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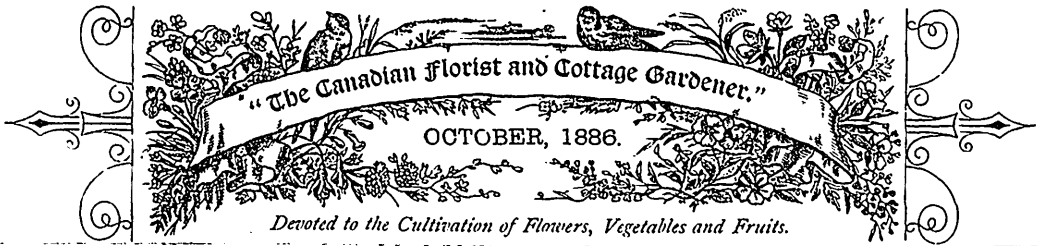
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NEW YORK LATEST FLORAL STYLES

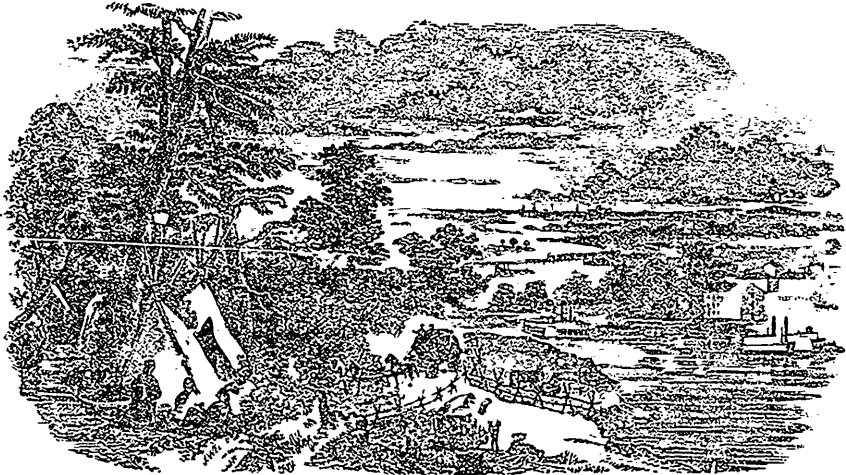
One color is still favorite in the make up of the best designs, but the colors deepen as autumn approaches, and there is a predominance of the darker tints in the pieces that are shaded. In rose arrangements the American Beauty takes the lead, Mermets and Bon Silenes and the blush Malmaison being blended into its rich depth of color. Delicate pink sweet peas are used with great effect in topping off the rose colored pieces, and the new "Butter-ny" pea-flower with its fluttering edges of lilac tint are exquisite to form the final pale shadings of a design in purple asters. Our florists may certainly rely upon the fact that there will be no mixture of colors for some time to come. White

cent, and hardly a grower but has some exquisite novelty, or some grand selections set apart to which he will put the knife when the time comes. There are frames and settings for the roses—the fine young stock upon which our plantmen are gazing with pride—in the elegant fronds uncurling in the fern houses: but we shall see many purely foliage arrangements next winter, for fashion points to the tracery of green for dress garniture, and for elaborate work where appointments will be on a large scale.

The corsage bouquet, stylish at watering places for full-dress occasions, covers almost the entire bodice. It extends across the bust like a berthe cape and graduates down toward the belt or point of the waist. When

lose their grace and character.

Dinner decorations are made even more flat and low than heretofore. The handsomest, where expense is not considered, are composed of water lilies—the pink, blue and white nymphs that seem the sum total of all loveliness. At Newport, where these are cultivated extensively, exquisite table garniture has been formed of them. Miniature pools are sunk in the table centre, which is easily done by having a wide leaf of common board for the middle one; in this a suitable water-pan can be arranged, to contain floating lilies; a table cover of water-green satin with cyperus scattered over it, and favors of lilies and aquatic foliage. This lily decoration is susceptible of the daintiest



LOWER CANADIAN SCENERY.

blossoms, and those of one color in many shadings, will only be permissible in elegant work.

And we are to see wonderful accomplishments in the arrangement of foliage the approaching season. The first hint of what could be done in large effects with greens was given in the arch of triumph at a flower show, when relief and basses were brought out with foliage of many shades and textures. The possibilities of decoration with foliage are very large in the hands of true artists, and this we are to realize in the near future. The greenhouses near and far are waving with lacy ferns and attractive mosses. Siebrecht has a crop of foliage that is magnifi-

cent, and hardly a grower but has some exquisite novelty, or some grand selections set apart to which he will put the knife when the time comes. There are frames and settings for the roses—the fine young stock upon which our plantmen are gazing with pride—in the elegant fronds uncurling in the fern houses: but we shall see many purely foliage arrangements next winter, for fashion points to the tracery of green for dress garniture, and for elaborate work where appointments will be on a large scale.

For street and morning wear tassels of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* are the most stylish. These should be permitted to droop and take their own sweet will when pinned to the dress, otherwise they entirely

and most exquisite effects. A light sprinkling of water should be given foliage and flowers, which bestows a coolness and softness that is fascinating. A large plaquo of plate glass is frequently used instead of the tank. On this the lilies are placed, with occasionally a leaf. The edge of the plaquo is fringed with water growth. Ladies' bunches contain a single water lily.

Very charming arrangements for the table are composed of nasturtiums. The most dazzling effects may be made with this fragile blossom and its foliage and ringlet tendrils; besides, it is seen at its best when flat, and is so conducive to fashionable arrangement. The centre effect should be dispensed

with in the ornamentation with nasturtiums, but occasionally place between the covers a mat of these flowers with their own foliage. Asparagus forms the lightest mat, and may be left to trail out from the flowers toward the centre of the table and the nasturtiums strewn in it. From all the mats let the foliage join a centre vine down the table and reach up over candelabra at the corners. Nasturtiums look very rich on a table cover of old gold satin or plush, and nearly as well on a cover of yellow damask.

About the choicest dinner arrangement of the month was made by S. J. Burnham at Washington Heights last week. The table cover was a delicate salmon color satin, and the centre-piece was a flat oval of Gloire de Dijon roses with their own foliage and a fringing of adiantums. Every rose was full blown and had a glowing heart. At every cover stood a small peach blow vase containing a single rose. There were golden candelabra at each end of the table, about which was entwined rose foliage with luxuriant buds.

Room ornamentation is made largely at present with fan palm leaves distributed to present a highly aesthetic effect. Leaves of *Latania borbonica* are grouped in the corners of pictures or mirrors, at the side and top of easels, and at one side of door cornices. This arrangement is sometimes combined with a cluster of tassels of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, and sometimes with a large bunch of snowballs so arranged as to droop clear of the palm stocks. All the damaged leaves from palms when removed from the plants can be utilized by bronzing and gilding. This is good work for dull times. Frequently palm leaves with only a slight marring or discoloration at their tips are cut off specimen plants. These may be gilded for room decoration. They look extremely handsome combined with a scarf of some rich fabric over the corner of a picture frame. Those possessing large palm houses should take the hint.

For a golden wedding yesterday the drawing rooms of a mansion at Larchmont were ornamented with ox-eyed daisies and cat tails. The fine yellow flowers, with their staunch stems, were made into large clusters and pierced by a bunch of the brown cat-tails. There were banks of the yellow flowers in the corners of the room, and a pyramid between the doors. A portiere of yellow gauze hung across the bay window where bride and groom of half a century stood; this was most artistically looped back with a huge cluster of daisies and cat-tails. A gilt horn of plenty was suspended in the centre of the portiere. It was filled to overflowing with the yellow flowers and crossed at the small end by the cluster of cat tails.

Shells of several kinds have come into favor for holders of floral souvenirs. A shell full of roses or orchids is a charming gift, and is now considered the choicest present for new babies, those departing on ships, and

for tokens of welcome. These shells are so filled as to show a part of the color of their lining, if it is pink and polished. The flowers are made to lie all one way and fall over one edge in profusion. Then tufts of *Hydrocotylum* or mats of foliage are laid over the stems and a sash of ribbon is drawn across to hold it and to finish the arrangement. Large conch shells filled with pansies and larkspur and crossed by a pale blue satin ribbon, are fascinating souvenirs. A large shell filled with lilies and ferns looks very pretty on the corridor table or in a grate. A very dainty christening present was sent last Sabbath to a babe. It was a large shell filled with white rosebuds and fringed with adiantums. At one side of the shell both buds and foliage were drawn away from the pinkish lining, and here a narrow white satin ribbon held them back.

For a funeral of a young lady which took place in a church a bier was arranged of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, the tassels all falling down one over the other very evenly. It looked like a white cascade. A pall of white surah silk was draped half way over the casket and caught up with a very large cluster of Beauty roses. No floral designs were placed around, excepting a harp of flowers five feet high, with strings of gold bullion, which stood near the head of the casket. The harp was made entirely of Perle roses. *American Florist.*

Flower Garden.

BULBS AND TUBERS FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE.

BY MRS. T. L. NELSON.

Read before the Mass. Hort. Society.

Bulbs, tubers and corms, or hard bulbs, are storehouses of food for the embryo plant, and serve to nourish it until the roots start. In the northern States we have many indigenous lilies, aiums, etc., but few of them are cultivated, because they are preferred in their native haunts. If cultivation would improve them it would be worth while to transplant them to our gardens, but in many cases it is almost impossible to make them grow at all—much more to make them grow satisfactorily. It is best, therefore, to let native plants and bulbs alone, unless we have a place as nearly as possible like that from which we take them. The native-lilies, *canadense* and *superbum*, however, do well in cultivation, and will repay the cultivator.

Lilies are among the most reliable bulbs after the bloom of the spring flower is past. *L. candidum* (the common white lily) is one of the hardiest, but one of the most particular about the time of planting. This must be done while the bulbs are in a dormant state, about the last of August or first of September. After that time they start again, and the leaves remain green throughout the winter, and the bulbs will not bloom if disturbed after they commence growing. *L.*

longiflorum is not as hardy as many of the species, because the bulbs are liable to start in the fall if the weather is warm. It is best to cover early with leaves or light compost, as a hard frost after the bulbs have started almost invariably kills them. They are easily transplanted. *L. auratum* is quite uncertain, even with the best protection. A few bulbs may be planted every year, and the cost counted as of bedding plants, for they are worth growing if they afford one season's bloom. Some of them will survive the winter and bloom again, but they cannot be depended upon. All the varieties of *L. speciosum* are hardy. *Album precox*, a much finer variety than *album* or *rubrum rosatum*, *punctatum*, *melampicne* and *purpuratum* are all desirable. *L. pardalinum* (sometimes called leopard lily) is fine and hardy. *L. excelsum* is of bright buff color and one of the most beautiful. *L. Brownii* is rare and costly, and from its peculiar purple outside and the pure white waxen inside presents a striking contrast to *longiflorum* and others of that class. *L. Leichtlinii*, *L. monadelphum* and *L. Parryi* are fine yellow varieties. All the varieties of *L. martagon* (the Turk's Cap lily) are good. *L. chalcodonium* (Scarlet Turk's Cap) is one of the best. *L. tennifolium*, one of the earliest, if not the earliest, has slender stems and foliage and a lovely scarlet flower with reflexed petals. *L. pomponianum verum* is much like *L. tenuifolium* but a little more robust and blooms a little later. There are many inexpensive varieties, like *Thunbergianum*, *umbellatum* and the varieties of *tigrinum*, which are showy and perfectly hardy. Lilies are easily cultivated, but they will not thrive on low land, unless it is thoroughly drained; water at the roots, or wet heavy soil is fatal. The soil should be light and rich; it must be remembered that it is not the bulb that needs feeding, but the roots beneath. If annuals or some light bedding plants are planted between the bulbs it will serve to keep the surface cool and moist.

The iris in its many varieties is one of the best garden tubers. They increase rapidly, and all the varieties are hardy. The English, Spanish and German species are good, but the *Iris Kämpferi*, from Japan, is the best. The iris has a wide range of color, and some of the blooms strikingly resemble some of the varieties of valuable orchids. All of the family are the easiest culture, only requiring considerable moisture.

Herbaceous peonies are reliable garden plants, for they are never winter-killed. They are very showy and especially adapted to large gardens, affording a succession of bloom all through the early summer months. *P. tenuifolia* has small blooms of a clear bright red, not unlike a rose, and finely cut foliage.

Gladioli are by far the most valuable of all the summer-blooming bulbs. They are easy to grow, easy to keep, and exceedingly valuable for cut flowers. If a spike is cut when

there is only one flower out, it will keep on blooming at least a week. Gladioli are most effective when planted in groups among low or medium-growing plants. The foliage must be allowed to grow in order to mature the bulb or corm which is forming at the top of the old one, and if grown with other plants the ripening foliage is partially concealed, and is not unsightly, whereas a bed of gladioli with the flowers out off is anything but attractive. Water is essential to their growth. Whenever the ground becomes dry it must be watered so that the roots beneath the bulb will be thoroughly wet. If one wants a bed for cutting, it is just as satisfactory and very much cheaper to buy a hundred or two of first quality mixed bulbs; but if only a few are wanted, by all means get named varieties: Eugene Scribe and Mary Stuart, pink; Meyerbeer and Phœbus, scarlet; Nestor and Pactole, yellow, with colored markings; Martha Washington, clear lemon color; Beatrix and La France, white or nearly so; Leander and Baroness Burdett-Coutts, mauve; and Africaine, very dark, are some very fine varieties, and none of them are very expensive.

MAKING GARDEN IN THE FALL.

It seems to be a hard matter for the average amateur to set himself about garden making at any other time than in the spring. As a result many flowers, and some vegetables and fruits, that succeed best for autumn planting are either not raised at all or else it is done to poor advantage.

The hardy Dutch bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., are one class that are much slighted in this respect. To us it is clear that fine collections of these flowers would be much more common could they be planted in the spring along with most everything else instead of in the fall. From September until cold weather is the time to plant these.

Certain kinds of annuals are better for fall than for spring sowing. In nature we may observe that summer and autumn sowing is the invariable rule; seeds drop to earth as they ripen, and spring forth in the same fall or early the next spring. All florists, we believe, now sow Candytuft and some other kinds in the fall for their first crop of outdoor spring bloom from these.

For a list of annuals suitable for fall sowing we would name the following:

Alyssum maritimum, *Bartonia aurea*, *Calandrinia*, *Candytufts*, *Cherkins*, *Collinsias*, *Erysimum*, *Forget-me-nots*, *Gilias*, *Godetias*, *Nonophilas*, *Saponarias*, *Silenes*, *Virginia Stocks*, *Pansies* and *Sweet Peas*.

Of these all but the *Sweet Peas* should be sown between the middle of August and the middle of September. The *Peas* ought not to go in before November, the idea being to not have them germinate until early the next spring. Still we cannot recommend the sowing of annuals in every kind of soil in the fall; the soil for them must be light and

TULIP.



well drained. The chief advantage of fall sowing is that the plants grow stronger, root deeper and flower earlier and longer than those from spring-sown seed.

FALL PLANTING OF EVERGREENS.

A wide diversity of opinion prevails as to the proper time for planting evergreens. A large class maintain that only spring planting is successful. Others favor fall planting, and still another class will plant only in August. I have planted at all these times and met with but little loss in any case. My experience leads me to make the following qualifications, however:

If planting is done in spring, it should be very early. People are prone to wait "until the ground gets in good condition." By this they usually mean to wait until the ground has dried out from the excess of moisture, and is suitable for the sowing of seeds. This is a mistake. Evergreens planted in spring should be planted in the very first mud. They will then get thoroughly established before the hot, dry weather of later spring and summer comes on.

The great difficulty in the way of early spring planting is that of getting the trees on hand in time. Evergreen nurseries are, as a rule, located well north so that the trees cannot be removed from the open ground until the season is considerably advanced in localities farther south. To be sure, this difficulty is being overcome by nurserymen storing sufficient quantities of small trees in frost-proof cellars to meet the early spring orders. Still, many people will not order until late in May in any case. I received many orders last spring, even from as far south as Kentucky and Missouri in late May and early June. While trees may be made to live with this time of planting by careful shading, mulching and watering, spring planting should never be so delayed.

If trees cannot be had early in spring from the nursery, better buy in autumn and heel in, or bury in the cellar, that they may be on hand for the first spring mud. Both evergreen and deciduous trees can be carried over winter without risk of loss in this way. (It may be well to say here that evergreen tops should not be covered entirely with earth, as are the tops of deciduous trees in "heeling in." Freezing will not injure them in the least.) It is a good plan and one very commonly followed, to bury the roots of trees in earth in the cellar through the winter.

As to fall planting, if the weather is favorable, early September is an excellent time for the work. The scorching winds and heat of the season are over, and plentiful rains with moderately cool weather are likely to ensue. The growth will be sufficient in all ordinary seasons to enable the newly set trees to get well-established before winter sets in. The first winter is not so much to be dreaded with regard to evergreens as is the first summer. The growth of autumn and the succeeding early spring will put the young trees in a condition to enable them to withstand the severities of the following summer.

For these reasons fall planting is to be commended. Furthermore, the planter experiences no difficulty in getting his trees from the nursery just when wanted. The rush is so great and the shipping season so short in spring that nurserymen are practically unable to fill orders promptly at the proper time. Fall purchasers need not fear delays in fall delivery of trees. It is greatly to be hoped that more planting will be done in autumn and less in late spring. We shall then receive fewer complaints from customers concerning the loss of trees through the summer.—W. D. BOYNTON, *Wisconsin Garden*.

Sow, Sow, Sow;

Ever keep on sowing;

God will cause the seed to grow,

Faster than you are knowing.

Nothing e'er was sown in vain

If, his voice obeying,

You look upward for the rain,

And falter not in praying.

I never look into a flower cup but that I think it a thought of Him who said, "Consider the lillies." Or if I see the rainbow imprisoned in the crystal drop, I know it is a thought of Him, "who laid the foundations of the earth," and "who spanned the heavens with stars." Try it, and see how it will increase your love for nature, and for God, the Creator of all.

THE GREAT WARRIOR.

I am a warrior stout and strong ;
I've fought the cold world hard and long—
I've fought it for a crust of bread,
And for a place to lay my head ;
I've fought it for my name and pride,
Back to the wall with both hands tied ;
I've felt its foot upon my brain,
And struggled, and got up again !
And so I will, if so I must,
Until this dust returns to dust.
Meanwhile the battle rages on,
Let me die fighting, and begone !

CLIMBERS AND THEIR USES.

Climbers are nature's drapery. They venerate the most attractive, natural pictures. Many more plants can grow upon a certain piece of ground if a part of them are climbers, than if all were stiff-stemmed. Hence lies nature's purpose in creating the climber. Utility here, as elsewhere, is apparently the first object. But the useful has been made the beautiful. Utility is adorned. Nature always adorns her most practical ideas. Here is a suggestion to the farmer.

For the purposes of study the botanist divides climbers into twiners, tendril climbers and scramblers. The cultivator makes the same division when he provides supports for his plants.

The first and most important use of climbers is to furnish a cover for outhouses and unsightly objects. Here we commonly prefer the tendril climbers and the scramblers. We also desire plants of loose habit, for we must disguise as much as possible the shape of the object we wish to conceal. For covering high objects

in this nature, I know of no plant so good as the hop. The luxuriance of its growth, the pleasing cleanliness of its foliage, the careless but still attractive style of growth, and the fragrant balls, all combine to render the plant valuable for ornamental purposes. I should prefer it to any other plant for covering a rear porch. I like the common things of life ; they are not generally appreciated. Many people never enjoy beautiful things, because they are looking too far away for them.

My next choice among woody climbers for covering large objects, is the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. Its autumn coloring is attractive, although often too dull and monotonous for the highest effect. For this reason some other woody climber should be planted with it. The best I know, is the common bitter-sweet, or wax-work, whose foliage of green and yellow contrasts pleas-

antly with the heavier colors of the Virginia creeper. But while the creeper is a tendril climber and readily ascends a wall, the bitter-sweet is a climber, and must be provided with some support. This bitter-sweet is the plant which so often constricts the trunks of saplings. The fruit of the bitter-sweet, light colored and crimson arilled, clings to the plant after the leaves fall, and makes an attractive display. The habit of the plant is not always good, however, and I should plant it in company with other climbers, or among a continuous mass of foliage.

The common wild clematis, or virgin's bower, which climbs over low shrubs and fences, is always desirable for screening low objects. An especially desirable feature is the lateness of its flowering. It is not until August that its small, chaste flowers, borne in great profusion, delight the copse and fence-row. The flowers are of two sorts, some male or sterile, and others female or fertile. The fertile flowers give place to

ivy, commonly but correctly known in trade catalogues as *Ampelopsis Veitchii*. It is much superior to our native *Ampelopsis* or Virginia creeper for this purpose, from the fact that its tendrils are much shorter, causing it to cling tighter to the wall. It is not loosened by winds, and makes a more compact and continuous covering. It commonly needs some protection for the first two or three years. Its autumn color is a rich bronze.

For plants to grow on rocks or trellises, the best is the prairie rose. Some of the exotic clematises are very gaudy and in every way desirable. They are to be encouraged on account of their late blooming. Some of the huncysuckles will always be favorites for this purpose.

For small trim plants in the flower garden or as single ornamental objects, some of the more delicate herbaceous climbers are most desirable ; for this purpose the plants should be grown in masses. This year I planted four compact arbor vitas, four feet high, in a

little plot 30 feet from my window, and I then scattered a few seeds of morning-glories among them. The twiners soon covered the little trees with floral wreaths, and the effect was delightful. I shall keep the trees trimmed back, and repeat the operation in years to come. Next year I shall add a few vines of the delicate little *Adlumia* to my group. Why do we not appreciate this delicate plant more? I have been charmed to see it growing wild in the brushy thickets in western Michigan, covering the little undershrubs with festoons of diacentra-like flowers. It demands a cool and somewhat protected situation.

I have been very much pleased this year with the exotic heart-seed or *Cardiospermum*, known to the tender-hearted as love-in-a-puff, also balloon vine. I simply stuck the seeds in the ground one morning in May, and hurried away to look after more practical beets and cabbages. I gave the plants no attention, but they made a luxuriant growth and produced their great, inflated fruits in abundance. It is a delicate herb, the heart-seed, and surely worthy a place in the garden. I kept one plant cut back, and gave it no support, and it made a straggling but attractive heap of green.

The ground-nut or *Apios*, is a curious, bean-like vine which grows abundantly in our thickets, producing peculiar clusters of chocolate-brown, pea-like flowers in July. I am going to try it in my garden. This plant also gives promise of affording a profitable edible tuber.

The wild yam, *Dioscorea*, grows in many



A CAMP SCENE IN MUSKOKA.

curious balls of feathery wool, whence the name "Old-man vine" in some localities.

If an herbaceous climber is desired for a screen, select the common wild cucumber of our river banks; the plant known to botanists as wild balsam apple or *Echinocystis*. This has now become so common in cultivation as to need no description.

For tropical effect, none of our hardy climbers are so desirable as the Dutchman's pipe, *Aristolochia siphon*. Its great, heavy leaves are often a foot or more across. It is a luxuriant grower, a woody perennial, and in most places hardy. This is very desirable for training over one end of a front or side porch. It is the best of all our climbers for affording shade. The plant grows wild in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, but is grown by all nurserymen.

For covering the side of a dwelling, nothing is so desirable as the so-called Japanese

of our thickets. It is a perennial herb, the cleanest in appearance of all our climbers.

If you have trees upon your lawns with high and unsightly trunks, plant a Virginia creeper near to cover them. Do not introduce single high objects covered with climbers into an unbroken lawn. An old stub covered with a mingled verdure of Virginia creeper and bitter-sweet, is desirable among trees, but never in an open lawn, unless it has an immediate background of high verdure.—*L. H. Bailey, in the Michigan Horticulturist.*

LOVE MAKETH RICH.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

My neighbor, just across the way
Is rich, while I am poor.
Yet with her priceless wealth to-day,
She envies me I'm sure.

How lifeless all my treasures are ;
These costly works of art.
Her gems have life and gather close
Unto a tender heart.

My halls are tapestried. I see
Rare views at every glance.
On her low walls at eventide
The shadow fairies dance.

Oh, restless figures bearing me,
Back to a father's cot ;
A plain, unpainted vine-clad cot—
But such a hallowed spot.

Oh, I would give the world to be
A happy child to night !
And stand once more within the glow
Of that soft firelight.

To hear my mother's gentle voice,
And feel the kind caress
Of hands that laid our childish plans
And wrought our happiness.

Oh years and years, twixt now and then,
So empty but in name,
Has been the restless, fevered life,
This stretch for wealth and fame.

That could the crown of love once more
But grace my burning brow,
I would exchange with her who sits
In yonder firelight now.

She does not know how glittering gold
Can weigh the spirit down,
Nor how her love is lifting her
Unto a star-gemmed crown.

She does know how thick the thorns
'Neath sparkling gems are set,
She does not see how often pearls
With costly dew is wet.

And so she goes her humble way,
And envies me I'm sure.
While I, I grudge her gifts that make
Her rich, while I'm so poor.

Southey says, in one of his letters : " I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyments, and though I do not cast my eyes away from my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as possible for myself and never let them annoy others."

Fruit Garden.

Hand-Hybridization and Its Importance in the Improvement of Fruits and Flowers.

BY ERNEST WALKER.

Several years ago, in correspondence with one of the principal florists of the country, respecting a new set of Coleus, we referred to the fact of their being the result of "hand-hybridization," and received this reply : "That amounts to nothing. Insects can do that better than we." However, our set of twenty varieties was selected from less than one hundred and fifty seedlings, where this florist in advertising a similar set of his natural seedlings, claimed they had been carefully selected from something like ten thousand seedlings ; doubtless congratulating himself that he had done so well. This is what suggested the following thoughts upon the subject.

All horticulturists know that the present improved state of the various kinds of cultivated fruits and flowers has been brought about by cultivation, and that originally, or in their wild state, few of these kinds possessed any of the qualities which characterize the present improved varieties. And furthermore, this high state which cultivation has wrought is found to be not permanent, but ever exhibiting a tendency to return to the primitive state.

There is, however, a reason for this as in all things ordered by the omniscient mind of the great Designer, who has placed at the disposal of man the material, and bestowed upon him a superior intelligence which it is man's privilege to use in developing this material that it may better serve his necessities. Had the Creator himself developed the resources of this material—built the cities, the railroads, the iron bridges, clothed man, and further, made each flower and fruit in a permanent state of perfection, what would be the mission of man ? What part would or could he fulfil in the great plan of the Infinite Designer ?

As it is, however, all things have been created with ever a susceptibility to improve, yet ever exhibiting a tendency to return to the primitive state. This plainly establishes the fact that, if there be not improvement there must be deterioration ; so that it seems the Creator has, in a measure, compelled man to cultivate and use his intelligence in opposing this tendency, and ever persevere in the improvement of both mind and matter.

As before stated, this disposition is plainly manifest in the fruits and flowers which we cultivate. This brings us to a consideration of the subject before us, that of hand hybridization, or artificial cross fertilization in the improvement of fruits and flowers.

First, let us enquire, in what does improvement consist ? Not merely in obtaining new varieties, or some novel and curious feature,

but rather in improving the qualities already possessed, and in uniting them in new varieties to take the place of the parent varieties, through which we rather tend to diminish the number of varieties ; just as, could we combine in one apple the good qualities of all, we certainly should need but the one variety.

The importance of discarding old varieties as we improve upon them, has much impressed me since first I became interested in this subject, for how can one ascend a ladder, who, while endeavoring to reach the rounds above him, clings to those below ?

Now in the improvement of fruits and flowers, as is admitted in the improvement of stock and cattle, the basis of success and progressive improvement is found in the pedigree. By maintaining this, we are not only enabled to arrest this tendency to degenerate, but at the same time we preserve a foundation on which to build future progress. Thus, while perfecting desirable qualities, and combining them in new and improved varieties, we can ever add improvement to improvement, and so on *ad infinitum*.

In ordinary field crops and other plants annually grown from seed, the pedigree is preserved by careful selection and cultivation of a particular strain, and guarding against and casting out all departures from this. Thus can the pedigree of such plants be maintained—being annually grown from seed, the ameliorating influence of high cultivation has a more open chance to manifest itself.

In perennial plants, however, the tendency to degenerate when grown from seed is more manifest, so that it is impracticable to maintain the pedigree in this way, and bud propagation is resorted to. But in these plants, as in annuals, good cultivation will manifest its influence, through which we can increase the chances for obtaining an improved kind when grown from seed. Different pedigrees or varieties of fruits and flowers moreover possess individual qualities, which would, if combined, produce a new variety, possessing, perhaps, the desirable attributes of both parents. This suggests an enquiry as to the means of accomplishing such a result, to which we briefly answer. This means consists in the cross-fertilization of flowers, which in nature is performed by insects and other agents, carrying pollen or fertilizing dust from flower to flower, thus affecting the development of the seed, which proves that the tendency in seed to produce varied individuality is plainly due to some external agency present in the fertilization of the *ovule*, or some time during its development, such as climate, soil, cultivation, or cross-fertilization by insects or otherwise. So in resorting to this means of obtaining new varieties, we resort to a natural means after all.

However, insects are not interested in improving fruits and flowers, consequently do not always make the most desirable cross-

es; so we contend that man's intelligence used in selecting proper pedigrees and carrying out certain crosses according to design, would be far more prolific of good results, than depending upon the possibility of insects accomplishing (seemingly by chance) the same results.

Van Mons, in the improvement of fruits and flowers, believed in the "natural method," his theory being simply to "sow and sow," and we agree; simply suggesting that intelligent design take the place of seeming chance. The superiority of intelligence, both human and divine, is characterized by design. So in this case, it should be characterized as well as utilized, in planning and carrying out these crosses according to ends desired.

STRAWBERRY EXPERIENCE.

The strawberry season of '86 has been conspicuous for its length, the abundance of the crop, and low prices. It commenced June first and ended July 10, a week later than usual and lapping that time on to raspberries. During all that time strawberries formed a prominent feature of our three daily meals, very much to our satisfaction and enjoyment. In fact the only real satisfactory portion of the crop has been that consumed at home; the resulting profits, though not measured by dollars and cents, were none the less real. The quality of the crop may be likened to that of a modern barrel of faced apples—good at both ends and poor in the middle. For the first quarter, the weather conditions were favorable for a slow, well-developed maturing of fruit of the best quality. Then followed 10 days of dull, rainy, misty and foggy weather, out of 14. This was a little too much of a good thing; the berries were gorged with water, the flavor impaired, and rust and rot attacked the plants and berries. During the last quarter less moisture and more sunshine prevailed, and the berries assumed their normal condition as to quality, and maintained it to the close of the season.

The Crescent proved my earliest berry and was very productive and lasted till July 1, maintaining a fair size to the end and proving perfect, healthy. While the quality is not of the best, yet when served with sugar and cream (or without cream), cake, good bread, and genuine butter, as they usually are, I have never yet seen Crescents refused. I only wish every table in the land could be well supplied with as good.

The Sharpless stands at the front as one of our largest and most attractive berries: but it is not very productive, and a large portion of the fruit rots before ripening during such weather as prevailed this season. The quality is not high, but as it has less acidity than some others, it pleases many tastes when fresh and not too ripe. Its popularity seems to be on the wane.

Jersey Queen has proved to be one of the largest, handsomest and most productive of our late sorts. The plants are vigorous and

healthy, and the fruit is of good quality, though acid. This acidity would be toned down in a drier season and there would be less loss from rot.

Manchester was large, late and immensely productive, but it blighted so badly that the bulk of its crop was lost. It has never been so badly affected with me before. If the tendency proves permanent the variety must be discarded.

The Atlantic disappointed me early in the season, in its promises, and later it disappointed me in doing even better than it promised.

The Jewell proves to be one of the most vigorous and productive, as well as the largest and handsomest varieties; but the excessive moisture proved too much for it in matted rows. Blight and rot injured it severely, though in single rows it withstood these troubles. While its flavor is not of the best, its other qualities promise to make it a leading popular sort.

The preceding four varieties composed my last picking, and closed the season.

Durand's Prince maintains its position as the best of all I have fruited this season, and gave a good crop. I was surprised to see the Editor of the *Rural* report that it ripened unevenly. I have never seen any tendency of that kind, either on my grounds or elsewhere, and I incline to think it a break on the Rural Grounds, that will not prove permanent.

Downing. This old favorite bore a light crop and was badly affected with blight.

Lard's (Vineland) Seedling bore a large crop of medium-sized, soft berries of only medium quality. The foliage and fruit stalks are very tall, exceeding any other I have.

Cumberland Triumph sustained its reputation as a large, early, productive family berry of very good quality.

Mrs. Garfield, a light cropper, is a good looking berry of indifferent quality.

Daniel Boone is a much better cropper but too poor in quality to be recommended.

EARLINESS IN STRAWBERRIES.

Another year's experience in strawberry culture bears me out in the belief that there is more in soil and situation, than in the variety, as to earliness. I had two beds last season, which contained the same varieties. One bed is level and the third year from the virgin soil. The other slopes to the south-east and is a sandy soil seven years old. Neither of the beds received any stimulants to hasten maturity. The first ripe berries were picked from the latter bed May 13. At that time I enjoyed the entire market, selling at twenty five cents per quart. The first ripe berries were picked from the other bed when the berry season was well started and prices came down to 5 and 8 cents per quart. Thus we see the season was

lengthened by soil and lay of land, rather than by the variety, with a handsome profit from the first berries.

This season the bed facing southeast had ripe fruit May 6. My customers would require if they were raised under glass, as they were so early. The level bed came in on the 13th, and still there were no berries other than mine in the market. This season I have a young bed lying rather north, in its first fruit season, that had not a ripe berry on May 17.

These beds were each set from a bed set with one dozen each of nine varieties, —viz., Big Bob, Windsor Chief, Miner's Prolific, Cinderella, Crystal City, Captain Jack, Sharpless, Glendale and Crescent. These were cultivated for plants alone, and the three beds were set from them. I consider the Crystal City a worthless variety in any soil

Kentucky. THOS. D. BAIRD.

SIXTY-FIVE years of observation have established in my mind the following as facts: (1.) That apple trees occupying very rich ground do not bear fruit every year. (2.) The buds grow one season and produce the fruit of the next. (3.) An experiment of ten years' duration convinced me that an orchard could be made to bear every year by an application of manure to the ground the trees occupy, from the 15th to the 25th of each May. This dressing must be in proportion to the condition of soil as to richness and size of trees—poor soil and large trees requiring much more manure than good soil and small trees. It should be lightly worked or forked in as far out as the branches extend.—N. J. Rice, Monroe Co., N. Y.

It is stated that by a careful analysis it has been found that apples contain a larger amount of phosphorus, or brain food, than any other fruit or vegetable, and on this account they are very important to sedentary men who work with their brain rather than muscles. They also contain the acids which are needed every day, especially for sedentary men, the action of whose liver is sluggish, to eliminate effete matters, which, if retained in the system, produce inaction of the brain, and indeed of the whole system, causing jaundice, sleepiness, scurvy, and troublesome disease of the skin.

THANKS.

Who gives anything, food or clothing, to a beggar, and does not expect thanks? Yet how many who receive God's daily bounties, ask every morning for God's daily bread, forget to give God thanks.



SEPTEMBER.

September waves his Golden-rod
Along the lanes and hollows,
And saunters round the sunny fields,
A-playing with the swallows.

The Corn has listened for his step :
The Maples blush to meet him,
And gay, coquetting Sumach dons
Her velvet cloak to meet him.

Come to the earth, O merry prince!
With flaming knot and ember;
For all your tricks of frosty eyes,
We love your ways, September.

—Ellen M. Hutchinson.

EXTRA HARDY APPLES.

The varieties that are extra hardy and at the same time thrifty, productive and of good quality are:—Yellow transparent—season August; beautiful, very good, exceedingly productive and not likely to drop; transports well for a summer apple. Duchess of Oldenburg—A September apple; handsome; heavy bearing; of fair quality; can be grown more cheaply than potatoes and bring a better price. Wealthy—the king of all hardy apples, according to most of those who have tried it with others equally hardy; productive; early bearing and handsome; keeps well until March. Magog red streak—Large, handsome and good keeper until April; tree hardy, thrifty and profuse bearer; would stand at the head of the list were it not for the Wealthy. To these may be added Scott's Winter, of medium size, heavily striped and sometimes covered with red. "Hard as a rock" until April—sour and only good for cooking. With the warmth of spring it grows mild and mellow and becomes

a fine desert apple; keeps well into July. Tree a true "ironclad," a profuse bearer on alternate years, with a moderate crop in intermediate years.

Vegetable Garden.

UNDERDRAINING—A NEW WRINKLE.

Many of your readers are interested in the subject of underdraining, and I will add my mite to what has been said, by describing a method that has proved very satisfactory. In digging a ditch on land that is nearly level, it is important that the bottom be of uniform grade. It is evident that if any part of it be lower than the outlet, that part will become a depository for sediment, sometimes filling up the tile and rendering all above it of no value. Where a man is digging by the rod, it frequently happens that the spade goes too deep in places, and this is remedied by filling in soil to bring it up to the proper grade. Unless the earth be rammed down tight, the tile will settle in such places as soon as the soil becomes saturated. For this reason the finishing touches should be given by the employer or some one that can be trusted.

Various methods have been employed to bring the bottom to a uniform grade, but almost all of them are troublesome. The following one will commend itself to the good sense of any one who will give it a fair trial: At the head of the ditch drive a stake so that the top will stand about six feet above grade. Nail a lath or slat across this stake just as high above the bottom of the ditch as the eyes of the digger are above the ground when he stands straight up. Then let the digger go to the mouth of the ditch and stand with his feet on grade while some one drives another stake in a line with the first, and some distance farther up. Across this stake nail another slat in a line with the first. Now, to find grade in any part of the ditch it is only necessary for the digger to stand up straight and look at the cross slats on the stakes; if they are in line, his feet are on grade.

An underdrain in heavy soil will improve

for one to two years after it is put in. When one wants it to carry off the water rapidly from the first, it may be done by filling the ditch nearly full of gravel or cinders. Gravel is the best material in the world for a drain. It never fills up or gets out of order in any way.—M. Crawford, in *Ohio Farmer*.

BLANCHING CELERY.

It takes but from eight to ten days to blanch celery in warm weather, and about four or five weeks in cold weather. A new plan of blanching in warm weather is now adopted by some of our best growers, and found to act admirably, as it saves much labor and there is less danger of rust and rot. They half hill—as it is termed—with a hoe or with a small one-horse plow, if a horse can be used, throwing up a small ridge of the soil on each side of the row, just up to the plants, but not against them much; then take inch boards ten inches wide, lay along on each side of the row, crowding the lower edge close up to the bottom of the plants, then take hold of the outer edges of the boards and bring them up together, placing over them clamps made of No. 9 wire—so made that the boards will be about two inches apart, or a little more if the celery is large.

For the late crop, the soil is found the best for blanching. In this it is necessary to use judgment in hilling up. It will not do to commence it while the weather is too hot and wet, as there is danger of its rotting. It should never be banked while the stalks are at all wet. *Seed Time and Harvest.*

Making Garden in the Fall.

In the line of vegetables, Spinach and Borecole or Kale for an early spring crop are the better for being sown early in this month. To sow these now in good soil is to secure fine early spring greens that should prove most acceptable on any table. Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce may also be sown for plants to be kept through the winter in cold frames for an early crop next year.

Take one season with another and there is no better time for starting a Strawberry bed than now. By setting out good young plants this month, strong, bearing stools will already be present for next season's fruitage, a thing impossible to be secured if the planting be deferred until spring.

POPULAR GARDENING.

What madness it is for a man to starve himself to enrich his heir, and so turn a friend into an enemy, for his joy at your death will be in proportion to what you leave.—*Seneca*.

The impressions we receive depend, not on our actual situation, but on the mood we happen to be in at the time.—*Candide*.

Activity may lead to evil; but inactivity cannot be led to good.—*Hannah More*.

THE BOY AND THE BIRD.

BY EORN E. REXFORD.

"Go, weed in the garden t' half after ten," Rob's mother said shrilly. "I'll not speak again."
 "Dear me!" said Rob, sighing. "I wish I could be
 The robin that's singing up there in the tree. Birds never weed gardens - they never bring wood.
 They do as I'd like to, and would if I could. They've nothing to trouble them, only to sing,
 And rock in the branches when they're not on the wing.
 "See here, little boy," said the Robin to Rob,
 "Though you think I am idle I'm planning a job.
 Four nestlings to care for - such great-hungry things!
 There isn't much rest for a father bird's wings.
 The cats try to catch us - the boys are as bad.
 Birds have work, wants and worries like others my lad.
 Be content as God made us, as bird, boy or man,
 And do what needs doing the best way we can."

Window Garden.

THE LAURUSTINUS.

One of the most highly-prized plants for use in the sitting-room is the laurustinus. It will stand the dry, dusty atmosphere of the living-room quite as well as the ivy, which is saying a great deal. It is a neat shrub, growing in symmetrical shape without much attention in the way of pruning. It has dark green leaves of a thick, leathery texture, which can be easily washed clean. These leaves, which are about two or two-and-a-half inches in length, are shaped very much like those of the *Ficus elastica*, but are rather more pointed, and are not as glossy.

They do not drop off the plant for years, consequently a large specimen will be well covered with foliage. It is not a rapid grower, but a small plant is very attractive. It blooms in winter and early spring, and bears fine clusters of small, pure white flowers, which are very attractive, contrasting well with the dark foliage. These flowers last for some time. As the plant branches readily, there will be plenty of clusters of flowers, for every branch will produce them. It is not what most persons would call a "showy plant," but it is a beautiful one, which is better. Show is not beauty, always. On account of its sturdy character, and its winter-blooming qualities, it should be in all parlor collections. It grows well in a rich soil composed of turfy loam, garden mould and sand. It does not require a great deal of water, and does well in a window facing the west. At least, mine does, though it might like a southern exposure better. As it has always been kept at a western window, and does so well there, I conclude that it does not need a great deal of sunshine. In the summer I put it out on a north porch and

all the care it gets is a daily watering. After bringing it in, in the fall, I syringe it at least once a week. I have never seen any insects on my plant, and I think it is not subject to attacks from them.

W. E. REXFORD.

E. E. REXFORD.

Miscellaneous.

PARASOL ANTS.

A traveller, in Trinidad, writes to a London paper of the odd sights to be witnessed in that far-away spot. The red and yellow "cashews," a delicious fruit, is plentiful there. After feasting on these awhile, he and his companion encountered, he says, "What seemed a broad band of moving leaves right across the path, and, on looking more closely, I saw we had met with one of those enormous swarms of the 'parasol ants' which are so destructive to plantations in the tropics. They were crossing from one side of the wood to the other, and were travelling in a column of more than a foot and a half in width; and, as each insect carried in its mouth a piece of leaf, which entirely covered the body they presented a singular appearance, like a Lilliputian grove in motion; and although we watched them for some time, still they came, their numbers seeming to be inexhaustible. Nothing can turn them from their course; and, although they may be destroyed by the thousands, enough will swarm upon the intruder to make him repeat interfering with them. On the mainland of South America I have known a fruit tree stripped in a single night by a swarm of these ants."

WHAT MAKES SOUND MUSICAL.

The only condition necessary to the production of a musical sound is, that the air pulses should succeed each other *in the same interval of time*. No matter what its origin may be, if this condition be fulfilled the sound becomes musical. If a watch, for example, could be caused to tick with sufficient rapidity—say one hundred times a second—the ticks would lose their individuality, and blend to a musical tone. And if the strokes of a pigeon's wings could be accomplished at the same rate, the progress of the bird through the air would be accompanied by music. In the humming-bird the necessary rapidity is attained; and, when we pass on from birds to insects, where the vibrations are more rapid, we have a musical note as the ordinary accompaniment of the insect's flight. The puffs of a locomotive at starting follow each other slowly at first, but they soon increase so rapidly as to be almost incapable of being counted. If this increase could continue until the puffs numbered fifty or sixty a second, the approach of the engine would be heralded by an organ-peal of tremendous power.

A JERSEY GRANGER'S TRIALS.

"Did you get any diploma at the fair?" asked Deacon Dewgood of Farmer Furrows. "N-no no not yet," he replied with a faint effort to look cheerful, "I'm in a sort of a bad fix."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Wal, I had some fine oats on exhibition and the jockeys took 'em for horses feed; my old woman had a crazy quilt there and the darned rascals used it for a horse-blanket. Sal had some of her best fruit there, but the judges ate it all up. Of course I kicked up a row, and they said they'd give me a diploma to hush the matter up."

SHOULD DRUNKARDS MARRY?

Waldeck, a German town, has given public notice that no license to marry will hereafter be granted to any individual who is addicted to drunkenness; or, if having been so, he must exhibit full proofs that he is no longer a slave to this vice. The same government has also directed that in every report made by the ecclesiastical, municipal and police authorities upon petition for license to marry, the report shall distinctly state whether either of the parties desirous of entering into matrimonial connection is addicted to intemperance or otherwise.

A YOUNG ARTIST IN TAFFY.

"Gran'ma," said a boy of nine years, "how old are you?" "About sixty-six," replied his grandmother. "You'll die soon, won't you gran'ma?"

"Yes, dear, I expect to." "And when I die, gran'ma, can I be buried side of you?" "Yes dear," said she, as her heart warmed toward the little one, whom she folded closer in her arms. "Gran'ma," softly whispered the little rascal, "gimme ten cents."

MAKING CHRISTIANITY AN "ADDENDUM."

May the Lord give such an insight into what is really good, that I may not rest contented with making Christianity a mere addendum to my pursuits, or with tacking it as a fringe to my garments!—*George Eliot.*

DISOBEDIENCE AND SIN.

You can no more separate the idea of disobedience from the idea of sin, than you can separate the idea of lightning from the idea of a thunder-cloud.—*Rev. Samuel W. Duffield.*

HAPPINESS AND OCCUPATION.

We all desire either some especial happiness in life, or some absorbing pursuit, and if we cannot attain the first, we do what we can to make the second our own.

LILIES AS VEGETABLES.—Lily bulbs are among the popular vegetables of Japan, all kinds are eaten—even those for which we have to pay a dollar apiece.

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

The Canadian Florist AND Cottage Gardener.

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PETERBOROUGH, OCTOBER, 1886.

AUTUMN.

Again we are in the change of seasons; how they roll along, go and come again with the utmost certainty.

Very soon Jack Frost will be along with his armies, leaving death and destruction in his track; then kind Providence throws a mantle of white over old mother earth, covering up from sight the devastation thus brought about, and thus protecting from more severe onslaughts her few remaining floral children, and it is just here that we may help and with aid from this blanket of snow secure all half hardy vines, shrubs, lilies, etc., so that next spring we will not be deploring our loss. It is not altogether the very severe freezing that does the damage as the exposure to sun and weather, causing alternate thawing and freezing. Roses will be more noticeable. Leave one uncovered, and cover over with earth, moss or rubbish the remaining ones, late in the season, after the first heavy frost, or just before it if you please, and see the wonderful difference in appearance, and more so in the amount of bloom during the next season. Also the strawberry and asparagus beds will richly repay this little extra care in the fall, as well as many other fruits and flowers considered hardy.

OUR MAGAZINE FOR 1887

Will make its usual quarterly visits, giving hints and advice in the care and culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and as we have striven to please and help during the past years those who have pondered over our pages, so we will in the coming year adding any attractive features suggested by our friends that we may consider beneficial to the majority of our readers, and yet not causing an increase in the price. The subscription will be the same as during the two years that are past, single copies 25 cents. Five copies sent for the year 1887 for \$1.00 Those who will act as agents see on another page the liberal terms allowed.

Subscribe now before the matter is forgot-

ten: be sure and do not lose the January No. which will be issued about the middle of December, for it will be the finest in general make-up of all its predecessors. Read and inwardly digest the matter on second page of cover and forward the necessary amount at once. "It's now and it's to-day," for what can be done to-day should not be left until to-morrow.

Our Boys' and Girls' Corner

CONDUCTED BY UNCLE TIMOTHY.

Well, my boys and girls, I must tell you I have had many anxious thoughts about those flower beds you claim as yours, wondering if they done you or I credit, you for the labor spent on them and myself for the seeds and plants furnished as well as advice and directions given. If you have done all in your power and yet have not succeeded, I sympathize with you; but I am sure some have succeeded, for I have letters to that effect. I was wondering if any of those flowers grown from the seed furnished by your old Uncle, had found their way into the sick room of some neighbor, or if some poor person who had no flower-beds to pick from were gladdened by presence of flowers. How little they cost and yet what value is set upon them by those who receive them! how cheering they are to the sick one deprived of all out-door enjoyments! I trust many such presents have been made this season by my excellent nephews and nieces. You will remember I told you in July No. I was unable to send in time the packets of seeds to all who had written for them, but that I had sent a little box of plants such as Balsams, Asters, Phlox, &c. Well, now, I am sorry to say some of those boxes came back to me marked "Uncalled for." I do not know what to attribute this to; I hope not carelessness, but the worst of it is Uncle Tim will come in for a big share of blame, when that commodity should lay on other shoulders. I have a letter here from a niece in Bobcaygeon, who received the little box by mail all right, and says:

DEAR UNCLE TIM,

I am sure you will think I am not at all grateful for the package of plants you sent me. When they came I was away from home. The Phlox were in bud and have been flowering nicely ever since. I wish you could have a peep at my Balsams, they look just like a little forest, each one is branched out so beautifully. An elderly gentleman here, who delights in plants and flowers, says they are the finest assortment of Balsams he ever saw, and are sufficiently fine to be shown at the Toronto Exhibition. My Godetia is doing finely; one plant has 83 blossoms and buds. Our friends admire it very much. When I was in Peterborough this summer I got a Tuberosa at Mr. Mason's store, and in the next number of Magazine

will you please tell your readers something about its culture. I am very anxious to be successful in this investment. It looks well at present, but no signs as yet of a flower.

Your affectionate niece,

JENNIE ROBINSON.

Well Jennie, you don't know how much pleasure this letter gives me and how much I rejoice in your success. To many others I sent the same variety of plants, and only hope they have succeeded equally as well. Accept my thanks for the fine little healthy monthly rose that I received with your letter. When ever I look at this rose I will remember I have one niece who succeeds with flowers. In one No. of Magazine, the culture of Tuberoses was given. See if you cannot hunt it up, for of course you will have saved every number.

It is only a few days ago that I received a small box of cut flowers through the mail from a nephew living at Paris Station, and also the following letter:

DEAR UNCLE TIMOTHY:

Please find enclosed a box of cut flowers, some grown from seed which you sent me, and some from my father's seed comprise the rest—except a few house flowers. Some flowers have not done so well this summer, on account of dry weather and numerous insects which destroyed the leaves. We also had a light frost which injured some of the flowers out-doors.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH SCHOFFER.

Well Joseph, your cut flowers reached me nicely, and there were some fine flowers amongst them, but if they had much farther to go, or remained much longer in that shape they would have been all wilted. I will try, or, better still, get our editor to give some plain directions for the best mode of sending flowers and plants by mail, in next number of Magazine.

I have only room for one more letter, which comes from Tweed, Ont.

DEAR UNCLE TIM:

I thank you very much for the seeds which you were so kind as to send me in the spring. We have had such lovely flowers all summer that people would stand outside the fence and admire them. We had Asters, Balsams, and Phlox. There were two kinds of Asters, all colors and very double; the Balsams also were very double, some pink, red and white, and the Phlox were in so many different colors that I can't count them all. One was different from all the rest; it was white and the petals lapped over one another, making it look double. I am saving some of the seeds of all the kinds. We got some everlasting sweet peas from you and they did not bloom. She wonders if they will live in the ground and bloom next year.

I remain your loving niece,

ESSIE EBBs.

That must have been an odd looking Phlox, Essie, you had in your collection, and I should think very pretty. That is right, save some seeds of your choicest flowers; mark them, and put away carefully until next spring. Your ma may rest contented about the Sweet Peas; they are just about what their name says—everlasting; they are quite hardy.

Now, I must close by asking all my nephews and neices to keep their names on the subscription book for 1887, and see the offer made to you in particular.

Good-bye from
UNCLE TIM.



Plants for winter flowering should be, if not already done, repotted in good rich soil, in pots one or two sizes larger than those they have been in.

Geraniums that have been bedded out during the summer will make good flowering plants for the house during the winter, by cutting well back the new growth and potting in good soil.

Hycincths, tulips, crocus etc., should be bedded out this month, placing them from four to six inches deep, and late in the season giving another covering of leaves or manure, which may be raked off early in the spring.

All plants removed from garden to the window, for winter blooming or decorative purposes should have considerable pruning to correspond with loss of roots.

Petunias, ten week stocks and many other plants we look upon as annuals will do nicely during the winter if taken in at once and placed in pots with good soil and not too large a pot.

Good soil, suitable for nearly all plants, should be composed of well rotted sod three parts, and well rotted cow manure one part; or good garden soil two parts, and leaves or spent hops and cow manure equal parts, the other ingredients should all be well rotted.

Camellias require only good loam: verbenas succeed better in a sandy loam, with about one-fifth cow manure

Ferns require a peat soil such as will be found where wild ferns grow in their native home.

To root cuttings or slips, place in sand until roots are formed, then put in earth in small pots. A small box filled with sand and placed in a warm light place will give best results.

Oleanders will grow nicely from slips or cuttings placed in a bottle of water and hung up by a window in some light warm place.

Remember, plants require fresh air and frequent syringing with tepid water during the winter. Do not let a direct draft of air on plants. Let it come from top of window, or if impracticable move plants back from open window in cold weather.

Pick off every day dead or sickly leaves and flowers that are withered. Keep plants clean and they will reward you with smiles, and if you will not do this the privilege will be yours to grumble about the bad luck you have with your plants, and how it is you cannot see, that Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones have each a window full of flowers all winter, and you are sure that you love flowers and take just as good care of them as they do.

Insects will be more troublesome during the winter than any other time, on account of the closeness of the atmosphere. See receipts in former magazines for their destruction.

I think that failures in celery culture are often due to late planting. Another prolific cause is the planting of worthless varieties. A preventive for worms in celery is a mixture of salt, soot and lime mixed with the manure that is placed in the trenches with the plants.

HISTORY OF THE POTATO ROT.—Prof. Spalding of Ann Arbor says that the potato rot appeared in this country as well as in Western Europe in 1842, and 1845. He adopts the name of *Phytophitiona infestans* for the fungus which causes it. No wonder it is so virulent in modern times, loaded down with such a cognomen. When it was so very severe, the fungus men gave it a much lighter one. Prof. Edwin F. Smith finds continuous rains favorable to its development.

A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where a Mr. Wood was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name Ottwell Wood the judge addressing him, said, "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied, "O double T— I double U— E double L— Double U— Double O, D." Upon which the astonished judge laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met with in his life, and after two or three attempts declared he was unable to record it.

THE LONGEST LIFE.

He that brings most of us into his life, lives the longest.—*Rev. C. L. Gridl.*

SELF-RELIANCE.

If we rely upon ourselves and the powers with which God has gifted us, we shall never be wholly unworthy.

Ask your friends to subscribe for the CANADIAN FLORIST AND COTTAGE GARDNER.

Double apple blossoms, three inches across and resembling Roses, were reported last May from New Hampshire.

Nearly all the dinner-table decoration with flowers, in London, is now done by women. They are said to surprise their male rivals.

There is something exquisite in an American's reply to the European traveller, when he asked him if he had just crossed the Alps:—"Wal, now you call my attention to the fact, I guess I did pass risen' ground."

A southern California packing company has put up over 30,000 cans of Barlett Pears, and during the season was offering \$40 a ton for lemon-cling peaches, which is there thought a profitable price.

It is stated that the average value of an acre of celery, in the region of Kalamazoo, Mich., is \$600 and that the annual crop reaches 5,000 tons. An acre contains from 25,000, to 30,000 plants. The land was originally a sandy marsh.

Mrs. Thomas, of Philadelphia, last year obtained an average of 150 pounds of honey from 20 colonies of bees, or a total crop of 3,000 pounds. This was extracted honey, for which she received 25 cents per pound, netting her, therefore, \$750. She also cleared \$1,000 from her poultry yard, and run a 20 acre farm besides.

An Arkansas paper tells a story of a druggist who reversed the customary order in mistaking a poison for a sedative. An old farmer wished to procure some strychnine to kill the coons which were ravaging his cornfields, and was given morphine by mistake. The following morning the farmer gathered in a wagon-load of coons, which were found asleep in his fields.—*Chicago Mail.*

A Hard Fate

It is indeed, to always remain in poverty and obscurity, be enterprising reader and avoid this. No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full particulars about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of at least \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required. You are started free. Either sex. All ages. B tter not delay.

F. MASON'S LIST OF HOLLAND BULBS for FALL and WINTER, 1886.

I have much pleasure in again offering to my customers this season a magnificent lot of Bulbs, imported by myself direct from the growers in Holland. The named Hyacinths especially are worthy of mention, being fine sound Bulbs. All the Bulbs this season are very fine.

Each variety being numbered, it is only necessary to state quantity of any particular number. All orders through the mail must be accompanied with the money in a Registered Letter or Post Office Order, which will then be at my risk. All Bulbs sent through the mails will be prepared by me.

Polyanthus Narcissus may be cultivated in a similar manner to Hyacinths, for flowering in-doors during the winter either in glasses of water or pots of earth, and the Jonquils three or four in a pot, will also do well. The Crocus will flower nicely during the winter also.

HYACINTHES.—Mixed.

	Doz.	Each.
1. Double Blue	\$1 00	\$0 10
2. " Red and Rose	1 00	0 10
3. " White	1 20	0 12
4. Single, Blue	1 00	0 10
5. " Red and Rose	1 00	0 10
6. " White	1 20	0 12
7. Roman Hyacinth	1 00	0 10

Choice Named—Single—Red and Rose.

	Cts.
8. Agnes, large flower rose	20
9. Amy, bright red	15
10. Baron Von Thuill	20
11. General Pelissier, scarlet early	25
12. Giganthen, large spike, rose	17
13. Veronica, rich dark red	20
14. Lord Macaulay, large truss	25
15. Madame Hodson, fine pink	17
16. Norma, pink; large bells	20
17. Peckaniff, beautiful	15
18. Sir Robert Steiger, scarlet, one of the best	15

Single—White.

19. Alla, maxima	25
20. Baron Von Thuill	20
21. Grandeur a Merville	20
22. Grand Vedette, large bells	17
23. Madame Van der Hoop, beautiful	20
24. Mount Blanc, pure white, large	25
25. Snow Storm, good	15
26. Paix de l'Europe, snow white, first class	25

Single—Blue.

27. Baron Von Thuill, dark blue	15
28. Charles Dickens, pale blue large truss	17
29. Marie, large and fine	17
30. Uncle Tom, fine dark blue	15
31. La Peyrouse, light blue, extra fine	15
32. John Bull, fine blue	15

Single—Yellow.

33. Herman, fine orange color	17
34. Ida, pure yellow, very fine	15
35. La Pluie d'or light yellow	17
36. La Citronniere, pure yellow	20

Double—Red and Rose.

37. Czar Peter, fine pink	15
38. Frederick the Great, fine pink	25
39. Grootvoorst, fine bluish pink, large truss	17
40. Noble par Marite, fine rose early	17
41. No Name, very fine	15

Double—White.

42. Anna Maria, bluish	17
43. La Tour d'Auvergne, large and early	20
44. Snow Storm	15
45. La Virginite, bluish white	15
46. Non Plus Ultra, pure white extra	20

Double—Blue.

47. Bloksberg, fine light blue, large truss	17
48. Carl, Crown Prince of Sweden, light large truss	17
49. Garrick, large truss, extra	17
50. General Antinek, fine light blue	17
51. Lord Raglan, black eye	15
52. Gem, fine blue	15

TULIPS.—Single Early.

	Doz.
60. Due von Tholl, red and yellow	40
61. " rose	50
62. " scarlet	40
63. " crimson	50
64. Standard Royal, white	50
65. Duke de Berlin, red and yellow	50
66. Grootmester, crimson and white	40
67. Joost Von Vondel, red and white	40
68. Keizerskroon, red and yellow	50
69. Yellow Prince, fine scented	50

Double Early.

70. Due Von Throll, red and yellow	40
71. " carmine	50
72. La Candeur, pure white	40
73. Arillo, bluish, fine for forcing	50
74. Rex Rubrorum, scarlet	50
75. Tournesoll, red and yellow	50
76. " yellow	50
77. Mixed Varieties	40
78. Parrott, very fine mixed	40
79. Late Double, fine mixed	40

CROCUS.

80. Blue, fine, mixed	10
81. White	10
82. Striped	10
83. Yellow	10

NARCISSUS.

	Each.	Doz.
84. Polyanthus, fine, mixed	5c	50
85. Dble Albus Plenus Odoratus	5	50
86. D'ble Incomparable, very fine yellow and orange	3	50
87. Single Poeticus (Pheasant Eye)	5	50

JONQUILS.

88. Single	4	40
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IRIS.

89. Anglica, fine mixed	
90. Hispanica, fine, mixed	
Fritillaria Imperialis, Crown Imperialis	
91. Fine, mixed	15c. each.

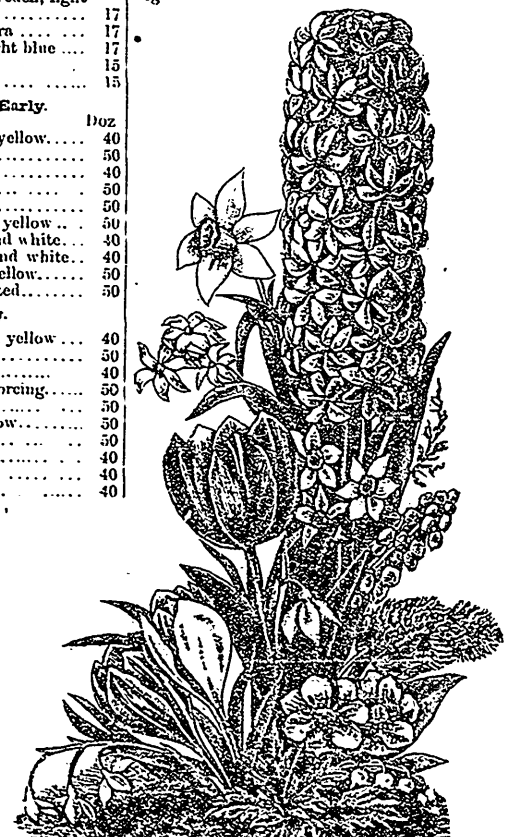
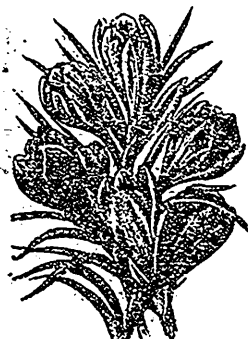
SNOW DROPS.

	Doz.
92. Single	20

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS.

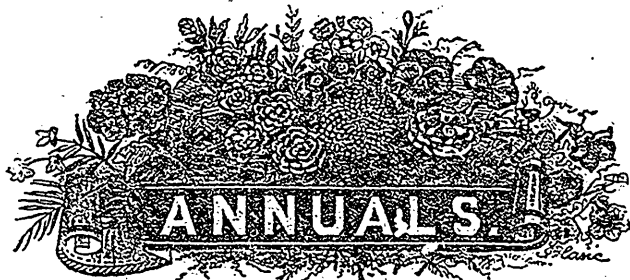
	Each.	Doz.
93. Scilla, Siberica	5c	50
94. Syciamens, started in pots	20c.	each

Good food in plenty makes a child sweet and healthy. It is the same with fruits and vegetables.



	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
101. Hackensack.....	05	15		149. Boston Marrow.....	05	15		167. Yellow Dutch.....	05	10	50
102. Above Kinds Mixed..	05	15		150. Long Striped Marrow.	05	15		168. White Stone.....	05	10	50
Melon, Water.				151. Mammoth, from Speci-				169. Early White, six weeks	05	10	50
103. The Boss.....	05	20		mens, weighing from				Swedes.			
104. Cuban Queen.....	05	15		100 to 150 lbs.....	25			170. Skirvings Improved...			25
105. Phinneys' Early.....	05			152. Marblehead.....	05	20		171. Shamrock.....			25
106. Ice Cream.....	05	15		Tomato.				172. Sutton's Champion....			25
107. Mountain Sweet.....	05	15		153. Trophy (selected).....	05	25		173. Laing's Purple Top... ..			25
108. Peerless.....	05	15		154. Hathways Excelsior... ..	05	20		174. Bangholm's Purple Top ..			25
109. Long Island.....	05	15		155. Livingston's Perfection.	05	25		Pot and Herb Seeds.			
110. Above Kinds Mixed... ..	05	15		156. " Favorite.....	05	25		175. Lavender.....	05		
111. Citron for Preserves ..	05	20		157. Green Gage.....	05	20		176. Margoram Sweet.....	05		
Mustard.				158. Acme.....	05	20		177. Sage.....	05		
112. White.....	05	10		159. Dedham Favorite, new	10			178. Summer Savory.....	05		
Mushroom.				160. Japanese Striped Dwarf	10			179. Thyme.....	05		
113. Spawn in Bricks, 25 cents.				161. White Apple, new.....	10			180. Horehound.....	05		
114. French Loose in 2 lb. boxes,	75 cents.			162. Cherry Red.....	05			Grass Seeds.			
Onion.				163. " Yellow.....	05			181. Lawn Grass Seed.....			30
115. Large Red Wethers-				164. Currant Red.....	05			182. White Dutch Clover... ..			40
field.....	05	13		165. Pear Shape Red.....	05			183. Blue Kentucky.....	} Market Price.		
116. Danver's Yellow.....	05	13		Turnip.				184. Orchard.....			
117. White Portugal.....	05	20		166. Golden Ball.....	05	10	50	185. Red Top.....			
118. Silver Skin, for Pickles	05	20									
119. Onion Sets.....	Market Price.										
120. " Tops.....	Market Price.										
Parsley.											
121. Hybrid Moss Curled..	05	15									
Parsnip.											
122. Hollow Crown.....	05	10	60								
123. Student.....	05	10	60								
Peppers.											
124. Long Red.....	05	20									
125. Long Yellow.....	05	20									
126. Large Belle.....	05	25									
127. Red Cherry.....	05	20									
128. Red Square.....	05	25									
129. Yellow Cherry.....	05	25									
130. Chili.....	05	25									
Pumpkin.											
131. Field.....	05	10									
132. Mammoth (Seed from	Immense Specimens) 10										
Radish.											
133. Long Salmon.....	05	10	75								
134. " Scarlet.....	05	10	60								
135. French Breakfast.....	05	10	75								
136. London Particular....	05	10	75								
137. New Californian	Mammoth.....										
138. Extra Early Scarlet	05	10	1 00								
Turnip.....	05	10	60								
139. Extra Early Scarlet	05	10	75								
Turnip, White Tip.....	05	10	60								
140. Yellow Turnip.....	05	10	60								
141. Winter China Rose... ..	05	10	75								
142. Above Kinds Mixed ..	05	10	75								
Rhubarb.											
143. Victoria.....	05	20									
Salsify.											
144. Or, Vegetable Oyster..	05	15									
Spinach.											
145. Broad Flanders.....	05	10	75								
Squash.											
146. Summer Crookneck... ..	05	10									
147. Hubbard.....	05	15									
48. Vegetable Marrow,	Long White.....										
149. Boston Marrow.....	05	15									
150. Long Striped Marrow.	05	15									
151. Mammoth, from Speci-	mens, weighing from										
100 to 150 lbs.....	25										
152. Marblehead.....	05	20									
Tomato.											
153. Trophy (selected).....	05	25									
154. Hathways Excelsior... ..	05	20									
155. Livingston's Perfection.	05	25									
156. " Favorite.....	05	25									
157. Green Gage.....	05	20									
158. Acme.....	05	20									
159. Dedham Favorite, new	10										
160. Japanese Striped Dwarf	10										
161. White Apple, new.....	10										
162. Cherry Red.....	05										
163. " Yellow.....	05										
164. Currant Red.....	05										
165. Pear Shape Red.....	05										
Turnip.											
166. Golden Ball.....	05	10	50								

FLOWER SEEDS.

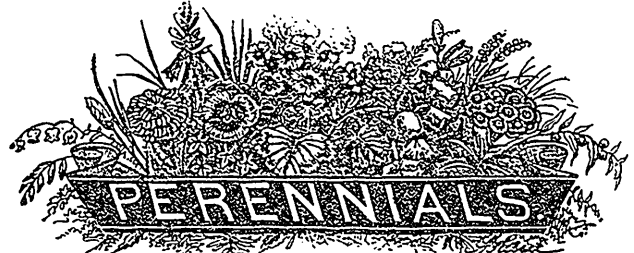


	Pkt.		Pkt.
168. Abronia Umbellata. Half hardy		trailing plants.....	5
167. Adonis (Flos) mixed ..	5		
Agrostum. Beautiful for Summer and Winter			
168. A Imperial Dwarf, White.....	5		
169. " Blue.....	5		
Alyssum. Good for Pots or Beds.			
190. Sweet, Small White, Fragrant.....	5		
Amaranthus. Beautiful Foliage.			
191. Bicolor, leaves crimson and green... ..	5		
192. Caudatus, "Love lies bleeding"....	5		
193. Salicifolius, fountain plant.....	5		
194. Tricolor, Joseph's Coat.....	5		
Antirrhinum. Snapdragon.			
195. Choice Striped.....	5		
196. Tom Thumb, fine mixed.....	5		
Aster. Very Showy.			
197. Betteridge's Quilled Finest, mixed.	5		
198. " in 14 separate colors	5		
199. Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered		Mixed.....	10
200. Dwarf German, finest mixed.....	5		
201. Boltz's Dwarf Bouquet, finest mix'd	10		
202. Dwarf Crown, finest mixed.....	10		
203. Quilled German, mixed.....	5		
204. Globe Flowered, mixed.....	5		
205. Lilliput Flowered.....	10		
206. Victoria, extra fine, finest mixed... ..	10		
207. Pompon Crown, finest mixed.....	10		
208. Truffant's Paeony Flowered.....	10		
209. Perfection, finest mixed.....	10		
210. Crimson and White (mosaic).....	20		
211. Crown or Cocardeau, finest mixed... ..	10		
212. Hedgehog, finest mixed.....	10		
213. Washington, finest mixed.....	15		
214. Fine mixture of above.....	10		
Balsam.			
215. Double Rose flowered.....	10		
216. " Dwarf Camelia flowered.....	10		
217. " Carnation, striped.....	10		
218. " finest, mixed.....	5		
219. " pure white.....	10		
Browallia. (Handsome Flowers.)			
220. Mixed colors.....	5		
Cacalia. Faisel flower.			
221. Mixed colors.....	5		
Calendula. (Cape Marigold.)			
222. Hybrida, Meteor.....	5		
223. " double, white.....	10		
Candytuft.			
224. Sweet, white.....	5		
225. Mixed colors.....	5		
Calliopais. Free flowering.			
226. Mixed colors.....			

Colosia. (Cock's Comb.) Showy bedding plant. <i>Pkt.</i>	
227. Cristata, tall finest mixed.....	10
228. " Empress, New Giant.....	15
229. " Glasgow Prize.....	15
230. " Japonica.....	10
231. " Mixed varieties.....	5
Clarkia.	
232. Elegans and Pulchella.....	5
233. Fine mixed varieties.....	5
Convolvulus. Major.	
234. Fine mixed.....	5
Major. Morning Glory.	
235. Fine mixed.....	5
Eschscholtzia.	
236. Californica.....	5
237. Crocea, orange double.....	10
238. Mandarin, new.....	10
Gaillardia Picta.	
239. Beautiful.....	5
Godtia. Profuse bloomer.	
240. Fine mixed.....	5
241. Bijou, magnificent.....	10
242. Lady Albemarle.....	5
Honesty. Good for winter bouquets.	
243. Purple.....	5
Helianthus. Sunflower.	
244. Double.....	5
245. Globosus Fistulosus.....	5
246. Dwarf, variegated leaves.....	10
247. Russian Giant.....	5
Lupins.	
248. Fine mixed.....	5
Larkspurs. Double Dwarf.	
249. Fine mixed.....	5
Marvel of Peru.	
250. Finest mixed.....	5
Marigold.	
251. Dwarf French, finest selected.....	5
252. " double.....	5
Mignonetto.	
253. Large flowering.....	5
254. Miles Spiral.....	5
255. Parson's White.....	5
Nasturtium. Tom Thumb.	
256. Finest mixed.....	5
Nigella. Damascena.	
257. Devil-in-a-bush, double.....	5
Nigella. Hispanica.	
258. Love-in-a-mist.....	5
Nemophila.	
259. Fine mixed.....	5
Peas-Sweet. Should be in every garden.	
260. Finest mixed.....	5
261. Invincible Scarlet.....	5
262. Butterfly.....	5
263. Red and White Painted Lady.....	5
264. Pure White.....	5
265. Captain Clark.....	5
Phlox Drummondii.	
266. Finest mixture of all sorts.....	5
267. Drummondii Grandiflora, mixed.....	5
Poppy. Showy, large-headed flower.	
268. Double, mixed.....	5

Portulaca. Splendid for small beds. <i>Pkt.</i>	
269. Finest mixture.....	5
Portulaca. Grandiflora pleno.	
270. Extra fine, double sorts.....	10
Stook. Ten week large flowering.	
271. Dwarf, finest mixed.....	10
272. Pyramidal, finest mixed.....	15
Ricinus. Tr. tropical looking	
273. Borboniensis.....	5
274. Gibsoni.....	5
Salpiglossis. Grandiflora.	
275. Finest mixed.....	10
Savittalia. Procumbens.	
276. Flore pleno.....	10
Scabiosa. Mourning Bride.	
277. Dwarf, double, finest mixed.....	5
Sensitive Plant. Mimosa.	
278. Pudica, leaves close when touched.....	5
Zinnia. Elegans	
279. Finest double, selected.....	5
280. Dwarf, double, splendid mixed.....	5

Colons. Foliage plant. <i>Pkt.</i>	
297. Mixed varieties.....	15
Carnation.	
298. First quality, extra fine, double.....	25
299. Groundin, extra fine, scarlet.....	25
Dolphinium. Larkspur.	
300. Chinese, mixed.....	5
301. Elatum, hybrid, extra fine, mixed.....	5
Dianthus. Barbatus.	
302. Sweet William, single, mixed.....	5
303. Fine double, mixed.....	10
304. Hunts' Perfection.....	5
Chionodoxa. Finest selected double, mixed.	
305. China Pinks.....	5
306. Heddeewigi, finest selected.....	10
307. " Crimson Belle.....	10
308. Diadematus, beautiful double.....	10
309. " Eastern Queen.....	10
310. Hybridus, double.....	10
311. Laciniatus, double.....	10
312. " Striatus, double.....	10
313. " Imperialis, double.....	5



AND BIENNIALS.

Aquilegia. Columbine.	
281. Finest mixed, from named var.....	10
Acacia	
282. Fine mixed.....	10
Agapanthus Umbellatus.	
283. African Lily.....	10
Calceolaria. Hybrida Grandiflora.	
284. Dwarf, tigré.....	25
Calla. Aethiopica.	
285. Lily of the Nile.....	10
Campanula. Bellflower.	
286. Medium, single, blue.....	5
287. Double, blue.....	5
Canna. Fine. Tropical looking.	
288. Splendid mixed.....	5
289. Dark leaved varieties, mixed.....	10
Cowslip.	
290. Fine mixed.....	10
Digitalis. Foxglove.	
291. Fine mixed.....	5
Daisy.	
292. Fine, double, mixed.....	10
Datura. (to be kept in cellar during winter.)	
293. Fine, double, mixed.....	10
Centauria. Beautiful white leaf.	
294. Candidissima.....	25
295. Gynocarpa.....	15
Cineraria. Hybrida	
296. Grandiflora, finest mixed.....	25

314. " Plumarius.....	5
315. " Pheasant Eye.....	5
316. Dwarf, double, mixed.....	5
Lobelia.	
317. Erecta Compacta.....	10
Lathyrus Perennial-Sweet Pea.	
318.....	10
Lychnis Chalcedonica.	
319. Scarlet.....	5
320. White.....	5
Lantana Hybrida.	
321. Finest mixed.....	10
Gloxinia Hybrida.	
322. Splendid mixed varieties.....	25
323. Golden Feather, light yellow foliage, suitable for borders.....	10
324. Heliotrope, fine, mixed.....	10
Helleborus Niger.	
325. Christmas Rose.....	10
Hesperis Matronalis.	
326. Sweet Rocket.....	5
Hollyhocks.	
327. Double, fine, mixed.....	25
Ice Plant.	
328. Good for pots or vases.....	5
Mimulus. Monkey flower.	
329. Duplex, hose in hose.....	10
330. Queen's Prize, very large flowers.....	10
331. Moschatum, musk plant.....	10

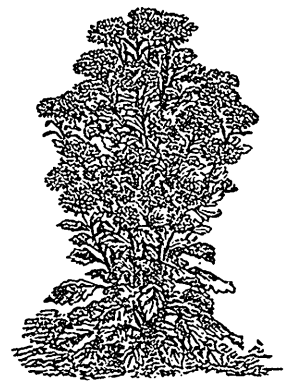
<i>Myosotis Alpestris.</i>		350. Pure white.....	5
332. Forget me-not plant.....	Pkt. 5	351. Emperor William.....	10
<i>Nerium Oleander.</i>		352. King of the Blacks.....	5
333. Fino mixed.....	10	353. Fawn color.....	5
<i>Eurothera-Biennis.</i>		354. Pure Yellow.....	5
334. Evening Primrose.....	5	355.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

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



Beautiful for Making Winter Bouquets.

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



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