loved
country, they yield:

Hearts gen'rous and true to the stranger out-
going
With love's warmest welcome, to place
him as friend,
Heaven's smile keep love's fires on thy
hearths ever glowing.
And bright lights of thought in rich har-
mony blend.

May peace be the lot of the children who
own thee—
Thy statesmen be wise, patriotic and pure
Truth, Virtue and Freedom the garlands
that crown thee,
While thy lands sleep 'neath heav'n, and
thy waters endure:

—R. C., in *Canadian Monthly*.

A long-legged man carrying a sack of flour;
his wife wheeling a baby in a perambulator;
his father-in-law carrying a codfish—was one
of the sights on the streets lately. All drunk
but the baby and the codfish.

WHAT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS DO.

The roots are the alimentary channels of plants; they absorb the liquid food for the plant, the only form in which it can be taken up. The operation goes on the extremities of the roots and through the root fibrils and the root hairs when they are present. The extremities of the roots are provided with a sort of spongiole, or with organs possessing the same office as a sponge, in absorbing moisture when in contact with it. The root hairs produce a liquid acid which comes in contact with the particles of the soil, which by its action corrodes and produces a solution which is then absorbed. This acid does not pass out of the cell, but the corrosive action, the digestive process so to speak, is due solely to the absolute contact of the cell of the root with the particles of the soil. Thus it will be seen that besides the liquid food that may be contained in the water or moisture in the soil, the digestive action of the roots is also necessary.

Another important office of the roots of plants is the absorption of the oxygen gas contained in the soil. It is necessary that plants have a supply of oxygen through the roots or they will die from suffocation. In this process carbonic acid gas is thrown off and with the moisture of the soil converts the insoluble carbonates into soluble bicarbonates, and the same of the phosphates. It is thus explained why mechanical action upon the soil becomes necessary, such as ploughing and harrowing, and shows why "tillage is manure." As stated, loosening of the soil is necessary in order to admit of the free passage of oxygen to the roots for absorption and throwing off of the carbonic acid gas. All the processes of nature work for a specific purpose and it is only left for the farmer, if he would derive the best results from his operations, to work in entire harmony with the processes of Nature. It becomes a great study to learn regarding plant life, which is of the greatest importance to every farmer.—*Ge. mantorn Tel.*

Downing names of apples 2,055 varieties; pears, 1,065; peaches, 247; strawberries, 272; raspberries, 119; gooseberries, 51.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Florida orange grove gives her \$1,500 profit a year.

BONES, ASHES, ETC.

Three hundred pounds of unleached ashes mixed with 100 pounds of ground bones in a heap and kept moist would soon reduce the bone to a nearly soluble condition for a fertilizer. But as a caustic potash is a much more quickly active decomposing agent than the mild potash or carbonate, it would be better to add about a bushel of fresh-burned lime to the heap. When this slacks by the addition of water, it takes the carbonic acid from the potash in the ashes and makes it caustic, in which condition it will reduce the bone to a soluble condition very soon. The mixture should then be shoveled over and mixed with a fourth of its weight of plaster, which will prevent the escape of ammonia that will be produced. If the bone is raw, such a mixture will contain about four pounds of nitrogen, fifty pounds of phosphate of lime, and ten pounds of potash, worth at market price about \$4.50 per hundred pounds, not counting the lime and plaster, which will be additional. Ground bone can be bought for \$25 to \$30 a ton.—*N. Y. Times.*

PLENTY OF ROOM.

The 1,400,000,000 persons supposed to be on the globe could all find easy standing room within the limits of a field ten miles square, and by the aid of a telephone could be addressed at one time by a single speaker. In a field twenty miles square they could all be comfortably seated. Then take the land of the globe suitable for growing wheat; not more than one-twentieth of it is under cultivation. The average crop of wheat in the United States and Canada alone would give one person in every twenty of the population of the globe a barrel of flour in each year, with enough to spare for seed. We can raise grain enough on a small part of the territory of the United States to feed the whole world. If, therefore, there is hunger anywhere, it is not the fault of God or nature, but because of the incompetency or want of management on the part of those who direct the affairs of mankind.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

He who would have his children love their home must make it a lovely home.

Those who come after us have to work just as hard as we do.—*Burdette.*

ROOM AT THE TOP.

They say the professions are crowded,
 By seekers for bread and for fame;
 That many a doctor or lawyer
 Can make for himself scarce a name.
 But however people are talking,
 Never mind, never mind and don't stop,
 What if the low rounds are crowded,
 There is always room at the top.

Our country needs Websters and Lincolns,
 Longfellows, Greeleys and Grants;
 Some of our young men will be such,
 If only we give them a chance.
 Do you think that Webster would faltered,
 At aught which idlers might drop?
 No! No! he ever kept climbing
 Till he reached his place at the top.

In this life those only are leaders,
 Who have that indomitable "pluck,"
 Which people everywhere worship,
 And say "what a fellow for luck."
 But luck has naught to do with it:
 It is this—work, work, never stop;
 If you only have heart in your labor,
 You will surely come out at the top.

Work, work from dawn until evening,
 Improve every moment of time;
 Don't stay on life's lower flooring,
 But onward and upward e'er climb.
 If someone does feel above you,
 Don't let this your endeavors stop;
 For if they do practice off-showing
 And have of fine airs a large stock,
 They'll find e'er they die I'm thinking,
 It is brains which find room at the top.
 B. H. ALLBEE.

A REMEMBRANCE.

A man never feels more lonesome and forgotten anywhere on the face of the earth than in the land of his boyhood after an absence of fifteen or twenty years. He goes back with a sort of half belief that he will find everything just about as he left it, and is startled to see the little red-headed girl he was wont to help at mud pie baking, the mother of a growing family, and the cherry tree of his childhood's happy hour full of the sons of the boys he used to play with.

About a year ago I went over to the land of my boyhood, where I was wont to chase the bright hours hunting the amusing bumble-bee in his native lair. I had been away from the locality about eighteen years, and it was half a day's work to find a person I could call by name. It seemed to me that everybody I knew when a boy and lived

there, had died or moved away. The cherry trees I used to climb, the streams I used to dam for water power to run miniature saw mills, the hills I used to coast upon, the great chestnut trees I used to shake till they showered down their nuts—all were there looking very much the same as they looked nearly a score of years before; but the people had all changed.

Near the old house in which I was a happy boy with a great longing for pie and a marked distaste for work between meals, I found a solitary, white-haired man leaning against a fence. He was apparently occupied with his thoughts and a large chew of tobacco. He was an old inhabitant. I had stolen apples from him twenty years before. I knew him at once. I recognized him by a strawberry mark on his nose. I thought I would question him and see if he remembered me, and approaching him I asked in a kindly and reverent tone of voice.

"My good sir, do you remember a fair, bright youth with a thoughtful, pious air, who was the light and joy of a family who lived in yonder house, some eighteen or twenty years ago?"

"No, I never knew any such boy in this quarter," said the old inhabitant, slowly, and in a dry, husky tone of voice.

"But I used to know a tow-headed, freckled-faced youngster who lived over there about as long ago as you speak of. I can't forget him well, for he was the worst boy in the community, a boy who was as frisky and chipper as he could be when there was water to be carried to harvest hands, firewood to be fetched in, or the cows to be hunted: a boy who was always at work at a rabbit trap or a machine to hull walnuts, or a saw-mill, or something not wanted; a boy who had a dam across every run in this section, and a flutter wheel agoin' at every dam. That's the only boy I ever knew to live over there in that house on the hill."

I saw that he hadn't entirely forgotten me.

"What do you suppose that boy is doing now?" I asked.

"I don't know," he answered in a meditative way; "but I expect he is in jail. He ought to be anyway, if he is still alive and hasn't reformed."

"No, he is not in jail," I said, thinking I

would surprise him ; " he is the editor of a newspaper."

" Well," answered the old inhabitant, slowly, after changing his quid from his left to his right cheek. I ain't a bit surprised to hear it. I always said he would come to something bad."

At this point the conversation flagged, and a sort of coolness appeared to spring up between the old inhabitant and yours truly. I decided not to surprise him by revealing to him the fact that I had once been a boy and had lived in the house referred to. I was afraid the news might shock him if broken ever so gently. He was a very old man and the shock might have been too much for him.—*Chicago Herald.*

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

(*Floral World.*)

To adorn the person and the home seems to be innate in human nature. Good taste may not always prevail, but ornamentation, artistic or uncouth, always does. It is an expression of the love we have for ourselves and our domiciles ; and that love is not evil. It is just as praiseworthy to make our bodies comely in the sight of those near us as it is to make them clean ; and the love of home and the ornamentation of home, are the best of man and his work.

An old German saint on earth once said, " I love flowers and little children." A good heart and a good life could not be more beautifully expressed. He who loves flowers has much good in him. The love of flowers by unchristian people contradicts the assertion of the total depravity of human nature. It is particularly appropriate that the love of flowers and the love of home should coalesce in the decoration of home with flowers.

We notice closely the homes as we occasionally pass through the country. When we see a neat yard and a neat house, and flowers in the yard, and at the windows, we know that it is a pleasant home to have. We very much doubt if the children will ever go out from it to try the untoward future of a struggle in the city ; if they do they will be all the better for the associations of that home, and their memories will be sweeter because of the flowers that made it pleasant and beautiful.

There is a sentiment about flowers in the

home, but we are glad to know that is not all. Everything has its practical phase. Leaving a country home for the city is to be depreciated ; it is the result of discontent, and this discontent is more often the result of a barren, cheerless home than of anything else. Nothing will introduce more pleasantness and cheerfulness than flowers. Keep flowers in the home, and you will be very apt to keep the children in the home, for where there are flowers there will be other pleasant things.

"WE CALL THEM TRAMPS."

A recent trip of the City of Chester of the Inman line from New York to Liverpool was enlivened by the wit of a Washington girl, who was the favorite passenger. In the same steamer was a young English snob who wore a suit of very large plaid, with a fatigue cap to match, a single eye-glass, thick-soled boots, spotted shirt and loud neck-tie. He had that exasperating drawl peculiar to English snobs.

" Aw, yaas," said he in conversation with the Washington girl, " I have seen a considerable of your country. I have been to New Yawk, Chicago, Omaha and other places, and it is a gwaite caantwy ; but you don't seem to have any gentry in America."

" What do you call gentry ?" asked the lady.

" Aw ; why people you know, who don't have to do anything ; people who live without work."

" Oh, yes, we have such people," answered the lady, " but we don't call them gentry."

" Aw, what do you call them, pway ?"

" We call them tramps."

" Aw.—*New York Telegram.*

The first complete work on English gardening was published by Thomas Tasser, who in 1758 enumerated one hundred and fifty species of garden plants, introducing them as follows : " Seedes and Herbs for the Kitchen, Herbs and Routes for saletts and sawce, Herbes and Roots tuboile or tubutter, Stewing Herbs of all sortes, Herbes, branches and flours for windowes and pots, Herbs to still in summer, Necessarie Herbs to grow in the garden for Physic not reherst before."

A good cultivation is equal to a shower in a dry time.

GRACE.

There is grace in the leaves of the unfolding
rose,

In the calm of the floating swan,
In the bend of a river that swiftly flows,
And the bridge of a single span.

There is grace in the sweep of a midnight
sky,

In the bounds of a wild gazelle.
In the measures of music rolling by,
And the tale which the poets tell.

There is grace in the round of that baby's
arm,

In the form that 's bending to kiss ;
There is grace in all ways that quietly charm
And that silently waken bliss.

But the grace which most deeply enamors
my heart

Is the bearing of Jesus to me ;
How quietly he with all riches could part,
A man and a Saviour to be.

In him is more fullness of all I call grace,
Than the eye or the heart e'er possessed ;
His knowledge is heaven, wherever the place ;
His beauty, my quietest rest.

B. W.

SWEET FERN.*(Comptonia Asplenifolia (Ait.))*

BY MRS. C. P. TRAIL.

The popular name by which this shrub is known among Canadians, sweet-fern—is improperly applied, and leads to the erroneous impression that the plant is a species of fern. It is a member of the sweet-gale family and belongs to the natural order Myricaceæ.

The sweet-fern grows chiefly on light loam or sandy soil, in open dry uplands, and on wastes by roadsides, forming low thickets of small, weak, straggling bushes, which give out a delicious aromatic scent, somewhat like the flavor of freshly grated nutmegs—but the smell is evanescent, and soon evaporates when the leaves have been gathered for any length of time. The twig-like branches are of a fine reddish color; the leaves are long, very narrow, and deeply indented in alternate rounded notches, resembling some of the *Aspleniums* in outline, whence the specific name. The flowers are of two kinds: the sterile in cylindrical catkins, with scale-like

bracts, and the fertile in bur-like heads.—
From "*Studies of Plant Life in Canada.*"

SOME SIMPLE TRUTHS.

Winter is the time to do the chores for Spring.

The greedy man shall not live out half his days

Better kindle the fire with dry wood, than a heated temper.

Good seed or stock is cheaper at any price, than poor for nothing.

Nearly all diseases arise from impure air or water, or from intemperance

Use other men's brains, concentrated in improved machinery, and save your own muscles.

God planted the first tree garden, and pronounced it good, and it has been growing good ever since.

Make friends with the birds; protect them from their enemies, and they will rid you of your enemies.

The happiest and healthiest family I ever saw was one that had free access to a large garden that was filled with the choicest specimens of all kinds of fruit, large and small.

An apothecary shop, and a whole laboratory of the purest medicines, is in every garden. Physic done up in the shape of ripe and luscious fruits will be taken by all patients with ease, and do the most good.

The time was when it was thought that the poorest education was "good enough for a farmer;" now it is believed that a good one is none too good; and soon, it will be known that none but the best is good enough.

Poor sad humanity,
Through all the dust and heat,
Turns back with bleeding feet,
By the weary road it came,
Unto the simple thought
By the Great Master taught,
And that remaineth still:
Not he that repeateth the name,
But he that doeth the will,

—H. W. Longfellow.

MAD DOG SKULL-CAP.*(Scutellari Lateriflora (L))*

BY MRS. C. P. TRAIL.

This pretty, light blue flower grows on the low-lying shores of the Katchewanook Lake, and other localities on the banks of the Otonabee and its tributaries.

The stem is slender, branching; the leaves rather course; color of the blossoms, azure blue; with the upper lip somewhat curved.

The old settlers imputed great virtues to this very humble herb, which is more than doubtful if it possessed. Good faith, however, will often work marvellous cures. The idea was that the plant would avert the terrible effects of the bite of a mad dog.—*From Studies of Plant Life in Canada.*

FLOWER FARMS.

Flower farms for the more delicate flowers—such as Jasmine, Rose, Tuberoses and Orange flowers—are situated in the south of California. The hillsides of that neighborhood, in the proper season, are a mass of flowers, exhaling a most delicate perfume. The odors and essential oils are gathered from flowers and fruits by many different methods. For instance: Orange, lemon and citron peel are placed in a press, and, by mere mechanical action, made to yield up the essential oil which resides in the pellicle of the rind. The art of distillation, very largely used, need not be described; but the singular art of obtaining perfumes by absorption is not so generally known. Many of the more delicate odors are so volatile that the use of heat, as in distillation or maceration, spoils them; it is, therefore, necessary to conduct the process cold. Probably the grossest material matter we have any notion of, is fat; and the most spiritual, the delicate odors of flowers. That two such very different matters, if we may use the word, should have any affinity to each other, does not, at first sight, appear natural; but when we remember the large proportion of car-

bon in fat, and that carbon has an especial power of absorbing all gases and essences, we get at the rationale of the absorption or enflowerage process. The odors so liable to escape on the application of heat are very effectually trapped and secured in the following manner: Square wooden frames about three inches deep are fitted with glass bottoms about two feet wide and a yard long. Over the glass a thin layer of fat is spread with a spatula. Upon this bed the flowers, the odors of which are to be absorbed, are spread thickly and allowed to remain from twelve to seventy-two hours. These "glass frames," as they are called, are made to fit one upon the other; and, in some large houses, hundreds may be seen thus piled, silently at work securing the odors. The flowers are continually changed, throughout the season, and in the end the fat is completely saturated with this perfume. Thus the finer scented pomades are made; but when it is required to secure the perfume as an essence, the fat thus saturated with perfume is cut into small cubes and placed in spirit, which speedily steals back, by its greater attraction, the odor from the hydro-carbon.—*Floral World.*

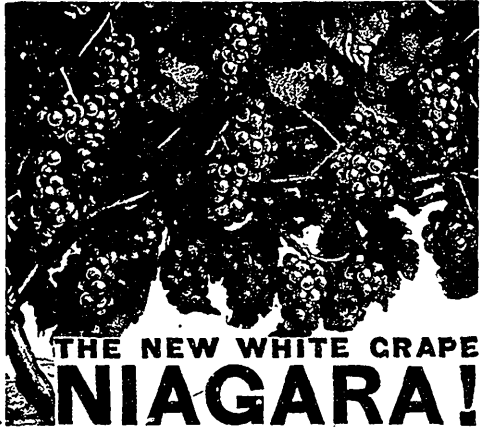
TIRED OF THE FARM.—A young girl, tired of the farm, went down to New York last September to seek her fortune. A paper advertised "good wages for light work," and she applied at the establishment, which proved to be one at which collars were made. She worked steadily all day at the sewing machine, and at night joined a long line of hungry-looking, hollow-eyed women to receive her pay. She was told she earned 25 cents, but five cents would be deducted for the thread she had used. She said indignantly, that she could not live on twenty cents a day, but a scornful laugh and stare were her only reply. She was a girl of good sense, and told the circumstances to the first policeman she met. The next day she was sent home by the Chief of Police to the blessed old farm again, with its peace and plenty, and with the advice to stay there.

MUSING ON SKATES.

Thus we go :
 To and fro,
 Up and down,
 Round and round,
 In and out,
 All about,
 Seeking health,
 Or for wealth.
 Such is life,
 Constant strife,
 For some place,
 Where we may
 Skate away,
 And ne'er fall,
 Or—*—o—r—s—p—r—*—a—w—l !

Oh how flat !
 Where's our hat ?

MODEST MUSE.

**Humorous and Pathetic.**

Mrs. Smith, triumphantly: "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." Mr. Smith, cynically: "Yes, indeed, my dear; and that's just why the world is so deuced badly governed."

A dull preacher once took the celebrated Robert Hall to task for his chaffing conversation: "How can a man who preaches like you," he said, "talk in so trifling a manner?" "That's just the difference between us," replied Hall. "You talk your nonsense in the pulpit—I talk mine out of it."

W—hat is the great source of crime and vice,
 H—elps to fill prisons and poor-houses,
 I—ncreases taxation, and makes widows and orphans,

S—eeks the noble youth of our land for its victims,

K—ills the noblest aspirations of life,

Y—ields a certain crop of misery and degradation ?

A little girl recently went to visit her grand-father in the country. She is fond of milk, but firmly refused to drink any while there, without giving any reason. When she returned she was asked, "You had nice milk there to drink, didn't you?" "I guess I didn't drink any of that milk," she indignantly replied. "Do you know where grandpa got it? I saw him squeeze it out of an old cow!"

How dear to my heart is the family bible, that stood on the table so solemn and still;

where often I've hid everything I thought liable, to fall into the hands of my bad brother Bill. How ardent I've seized it, with eyes that were glowing, and shook its bright pages until out the things fell: but now all its charming old secrets are going, with this new fangled bible the bookstores do sell. The new fangled bible, the twenty cent bible, the revised bible, that says sheol for hell.

An Indiana farmer walked into the house the other day with a tickled look upon his face and his hat on his ear, and called out:

"By gum! Hammer, what do you think?"

"What's happened now?"

"You know that fellow that sold me the churn, and had me sign a paper?"

"Yes."

"Well, that paper was a note for \$50."

"Noa?"

"True as preaching. And what do you suppose?"

"He sold it."

"Right you are. Went and sold it to a bank in Vincennes, and I've got to pay it. Think of it, Hanner—my note 'good 'nuff to be sold to a bank four stories high, and plate-glass windows, and they send me the same kind of a notice to pay as they do a rich man. I must let Sims hear of it some way. The Sims family look upon us as scrubs, and here we are treated the same as if we rode in a fine kerridge behind four horses."

Weeds exhaust the land as badly as useful crops.

THE INK PLANT.

There is in New Grenada, South America, a curious vegetable product known under the name "ink-plant." Its juice can be used in writing without previous preparation. The letters traced with it are of a reddish color at first, but turn a deep black in a few hours. This juice also spoils steel pens less than common ink. The qualities of the plant seem to have been discovered under the Spanish administration. Some writings intended for the mother country were wet through with sea water on the voyage; while the papers written with common ink were almost illegible, those with the juice of the plant were quite unscathed, and it is now used for public documents.—*Sel.*

An Irishman who had provided himself with a huge horse pistol, and taken to "the road" to replenish his exchequer, met a farmer returning from the market with a bag of money.

"Your money or your life!" demanded Pat, presenting the pistol in the usual way.

The farmer chanced to be a Quaker, and he essayed to temporize. "I would not have thee stain thy soul with sin, friend," said he; "and didst thou kill me, it would be murder. But hold! A bargain is no sin, but a commerce between two honest men. I will give thee this bag of gold for the pistol which thou holdest at my ear."

The unsuspecting amateur highwayman made the exchange without a moment's hesitation.

"Now, friend," said the wily Ephraim, levelling the weapon, "give me back my gold, or I'll blow thy brains out!"

"Blaze away, then, darlint!" said Pat. "Sure, there's niver a drop of powther in it!"—*Potten's American Monthly.*

A Mississippi farmer has 160 acres planted in peppermint.

Harvesting is usually a season of rejoicing, but the onion crop is gathered in tears.

HIS BILL WAS PAID.

No man is independent, in the strictest sense, however rich or powerful he may be.

If a person tries to show his independence he is not unlikely to meet with failure. This was once the case with the famous John Randolph, of Roanoke. He had been stopping at a country tavern, and on leaving, the landlord said:

"Mr. Randolph, which way are you going?"

The gruff Virginian replied:

"I have paid my bill, and it's none of your business."

Half an hour later Randolph came to a cross-road, and not knowing which to take, he sent his servant back to inquire. The landlord replied:

"Tell Mr. Randolph he has paid his bill, and can take which road he pleases."

WATER-TIGHT JOINTS.—At Cincinnati I was shown a contrivance for running paint along sash bars to keep water out, and on returning home I had a tinner punch a small hole in the cap, or top of Scollay's rubber sprinkler, and added to it a common oil-can nozzle. I mixed equal parts white lead and putty with oil, the consistency of paint, and strained thoroughly to get the lumps out. One man went over a large 100-foot house in a day, making all perfectly water and air-tight. It will do the work of ten men with a brush, and do the work better. There is no patent on this I believe, and I don't know the name of the gentleman who showed it to us.

HARRY CHAAPEL.

He who would have his soil feed him bountifully, must not forget to feed his soil liberally.

Underdraining increases the fertility, friability, warmth, dryness, and moisture of heavy soils.

The killing of one insect in the Spring is equal to the killing of 100 in the summer and of 10,000 in the Fall.

The history of the Language of Flowers, like that of spoken language, dates back to the earliest recorded times of our race.

Birthday Celebrations admit of the use of flowers from the simplest manner to the greatest profusion, of every color hue and form.

HOW PLANTS COME FROM SEEDS.

BY ANNIE J. MACKINTOSH.

We are going to assist you in finding out yourselves some of the wonderful things connected with the life and growth of plants; and if you will try the simple experiment here mentioned, you will surely be interested, and, besides, will learn a great deal that you ought to know.

Let us begin at the beginning, then; and as most plants grow from seeds, we shall talk first about seeds.

We will suppose that you have collected a few seeds, such as may be easily obtained—peas, beans, grains of wheat, corn, &c. Of course you have a penknife in your pocket; and if, in addition to the knife, you can have a small magnifying glass, many of your lessons will be much more interesting.

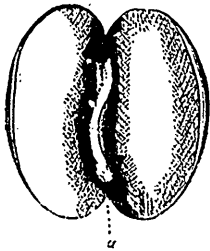


FIG. 1.—A SPLIT BEAN.

seeds which naturally split in two are called two-lobed.

Take a grain of corn, and treat it in the same way. It does not split; if you want to part it, you must cut it. Seeds which do not split in two are called undivided; and you will find that all seeds belong to one or the other of these classes.

Now examine these from which you have removed the seed-coats, and you will find at the end of each a small worm-like object.

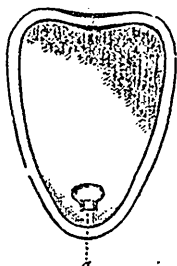


FIG. 2.—A SPLIT GRAIN OF CORN.

Take a bean first (Fig. 1) and with your knife remove the skin, which is called the seed-coat. You will find that the bean separates into halves as soon as the covering is removed.

Now each part is called a lobe, and seeds which naturally split in two are called two-lobed. (Fig. 1, a, and Fig. 2, a), which may easily be removed with the point of the knife. If you look carefully at the specimen removed from the bean, you will be able to see that it bears somewhat the appearance of a little plant. Such in truth it is—the germ, or baby plant. But put your

germs aside for a while, and let us look at the rest of the seed. You will find in the corn that it resembles dry flour or starch, while in the bean it looks more like a mixture of flour and water which has become dry. This is the food of the baby plant, and consists mostly of sugar and starch. Upon this the germ lives till old enough to obtain nourishment from the earth and air.

Perhaps you think it strange, if the plant and its food are both contained in the seed, that it is necessary to sow seeds in order to have them grow. But the plant cannot appropriate the food until it has been moistened. But if moisture can be obtained in any other way than from the ground, the seed will begin to grow just as if part in the earth; and you may prove this for yourselves.

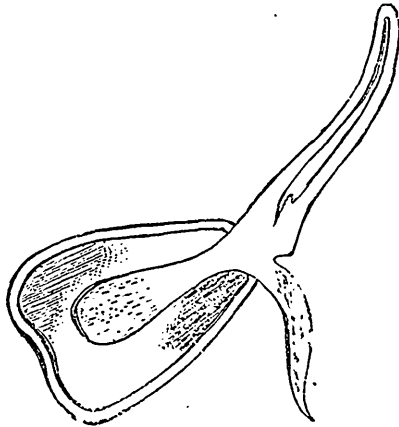


FIG. 3.—A GRAIN OF CORN BEGINNING TO GROW

Fill a tumbler with water, and cover the top with cotton-wool, on which you may place a few beans or some seed of the kind. Place the glass in the window, and in a few days you will find that your seeds have sprouted; and they will continue to grow until the nourishment is exhausted.

(To be Continued.)

ENGLISH IVIES AND OLEANDERS

should frequently have their leaves washed and no scale or mealy bug insect allowed to gather around the axil of the leaf, these plants generally rest during the winter and of course do not require much water.

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

The Canadian Florist

AND
Cottage Gardener.

A Rural Quarterly Magazine,
Published by Francis Mason.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 CENTS A YEAR.
ADVERTISING RATES. Ten cents per Nonpareil line, each insertion.

PETERBOROUGH, JANUARY, 1886.

OUR MAGAZINE

celebrates its birthday on the first of January, being just one year old, and although very young, yet, it has won the favor of thousands, many declaring it was just what they wanted to help them in their gardening operations, or in the care and treatment of flowers. Now as it has been helpful in the past and has given such unbounded satisfaction, it is the intention and determination of its Editor and Publisher to make it more so, than in the past, a help and guide to all gardening operations. And again we ask our friends to write for our columns short articles that will be of interest to cultivators of flowers, vegetables or fruits, and we will be happy to answer the enquiries of any who may be seeking for information in regard to those things.

SAMPLE COPIES

of "THE CANADIAN FLORIST AND COTTAGE GARDENER" are sent out frequently, so no one need be afraid of taking them out of the office for fear of piling up a debt of twenty-five cents, that may be asked or demanded from him or her in the future, let such rest contentedly and sleep sweetly, for no such demand will ever be made upon them, we don't carry on our business in that way. We have no accounts with our subscribers. If any should receive the magazine after the subscription time has expired, that will be our loss, and this we contend should be the stand taken by every publisher of periodicals.

CLUB AGENTS,

and all who are interested in the success of our magazine, will please put forth their best efforts at once to extend its circulation throughout the country. Anyone may get up a club at twenty-five cents each subscriber, and receive liberal recompense for time expended. See second page of cover. We have some noble workers, both ladies and gentlemen, who consider they are engaged in laudable work when taking subscriptions for a magazine that has for its object the uplifting of the nobler part of our natures, and causing a refining influence to be exerted on all who engage in the culture of that which is lovely and really beautiful in nature. Many good lists of subscribers for this year have already been sent in, but we expect greater things than these. We would not forget to mention that a number of boys and girls (old subscribers) are getting up clubs and sending in lists; this is right, we think of them many times when preparing matter for our magazine, and it is our firm belief that the young generation and those coming after will be head and shoulders above the fathers and mothers of the present, in the cultivation of plants and flowers and in the beautiful designs that may be arranged in and about the home when nature is more and more the model.

MRS. C. P. TRAIL,

authoress of "Studies of plant life in Canada," has been engaged to write for our columns. Her attractive way of describing plants will be most certain to captivate her readers. Two or three pieces from her pen may be noticed in this number. The above handsome volume, profusely illustrated with chromos, "Studies of plant life in Canada," may be ordered from this office or from her publisher, Williamson & Co., publishers, Toronto, Ont. Price \$3.50 postpaid, securely packed. See advertisement.

FOR PRIZES,

We have up to the present only received some three or four communications in relation to the "Letters on friendship," using the floral language. They will be inspected and judgment passed upon them during the month of January, if possible.



Care of Plants in winter.

WATERING.

It is necessary to exercise more care in watering plants at this season than in the summer weather. Here is the difference. Give just as much each time only not so often, and give very little to Cactus, Aloes, Agaves, or any plants that naturally rest during the winter season.

INSECTS.

Keep your eye open to observe the insidious approach of your pets enemies, the green fly (aphias) must be kept brushed off or killed by tobacco smoke, or syringed with a weak solution of tobacco water.

The scale and mealy bug insects may be washed off or removed with a little splinter.

The red spider a very small insect so small in fact it is often hard to see them with the naked eye. A dryness of the atmosphere is conducive to their growth, syringing the foliage with water frequently they will be found on the under side of leaf and infest Fuchsias, Rosés, &c.

WORMS.

The small white worm can be easily destroyed by putting three or four matches head downwards in the earth, and two or three heads upwards in the hole in the pots. Earth or fish worms can be destroyed by mixing ten drops carbolic acid in a pint of water and thoroughly saturating the soil with the mixture.

PLANT FOOD.

It is just as necessary to supply some fertilizing properties to plants that have been growing for some time in the same soil, as it is to put manure on the ground used for raising vegetables, fruit or grain. It is necessary to know what kind of food a child will thrive on, so it is necessary to know what kind of food your plants will thrive on. It requires a little judgment in the kind given and the amount given. About a tea spoonful of liquid ammonia dissolved in a pint of water and used frequently, will be found

to promote the growth of plants, also stable manure placed in a barrel and water put on it so as to leach out those properties that will give or supply to the earth that enriching quality that has been removed by the plant growth that has taken place. Better still if it can be procured is the "Royal Plant Food," it not only imparts, vigor and nourishment, but it gives large size and brilliant color to the flowers.

VENTILATION AND WASHING.

In fine weather where it is possible to give air to the plants, but do not place them in a cold draught. Frequently wash the leaves of all plants those having rough leaves needs only sprinkling or syringing, those with the smooth leaf to be washed with a sponge, soap and water, for the leaves are the plants lungs, and if clogged with dirt can not be healthy.

TEMPERATURE.

Some plants require more heat than others, Primulas and Cinerarias do much better in a cool part of the room, say 60 degrees in day time and 45 to 50 at night, monthly roses will do also better in this temperature than higher, Geraniums, Petunias, Coleus, Fuchsias, and many others will do with more heat, but it is necessary to have healthy plants that there should be moisture in the air of the room where plants are kept.

Iron filings or iron rust mixed with the soil in pots will give a rich dark color to flowers and with the hydrangea will nearly turn the flowers blue. Charcoal is also a grand help in giving brightness and vigor to plants and flowers, using it the same way as iron filings.

WARM WATER.

is preferable to cold for watering all plants in winter.

CALLA LILLIES.

See that they do not suffer for want of water, this is one of the plants that is always thirsty and therefore should never be let get dry, only when resting in the summer. Treatment to be given at that time, see next number of magazine.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

are now done flowering and should be placed away in some light cool place where they will be out of the road until April, when they may be separated making a number of plants out of the old one putting one in each

pot and keep pinched back until it is time to set them out. See next number of magazine for further information.

MONTHLY ROSES

should not be kept in a hot dry room and frequently should have some fertilizing agency applied. For fuller particulars see Queries and Answers.

Our Boys and Girls Corner.

CONDUCTED BY UNCLE TIMOTHY.

Happy New Year, boys and girls; glad to find you all looking so well, but something whispers to me it may be some of your nephews and nieces are sick. Well, if this should happen to be true, believe me I am real sorry and would like to be near such; I would like to take in a nice bunch of flowers, place them in a vase or glass of water by the bedside, and feel more than rewarded by a bright smile from the sick one, but while this is impossible, I send you with this number a beautiful lithograph of flowers, and if I get time, will write each one's name on their card.

Now, boys and girls, as I wish you all the joys and pleasures possible during this year we are entering on, I would like to ask you to try and make this year the best year yet in your history. I think it is greatly in your own power to do this, aided by the omnipotent power of our heavenly Father. If your natures do not become, or are not warped, a great deal of your happiness will come from helping others; it may be only a kind word or a helping hand given to some poor weary one, if your eyes are open and you have the willingness to help, worthy objects will present themselves to you without seeking very far. Well now, my boys and girls, without any further sermonizing, I will say that so far, I have not heard from many of you; don't forget the conditions on which I promised to send out this coming spring the seeds mentioned in October number of magazine. I now give three or four letters or more received since sending out last number of magazine:—

Our first letter is from Bobcaygeon.

DEAR UNCLE TIM:

You do not know how much mamma and I delighted in the flowers that grew from

the seeds which you sent me this spring. The Asters were just beauties. Amongst them was a nice variety of the quilled kind. There was one white one that had no two flowers alike; they were spotted with purple and spotted with red. The Phlox were beautiful, but the Pansies were just lovely.

With kind regards, I remain respectfully,

Your Niece,

JENNIE ROBINSON.

Jennie, in her letter, gives a list of the bulbous flowers mentioned in last number of Magazine, but is not quite correct. But, never mind, Jennie, older heads than you have failed.

Our next letter is from Picton.

DEAR UNCLE TIM:

I thank you for the seeds sent me. They all did well. I had a nice flower garden this year. The Pansies did splendidly, and I had about all the different colors. The Asters were pink, yellow, white, blue. Others had white edges, with either a blue, yellow, purple or pink centre. Sometimes there would be twenty blossoms on one plant. People would come and stand and admire them. I saved the seeds of Pansies, Sweet Peas, Asters, Morning Glories and Balsams. Ma likes the Magazine, and is going to take it next year. She was so well satisfied with the other seeds that she will send for some more.

Yours truly,

ANNIE REDMOND.

Annie also gives what she believes a correct list of bulbous flowers, but it is not quite right. You will see, Annie, where you make a slight mistake by going over my list given in another place.

Here is a few lines from our James Henry Cox, of Brantford.

DEAR UNCLE TIM:

I had such a lovely bed of flowers this summer. The Asters were red, pink, purple lilac and white—all double. The Phlox did very well, all colors, and the Pansies were so pretty, too, I have pressed you some of them. I have tried to find out all the names of the bulbous flowers, but I do not know if I am right. This is Saturday and no school, so I must get my bed ready for spring.

So good-bye, with love from

Your nephew,

J. H. C.

Well, my dear boy, you have not sent me a correct list of bulbs, I am sorry to say. Accept my thanks for Pansies sent in letter. They were very nice.

Here comes one of our juvenile gardeners, only eight years old, from Orillia.

DEAR UNCLE TIM :

This summer I had very nice flowers. The Pansies were odd and pretty, with their comical faces. There was black ones, brown and yellow, blue, purple, red and white edge. The Phlox was very nice, a lot of different colors. The Asters were very pretty. I had red, white, purple and pink. I would like you to send me some more seed this spring, for I am very fond of flowers. Please send the Magazine another year, as I enclose money for the same. Please excuse bad writing and spelling, as I am just eight years old.

I remain, yours truly,

ALLAN RAE SMITH.

All right Allen, I will be sure to bear you in mind. One thing I will say, you spell very correctly, and your writing is not bad for a boy of your age. Now I am not going to tell any tales out of school, but if I tell you this, you need not, any of you say a thing about it. But do you know, one of my nephews wrote to me, spelling uncle, "unkle;" for by he had it, "bie," and for nice it was "nise," and for said he put it "sed," and some other mistakes I will not mention. I wonder if the boy that made these mistakes will know of whom I am writing when he sees this, I don't believe any of the rest of the cousins will at any rate.

This is from one of our workers, having sent in a great many subscribers from Paris, Ont., dated 3rd August.

DEAR UNCLE TIM :

The seeds I got from you are good, mostly every seed grew to be a fine plant, and are flowering now. The Phlox are variegated, some having eight flowers on one stem. The Asters are just beginning to flower. The Pansies are not out yet. I did just as you directed, and was successful. We tried some of the remedies mentioned for killing insects and found them correct. I intend to be a subscriber next year.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH SCHAFFER.

Nothing pleases me more, I think, than to see boys and girls delight in growing flowers, and when success crowns their labours and their joys are heightened. Joseph here we see has found great success in his gardening operations. So may others.

This letter is from one of our Lindsay boys.

DEAR UNCLE TIM :

We like the Cottage Gardener so much that we are going to subscribe for another year, so ma will enclose twenty-five cents, and I shall be very happy to have my name put down in your book, as belonging to the Juvenile Horticultural Society of Canada. The seed you sent did very well indeed. We have often wanted Phlox Drummond, and they were exceedingly pretty, and such a variety too. The Asters were also quite as nice as they could be, so double and variegated. As for the Pansies, we never had such a number of funny looking faces, some of them quite black; and so large they made a very nice addition to our flowers. I love flowers but have little time to look after them.

I remain your nephew,

L. WILLIAMS.

Our next letter is from quite a young florist who is determined next year to make his work show to better advantage, he is a resident of our city.

DEAR UNCLE TIM :

I want to keep you in good humor, so that you will send me some more flower seeds next spring. I like to read your letters to the little folks. The Phlox were beautiful. I had six different colors of Asters. The Pansies were very nice, and the people admired them very much, even Mr. Mason said they were nice, but I mean to have more next year, for I expect to work harder and take more pains with them. I did not get them in time, and did not know much about sowing the seed, but I think I know more about it now, for I got my mamma to sow them this year, so I would know how to do it next year. The Pansies I will cover over with a little straw, and hope they will be all right in the spring.

Yours truly,

FRANK PASHLEY.

I have letters from Edna I. Gammon, Cottam, Ont., Mina McWilliams, Marmora,

Ont., Wm. Grier, Tweed, Ont., Jessie Grant, Markdale, Ont., Emily Solley, Uxbridge, Ont., Florrie Marr, Petrolia, Ont., Thomas Stevens, Fenelon Falls, Ont., Annie Turner, Brantford, Ont., Minnie McLachlan, Shelburne, Ont., Jennie Spillsbury, Peterborough, Ont., Emma Owen, Alesia Craig, Ont., E. N. Fremlin, Orangeville, Ont., Fred Copley, London, Ont., but our space is taken up. I would like to have room for a few extracts from these letters if nothing more, but it is impossible. I am glad many of those express a wish to do something towards getting subscribers for our Magazine. This is certainly commendable. I hope all will do some work in this way. I will now here give the correct

LIST OF BULBOUS FLOWERS.

Hyacinth, Grape Hyacinth, Feathered Hyacinth, Trumpet Narcissus, Polyanthus Narcissus, Crocus, Snowdrop, Anemone, Lilly of the Valley, Jonquills, Tulip—eleven different varieties in all.

Now, Annie Redmond, of Picton, Ont., is the one who has given the most correct answer, and I have sent her, as well as Jennie Robinson, of Bobcaygeon, Ont., and Fred Copley, of London, Ont., whose answers were nearly correct, the bulbs I offered in last number of Magazine. I suppose they received them all right. I did not intend sending to more than one when I made the offer, but afterwards concluded to send bulbs to all who answered correctly. Some answers sent were something like this: "I think there is eleven kinds of flowers, but am not sure," and did not give any names at all. Of course this was not right. I cannot yet say what seeds I will send out to those who have sent me an account of their gardening operations last summer to whom seeds were sent, or to would-be new members, who will inform me of their wish to join our society, giving their postoffice address and age. Members, in addition to receiving the free seeds, may order three packets of seeds at five cents each by sending ten cents, or ten packets for twenty-five cents. Now, these offers are only given to my nephews and nieces, not to grown-up people who are anxious to practice economy.

From your loving

UNCLE TIM.

☞ Subscribe for "The Canadian Florist."

A FEW RANDOM THOUGHTS FROM AN AGED HEAD.

Written for the Canadian Florist and Cottage Gardener.

A taste for the cultivation of gardens and the practical culture of fruit trees must have been of very ancient date, and that it was the kind of manual labor enjoined by the Creator when he placed Adam in the garden of Eden. We know from the earliest of our holy records, this garden was a lovely spot in a rich and fertile country, adorned with flowers, fruitful trees and vegetables suited for the use and support of man. Adam was instructed by his maker to till, or cultivate the ground.

This employment was both for health and pleasure, not for toil or weariness, this last condition arose when sin had marred the fair beauty of God's world, and the smitten earth no longer gave out its spontaneous riches of fertility and fruitfulness, as in the day when sinless man first set his footsteps on the then unpoluted earth.

By one act of disobedience he had broken the covenant between God and himself, which required the sacrifice of the Son of God to renew. Labor may be to mankind both a punishment and a blessing, let us thank our Heavenly Father for the compensation that He gives in this and in many other things.

The food of man before the deluge must have consisted principally of grain, vegetables and fruit in one form or another, bread we know was one of these, for he was to obtain it by toil and the sweat of his brow, but in the Old Testament there is little allusion made to horticulture or agriculture as an occupation, though incidentally throughout the Bible mention is made of the productiveness of the vineyard and of grain and fruits.

We learn in the xxvi chapter of II Chronicles, that Uzziah among other useful works that are enumerated, digged many wells, (a great blessing in that country,) for he had much cattle in the country and on the plain; husbandmen also, and vine dressers in the mountains, and in Carmel for he loved husbandry, in fact Uzziah was a good farmer.

In the Songs of Solomon how beautifully poetic are his allusions to flowers and fruits. Solomon was a great gardener and the first botanist and florist of whom we read. The

Psalm abound in exquisite passages in which the vine, grass, and the flowers of the field supply the similes to man's frail body.

C. P. T., Lakefield, Ont.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

What shall I do with my Cactus during the winter?
James T.

ANSWER.—All the summer flowering kinds should be kept rather dry. More in regard to summer treatment will be given in next number.

What is the matter with my geraniums, the buds come on but do not open?
Mrs. G.

ANSWER.—In the winter a great many experience a difficulty in having fine bloom on their geraniums, but let those who are thus troubled keep their plants in a south window, if possible, away from the hot dry air caused by a stove or furnace, as a dry atmosphere is detrimental to flowers.

To be successful, moisture must be had in some way.

Many succeed well with geraniums and other plants up stairs in hall windows facing south-east or west. See hints in floral notes in this number.

How shall I treat house roses so that they will bloom satisfactorily?
Mrs. C.

ANSWER.—Well, we might say at the outset, that not one in ten does succeed very well with roses in the house, not but that success may be achieved in that line, for we have seen just as fine rose plants in private houses and in bloom also and that during the winter, as anyone could desire. Now, the question is asked here, how is it and what is the matter? Well, to begin at the beginning, some roses more easily adapt themselves to confinement in a house than others, an everblooming or monthly rose does much better than a Hybrid Perpetual, and then among the monthlies some are more easily to succeed with than others. Well, we will allow that you have a good monthly rose. First, do not be anxious to shift it into a large pot, let it fill the pot it is in with roots before it is given more room. A great many plants die of dyspepsia as well as human beings, they cannot digest or assimilate

the great quantity of food given because there is not enough of root power. Secondly, one of the most important matters pertaining to a successful rose grower, do not keep in a warm room, they do not need heat to bring forth flowers, they will do nicely in a room about 60 to 65 in day time and about 50 at night time. Give all the light and sun possible, and air when practicable. Thirdly and lastly, after each flowering period let the earth in pots become rather dry for a week, then commence watering again; after a little while new growth will be noticed, and on this will be seen small flower buds appear.

N. B.—The soil is an important thing, let it be rather a stiff clay, well enriched with well-rotted cow manure.

A Few Extracts From Unsolicited Letters Concerning our Magazine.

DUNNVILLE, Dec. 16th, 1885.

MR. F. MASON.

DEAR SIR.—We all like your "Canadian Florist" very much. Enclosed find subscription for next year. I am glad to see you encourage little children to cultivate flowers and plants, that is the best step to advance christianity.

Yours truly,
M. C.

PETROLIA, 1885.

PUBLISHER "CANADIAN FLORIST."

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find subscription for your valuable and cheap little magazine.

Yours truly,
B. M.

LONDON, 1885.

TO PUBLISHER OF FLORIST AND GARDENER.

DEAR SIR,—The October number of magazine has not yet come to hand, please send it along, it is a grand little paper, and I hope it will soon come out as a monthly.

Mrs. T.

LUCKNOW, 1885.

MR. F. MASON.

DEAR SIR,—Your Magazine is a marvel of cheapness, and full of information, and will be appreciated by all lovers of flowers.

Your truly,
R. G.

TORONTO, 1885.

MR. F. MASON.

DEAR SIR.—I like your Florist and Gardener. It supplies needed information and is a handsome compact little magazine.

Dr. I. K. T.

A WISH.

My heart leaps up when I behold

A rainbow in the sky :

So was it when my life began,

So is it now I am a man,

So be it when I shall grow old

Or let me die !

The Child is father of the Man :

And I could wish my days to be

Bound each to each by natural piety.

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SAWYER BUSINESS COLLEGE,

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

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4th. The ground worked under this new system being measurably impervious to frost, the producing season is prolonged from forty to sixty days.

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"The New Agriculture" is endorsed and commended by the Farmers' Clubs of Elmira, N. Y., and of Allegany County, N. Y., by the Hon. John Swinburne, ex-Mayor of Albany, and present member of Congress; by Prof. J. P. Roberts, of the University Farm at Cornell, N. Y.; by Hon. Wm. M. White, President of the New York Agricultural Society; by Prof. C. R. Early, of Philadelphia, Pa., and a number of prominent agricultural authorities. Liberal terms to agents. Address THE ANGLERS' PUBLISHING Co., 232 Broadway, N. Y.

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 send it, and in this case it is not necessary to register. Direct all communications to

FRANCIS MASON, Seedsman and Florist, Peterborough, Ont.

VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR THE



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

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

	<i>Pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>		<i>Pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
Parasip.				151. Mammoth, from Speci-			
122. Hollow Crown	05	10	50	mens weighing from			
123. Student	05	10	50	100 to 150 lbs.....	25	..	..
Peppers.				152. Marblehead	05	20	..
124. Long Red	05	20	..	Tomato.			
125. Long Yellow	05	20	..	153 Trophy (selected)	05	25	..
126. Large Belle	05	25	..	154 Hathways Excelsior	05	20	..
127. Red Cherry	05	20	..	155. Livingston's Perfection	05	25	..
128. Red Square	05	25	..	156. " Favorite	05	25	..
129. Yellow Cherry	05	25	..	157. Green Gage	05	20	..
130. Chili	05	25	..	158. Acme	05	20	..
Pumpkin.				159. Dedham Favorite, new	10	..	..
131. Field	05	10	..	160. Japanese Striped Dwarf	10	..	..
132. Mammoth (Seed from Immense Specimens)	10	50	..	161. White Apple, new	10	..	..
Radish.				162. Cherry Red	05	..	..
133. Long Salmon	05	10	75	163. " Yellow	05	..	..
134. " Scarlet	05	10	60	164. Currant Red	05	..	..
135. French Breakfast	05	10	75	165. Pear Shape Red	05	..	..
136. London Particular	05	10	75	Turnip.			
137. New Californian Mammoth	05	10	1 00	166. Golden Ball	05	10	50
138. Extra Early Scarlet Turnip	05	10	60	167. Yellow Dutch	05	10	50
139. Extra Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip	05	10	75	168. White Stone	05	10	50
140. Yellow Turnip	05	10	60	169. Early White, six weeks	05	10	50
141. Winter China Rose	05	10	75	Swedes.			
142. Above Kinds Mixed	05	10	75	170. Skirvings Improved	..	..	25
Rhubarb.				171. Shamrock	..	..	25
143. Victoria	05	20	..	172. Sutton's Champion	..	..	25
Salsify;				173. Laing's Purple Top	..	..	25
144. Or, Vegetable Oyster	05	15	..	174. Bangholm's Purple Top	..	..	25
Spinach.				Pot and Herb Seeds.			
145. Broad Flanders	05	10	75	175. Lavender	05	..	..
Squash.				176. Margoram Sweet	05	..	..
146. Summer Crookneck	05	10	..	177. Sage	05	..	..
147. Hubbard	05	15	..	178. Summer Savory	05	..	..
148. Vegetable Marrow, Long White	05	15	..	179. Thyme	05	..	..
149. Boston Marrow	05	15	..	180. Horehound	05	..	..
150. Long Striped Marrow	05	15	..	Grass Seeds.			
				181. Lawn Grass Seed	..	..	30
				182. White Dutch Clover	..	..	40
				183. Blue Kentucky	} Market Price.		
				184. Orchard			
				185. Red Top			

EDWIN ELCOME, TAXIDERMIST.

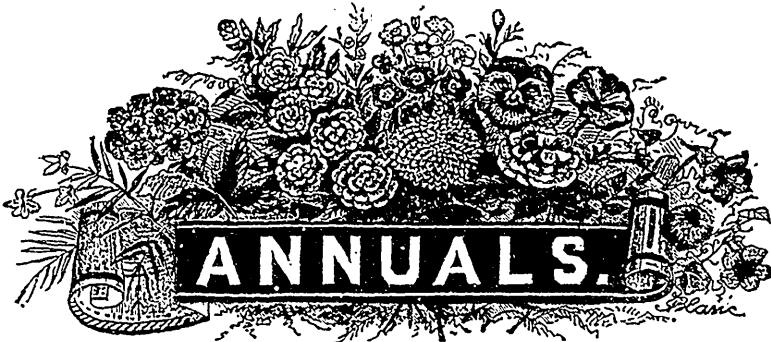
ALL KINDS OF BIRDS, ANIMALS, FISH AND SNAKES STUFFED,

So as to appear very life-like, placed on stands or in cases. In every respect the case is preferable, both as regards appearance and keeping free from dust. All work done at the lowest possible rates. Highest prices paid for Hawks, Eagles, Owls, Lynx, Fisher, &c.

Enquire at MASON'S SEED AND PLANT HOUSE, or to the undersigned at the Greenhouses.

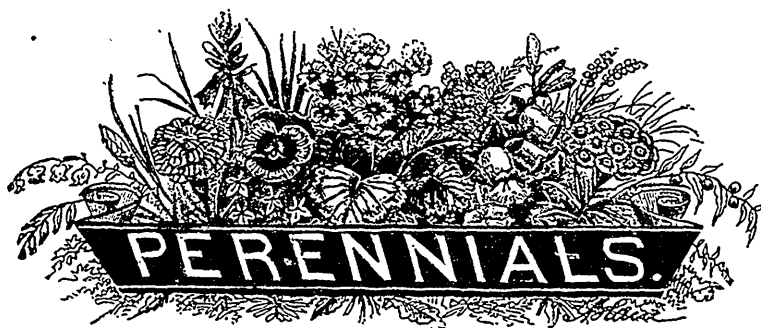
EDWIN ELCOME, PETERBOROUGH.

FLOWER SEEDS.



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

Godotia. Profuse bloomer.		<i>Pkt.</i>	Peas—Sweet. Should be in every garden.		<i>Pkt.</i>
240.	Fine mixed.....	5	260.	Finest mixed.....	5
241.	Bijou, magnificent.....	10	261.	Invincibly Scarlet.....	5
242.	Lady Albemarle.....	5	262.	Butterfly.....	5
Honesty. Good for winter bouquets.			263.	Red and White Painted Lady.....	5
243.	Purple.....	5	264.	Pure White.....	5
Helianthus. Sunflower.			265.	Captain Clark.....	5
244.	Double.....	5	Phlox Drummondii.		
245.	Globosus Fistulosus.....	5	266.	Finest mixture of all sorts.....	5
246.	Dwarf, variegated leaves.....	10	267.	Drummondii Grandiflora, mixed.....	5
247.	Russian Giant.....	5	Poppy. Showy, old-fashioned flower.		
Lupins:			268.	Double, mixed.....	5
248.	Fine mixed.....	5	Portulaca. splendid for small beds.		
Larkspurs. Double Dwarf.			269.	Finest mixture.....	5
249.	Fine mixed.....	5	Portulaca. Grandiflora pleno.		
Marvel of Peru.			270.	Extra fine, double sorts.....	10
250.	Finest mixed.....	5	Stock. Ten week, large flowering.		
Marigold.			271.	Dwarf, finest mixed.....	10
251.	Dwarf French, finest selected.....	5	272.	Pyramidal, finest mixed.....	15
252.	“ double.....	5	Ricinus. Tropical looking.		
Mignonette.			273.	Borboniensis.....	5
253.	Large flowering.....	5	274.	Gibsoni.....	5
254.	Miles Spiral.....	5	Salpiglossis. Grandiflora.		
255.	Parson's White.....	5	275.	Finest mixed.....	10
Nasturtium. Ton a Thumb.			Sanvitalia. Procumbens.		
256.	Finest mixed.....	5	276.	Flore pleno.....	10
Nigella. Damascena.			Scabiosa. Mourning Bride.		
257.	Devil-in-a-bush, double.....	5	277.	Dwarf, double, finest mixed.....	5
Nigella. Hispanica,			Sensitive Plant. Mimosa.		
258.	Love-in-a-mist.....	5	278.	Pudica, leaves close when touched..	5
Nemophila.			Zinnia. Elegans.		
259.	Fine mixed.....	5	279.	Finest double, selected.....	5
			280.	Dwarf, double, splendid mixed.....	5



AND BIENNIALS.

Aquilegia. Columbine.			Campanula. Bellflower.		
281.	Finest mixed, from named var.....	10	286.	Medium, single, blue.....	5
Acacia.			287.	Double, blue.....	5
282.	Fine mixed.....	10	Canna. Fine. Tropical looking.		
Agapanthus Umbellatus.			288.	Splendid mixed.....	5
283.	African Lily.....	10	289.	Dark leaved varieties, mixed.....	10
Calceolaria. Hybrida Grandiflora,			Cowslip.		
284.	Dwarf, tigré.....	25	290.	Fine mixed.....	10
Calla Æthiopica.			Digitalis. Foxglove.		
285.	Lily of the Nile.....	10	291.	Fine mixed.....	5

Daisy.	Pkt.	Mimulus. Monkey flower.	Pkt.
292. Fine, double, mixed.....	10	329. Duplex, hose in hose.....	10
Datura. Roots may be kept in cellar during winter.		330. Queen's Prize, very large flowers... 10	
293. Fine, double, mixed.....	10	331. Moschatus, musk plant..... 10	
Centaurea. Beautiful white leaf.		Myosotis Alpestris.	
294. Candidissima	25	332. Forget me-not plant..... 5	
295. Gynocarpa.....	15	Nerium Oleander.	
Cineraria. Hybrida.		333. Fine mixed..... 10	
296. Grandiflora, finest mixed.....	25	Oenothera—Biennis.	
Coleus. Foliage plant.		334. Evening Primrose..... 5	
297. Mixed varieties.....	15	Oxalis Floribunda.	
Carnation.		335. Alba..... 10	
298. First quality, extra fine, double... 25		336. Rosea..... 10	
299. Grenadin, extra fine, scarlet..... 25		Pæona Herbacea.	
Delphinium. Larkspur.		337. Double, mixed..... 10	
300. Chinese, mixed.....	5	Pelargonium Zonale.	
301. Elatum, hybrid, extra fine, mixed.. 5		338. Geranium, mixed..... 10	
Dianthus. Barbatus.		Petunia Hybrida.	
302. Sweet William, single, mixed..... 5		339. Finest, mixed..... 5	
303. Fine double, mixed.....	10	340. Large flowering..... 10	
304. Hunts' Perfection.....	5	341. Dwarf, mixed..... 10	
Chinensis. Finest selected double, mixed.		342. Large flowering, fringed..... 10	
305. China Pinks.....	5	343. Double, striped and blotched..... 25	
306. Heddewigi, finest selected.....	10	344. Double, fringed..... 25	
307. " Crimson Belle.....	10	Phlox Perennial.	
308. Diadematus, beautiful double.....	10	345. New and choice, extra fine..... 10	
309. " Eastern Queen.....	10	Pansy.	
310. Hybridus, double.....	10	346. Finest quality, very large, flowering 10	
311. Laciniatus, double.....	10	347. Purple, white margin..... 5	
312. " Striatus, double.....	10	348. Bronze colored..... 5	
313. " Imperialis, double.....	5	349. Brown Red..... 5	
314. " Plumarius.....	5	350. Pure white..... 5	
315. " Pheasant Eye.....	5	351. Emperor William..... 10	
316. Dwarf, double, mixed.....	5	352. King of the Blacks..... 5	
Lobelia.		353. Fawn color..... 5	
317. Erecta Compacta.....	10	354. Pure Yellow..... 5	
Lathyrus Perennial—Sweet Pea.		355. Gold margined..... 5	
318.	10	356. Light Blue..... 5	
Lychnis Chalcedonica.		357. Lord Beaconsfield..... 10	
319. Scarlet.....	5	358. Mahogany colored..... 5	
320. White.....	5	359. Odier, or blotched..... 10	
Lantana Hybrida.		360. Quadricolor, very fine..... 10	
321. Finest mixed.....	10	361. Striped and mottled..... 5	
Gloxinia Hybrida.		362. Mixed varieties..... 5	
322. Splendid mixed varieties.....	25	Stock—Brompton.	
323. Golden Feather, light yellow foliage, suitable for borders.....	10	363. Winter flowering..... 10	
324. Heliotrope, fine, mixed.....	10	Veronica Hybrida. Repens.	
Helleborus Niger.		364. Fine, mixed... 10	
325. Christmas Rose.....	10	Verbena Hybrida. From named sorts.	
Hesperis Matronalis.		365. First quality, extra. 10	
326. Sweet Rocket.....	5	366. Blue..... 10	
Hollyhocks.		367. Scarlet..... 10	
327. Double, fine, mixed.....	25	368. White..... 10	
Ice Plant.		369. Choice mixed..... 5	
328. Good for pots or vases.....	5	Viola, Cornuta.	
		370. Sweet Violet..... 5	
		Wallflower.	
		371. Single, finest, mixed..... 5	
		372. Double, German..... 10	



Beautiful for Making Winter Bouquets.

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

TRIAL COLLECTION OF SEEDS,

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

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

COLLECTION NUMBER ONE.

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

COLLECTION NUMBER TWO.

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

COLLECTION NUMBER THREE.

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

COLLECTION NUMBER FOUR.

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

COLLECTION NUMBER FIVE.

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

COLLECTION NUMBER SIX.

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

COLLECTION NUMBER SEVEN.

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

COLLECTION NUMBER EIGHT.

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

COLLECTION NUMBER NINE.

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

COLLECTION NUMBER TEN.

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

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Francis Mason, Seedsman and Florist, Peterborough, Ont.

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

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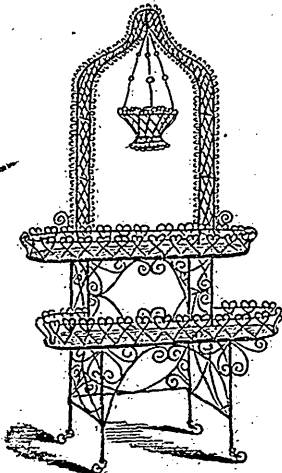
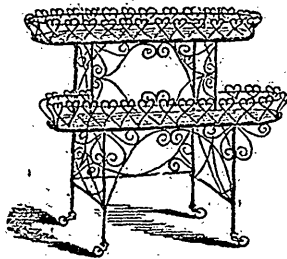
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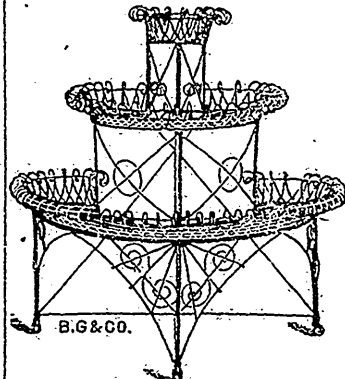
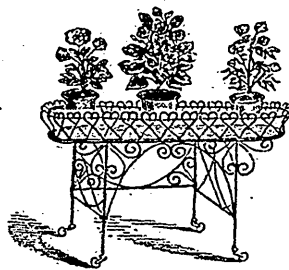
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