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**DON'T YOU THINK SO.**

BY MARGARET FENTINGE.

It's all very well to be jolly  
 When everything's going just right ;  
 When, in summer skies showing no hint of  
 A shadow, the sun's shining bright ;  
 When around you your merry friends cluster  
 With many a laugh-bringing jest,  
 And wherever you turn to discover  
 The world in its gala robes dressed.  
 But, ah ! 'tis sublime to be jolly  
 When mirth-loving spirits have fled ;  
 When your path is in gloominess shrouded,  
 And the tempest bursts over your head ;  
 When fainter hearts beg you to cheer them,  
 Though your own heart be lonely and drear,  
 And you scarce can help doubting if ever  
 The darkness will quit disappear.

The bird that sings sweetly when golden  
 The earth is and gentle the wind.  
 When the bees hum their joy o'er the honey  
 That, hid in the flowers, they find,  
 When, vying in beauty and fragrance,  
 Red roses and white lilies grow,  
 And butterflies, splendid in raiment  
 Through their airy realm flit to and fro,  
 Is a dear little songster ; but dearer  
 Is the bird that its joy-giving strain  
 Undaunted trills loudly and gayly  
 In spite of the chill and the rain :  
 For that to be jolly 'tis easy  
 In sunshine there isn't a doubt ;  
 But, ah ! 'tis sublime to be jolly  
 When there is naught to be jolly about.

—Harper's Weekly.

**FLORAL ART.**

IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

A remarkably successful woman florist is Mrs. Ella Grant Campbell of Cleveland, Ohio. Last winter she delivered a lecture before the Art Academy of Cleveland, on "Floral Art in Ancient and Modern Times," of which we are permitted to make the following abstract: In the development of taste in art a demand has arisen for the artistic combination of color and form in the arrangement of art flowers and of flower beds. Formerly, plants and flowers were grown for the sake of themselves separately. Now, in lines and masses of one variety we seek for the effect of the entire bed or combination of beds and the lawn as a whole. Such effects are seen in the geometrical planting in our city parks and fine country places.

Lord Bacon, who loved to be surrounded by plants and trees and flowers, delivered it as his opinion "That the scientific cultiva-

tion of gardens affords a surer mark of the advance of civilization than any improvements in the science of architecture, since men enjoyed the luxury of magnificent palaces, before that of picturesque and well-ordered garden grounds." This likewise was the conviction of the ancient Greeks, who used flowers freely in all their social and religious ceremonies, and made them a part of their daily life. The ancient Egyptians were so fond of flowers and trees, and of gracing their gardens with them in profusion and variety, that they exacted a contribution of rare productions from tributary nations, and such attention, says Athenæus, did they give their gardens, that through the care bestowed upon the culture of their plants, and the benign temperature of their climate, while flowers were only sparingly produced in other countries and at stated seasons, in Egypt they flowered in profusion at all seasons, so that neither Roses nor Violets were absent even in the depth of winter. They painted the Lotus and other favorite flowers in fancy devices on the walls, on the furniture of their houses, on their dresses, chairs, boats, &c. Pliny says that they composed artificial flowers which received the name *Egyptia*. Wreaths and chaplets were in common use among the Egyptians at an early period; and though the Lotus was principally preferred for these purposes, they also employed the *Chrysanthemum*, *Acacia*, *Anemone*, *Convolvulus*, *Olive*, *Myrtle*, *Amaranthus*, *Xeranthemum*, *Bay leaves*, and others. Plutarch tells us that when Agesilaus visited Egypt he was so delighted with the chaplets of Papyrus sent him by the king, that he took some home when he returned to Sparta. This indicated that they were constructed in intricate style and fashion. Again after the ceremony of anointing was over, and in some cases at the time of entering the saloon, a Lotus flower was presented to each guest, who held it in his hand during the entertainment. Servants then bought necklaces of flowers, composed chiefly of the Lotus; a garland or crown was put around the head, and a Lotus bud or a full blown flower arranged to hang over the forehead. Wreaths and other devices were suspended upon stands and servants were constantly employed to bring fresh flowers from the garden to supply the guests as their bouquets faded.

It was also the custom of the Greeks to adorn their heads with wreaths and garlands on festive occasions. Thus adorned, the bridegroom led home his bride. Flowers of symbolical meaning were offered on the altars of the gods. Crowning with flowers was a high honor to Athenians. I have been fortunate enough to find a description of one of these crowns. "Twigs of Oak formed the ground work from among the thin leaves of which sprung forth *Asters*, *Convolvulus*, *Narcissus*, *Ivy*, *Roses* and *Myrtle* all gracefully entwined. On the upper band of the crown is the image of a winged goddess from the hand of which rises the slender stalks of a Rose."

The Greeks used flowers in all their social, religious and civil observances, and in all their relations of life flowers seemed to be closely interwoven. One writer says, "The actors, dancers, and spectators of the theater usually appeared crowned with flowers, as did every guest at an entertainment, while lovers suspended a profusion of garlands on the doors of their mistresses. Most of the flowers used and cultivated, suggested poetical and mythological associations. For the religion of Greece combined itself with nearly every object in nature, more particularly with the beautiful, so that the Greek as he strolled through his gardens, had perpetually before his fancy a succession of fables connected with nymphs, gods and goddesses.

The Romans also used flowers largely in their social forms and ceremonies. They not only adorned their heads, necks and breasts like the Egyptians and Greeks, but often bestrewed the couches on which they lay and all parts of the room with flowers. The Romans used the Rose as an emblem of sacred hospitality. A Rose was placed over the principal door or entrance, and he who passed under it, silently bound himself not to reveal anything that was said or done within. Hence the saying; *Sub rosa*, under the Rose.

India Japan and China have done much for the development of flower gardens, which are in their hands as much a production of art as of nature. Sir Edward Tennent, speaking of the ceremonial use of flowers among the Chinese says: "The shrines of the gods and the steps leading to the temples are thickly strewn with blossoms of the *Nagana* and *Lotus*, which it is the special

duty of the priests to renew daily." The traditions of the profuse employment of flowers at an early period are almost incredible. We read that the Ruamvelli pagoda, 270 feet high, was on one occasion festooned with garlands from pedestal to pinnacle, till it resembled one immense bouquet. Again, it and the temple at Mihintala were buried under heads of Jasmine and other native flowers. The same writer continues: In the Fifteenth Century a king offered no less than 6,480,320 sweet-smelling flowers at the shrine of the tooth, and the rule of one of the temples called for the offering of 100,000 blossoms each day, and each day a different kind of flower was to be offered.

In the ancient days flowers were more freely used than during the Middle Ages. We may gauge the refinement of a nation by the extent of its love and use of flowers in ceremonial and social life. This country, and the present decade especially, is experiencing a rapid development of taste in this direction. We are reviving many of the old ideas and customs, but have not yet reached the civilization of the ancients in the world of flowers. To the ancients each flower was a thought or symbol. Now we symbolize form, rather than the individual. The missing effects is the highest step on the ladder we have reached. In this we imitate nature and partly follow the Greeks, who loved to mass Violets, or Violets and Roses. Thus in striving for natural effects we are but reviving Greek art. Many of the cumbersome things we call "designs" would have perplexed and confounded the Egyptians and Greeks, yet some of our designs are strikingly beautiful, and their symbolical meaning is plain in their touching purity. - *American Garden.*

**A Large Rhubarb Bed.**—Such a one containing about 20 acres, reported by the *Prairie Farmer* as being at "Rhubarville," out from Chicago. The bed was planted three years ago; the soil, which is a rich sandy loam, being first put in good working condition by the plow and harrow. It was then marked off each way in rows four and one-half feet apart, and a man went along with a spade and made a hole at each of the intersecting points by thrusting it down and pressing each way a moment. A boy followed with the plants, dropping them in the holes and pressing the earth over them with his feet. This completed the simple operation of planting. The field was frequently cultivated through the season and kept free from weeds. The next spring after planting, the first crop was gathered

From 2,000 Muscat vines, William Hales worth of this place made, last season, 301 boxes of Raisins. At this rate 20 acres of vines would make at least 4,000 boxes of Raisins, and at \$2 a box would yield a very desirable income.

### LILIUM AURATUM.



### KLUNDER'S FLOWER SHOW—A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION.

BY JOHN THORPE.

The exhibition of Mr. C. F. Klunder at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, has not been surpassed, and I question if it ever has been equalled in America. The features of the exhibition are entirely different from the ordinary run of horticultural exhibitions proper. The plan has been entirely from an artistic point of view, and has been extremely successful. The features of the exhibition were of general effect from all points

Immediately upon entering the doors, to the right and left were beds of spring flowers in geometrical designs, one of hyacinths and tulips and the other of narcissus and tulips. The blending of the colors was such as one would find under the best treatment of the art known to the profession. On entering the main building, on either side were decorations representing ivy-clad walls. The approach was narrow in comparison, but immediately on reaching the open floor the effect was all that could be desired. The triumphal arch in the distance, some 200 feet away, presented an imposing appearance. At the back of that fountain fifty feet high, and again a mirror forty feet distant, the size of which was forty by twenty feet, gave a perspective, which was, to say the least, without parallel. The vista leading directly to the columns of the arch was formed by immense palms, many of which were twenty feet in diameter, elevated on pedestals eight feet high, thus allowing the visitors to pass beneath. In a line with the palms were tables, six feet wide and ten long, banked with roses, each with different varieties, conspicuous among which were Mabel Morrison, Baroness Rothschild, Paul Neyron, Gen. Jacqueminot, Anna de Diesbach and Jules Margottin. The plants were in 6 to 8 inch pots, with an average of from five to seven blooms on each. In front of these tables were expensive vases representing thousands of dollars filled with the choicest

hybrids, as many as 150 in each. The grouping of the flowers was in accordance with the color of the vases. A carpet leading to the arch of crimson and black gave a setting to the approach which has not been equalled.

To the right and left of the main aisle, occupying the whole of the floor, were groups of plants somewhat indiscriminately disposed, but so artistically arranged as to give a feature which has not been before presented; for instance, a large Sabal palm from Honduras, which Mr. Klunder had expressly imported for this occasion, towered above the second tier of boxes, having a spread of thirty feet, and stood on the floor like the giant of a tropical forest. In close proximity to these were garled trees eighteen to twenty feet high, entirely covered with orchids in full flower. Flanking the auditorium were tables some four feet square, occupied by roses, palms, ferns and other plants. Between the tables were flowering plants, such as cinerarias, Paris daisies, geraniums and ferns. Again there were groups of giant tree ferns standing isolated with circles of ferns and dracaenas at their base.

The boxes were draped with sashes of crimson cloth clasped in the centre with bunches of daffodils, giving an expression to the whole which was admirable in the extreme. Some idea of the effect may be imagined when the height of the floor to the upper tier (seventy-foot feet) is taken into consideration.

The triumphal triple arch was seventy-five feet wide, the main arch being sixty feet high by thirty wide, and the side arches forty feet high and fifteen wide. The arch was composed of the Palmetto palm, Irish junipers and California pines. This imposing structure gave an aspect of grandeur not easily imagined. Immediately in the line of the main arch was the fountain, some forty feet high, a work of art, which was certainly a difficult thing to equal in point of beauty. The basin of the fountain was entirely filled with calla lilies. On the outside of the basin were impressive groups of *Asparagus tenuissimus*, *Lilium longiflorum* and *candidum*, the whole being enclosed by a wire fence 4 feet high, studded with small electric lights, of which there were more than 2,000. This, as may easily be imagined, was the centre of attraction, and the remarks of approval and gratification were many and oft repeated. A mirror thirty by ten feet in the distance added to the beauty of the surroundings. The framework of the mirror was of Palmetto palms, smilax and southern moss. Immediately in front of the mirror was a bank of *Lilium longiflorum* eight feet wide, extending the whole length. The reflection of the lilies in the mirror was something wonderful. On the left of the mirror was a bank of English primroses, arranged so naturally as to give one the impression that it was one of the wayside banks of England.

To the right were Chinese primroses, ar-

ranged with the same skill and good taste. Flanking the sides were natural pieces of shrubbery composed of lilacs in blossom, various trees and shrubs, the irregular marshes being formed by the spring flowers, such as hyacinths, tulips and daisies.

As a contrast between the fountain and the bank of lilies, before the mirror was an oval bed of cinerarias, composed of some 200 plants, the smallest plant of which was at least a foot in diameter. The crimson and blue shades of this group gave a prismatic effect equal to a rainbow.

The font, four feet high and nearly as many feet in diameter, composed of more than \$200 worth of flowers, was such an attraction as to impede the visitors materially in their efforts to see all there was to be seen.—*The American Florist.*

At the June meeting of the Germantown, (Pa.) Horticultural Society, there were exhibits of cut roses, the best ever seen at any of the meetings. As showing what sorts are considered the best, the annexed is a list of those in the collection of Messrs. Lansdale and Burton, to which was awarded first premium; with one exception—hybrid perpetuels.

Miss Hassard,  
Louis Van Houtte,  
Fisher Holmes,  
Alfred Colomb,  
Prince of Wales,  
English Moss,  
Gloire de Dijon,  
Marie Baumann,  
Marquise de Castellane,  
Rev. J. B. Cunn  
Paul Neyron,

Anna de Diesbach,  
Mlle Eugenie Verdier,  
La Reseille,  
Francis Michelin,  
Captain Christy,  
Magna Charta,  
Mad. Gabrielle Luizet,  
Prince Camille de Rohan,  
John Hooper,  
M. Isaac Ferrer,  
Baroness Rothschild.

The Sharpless strawberry still keeps its place as the best for general culture, its ample, luxuriant foliage ensuring a full supply of large fruit, in ordinary seasons, and of its flavor nothing but praise can be said. At this meeting it was the leading sort in every collection exhibited. Alongside of it in many cases was the Captain Jack, a sort that stands high in the estimation of the cultivators, as well for its perfect form as for its general good qualities. Boyden, Cumberland and Longfellow are also favorites, the latter for its very superior flavor.

#### EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS A DAY.

Benj. P. Ware's remark in an essay on "Corn Culture," that the corn of this country, during the one hundred days required for its maturity, grows to the extent of \$8,000,000 per day, amazes one at first thought. He places the corn crop at 2,000,000,000 bushels, and at an average price as worth \$846,000,000. This sum is twice the value of the wheat crop for 1883, three times the value of the cotton crop, and more than ten times the value of the products of the gold and silver mines together.

Farmers will never strike for eight hours. How the weeds would laugh if they did! - *Hartford Times.*

#### TOO MUCH WHEAT.

"Too much wheat!" So the dealers say,  
Millions of bushels unsold  
Of last year's crop; and now, to-day  
Ripe and heavy and yellow as gold  
This summer's crop counts full and fair;  
And murmurs, not thanks, are in the air,  
And storehouse doors are locked, to wait,  
And men are plotting, early and late.  
"What shall save the farmers from loss  
If wheat too plenty makes wheat a dross?"  
"Too much wheat!" Good God, what a  
word!

A blasphemy in our borders heard.

"Too much wheat!" And our hearts were  
stirred,  
But yesterday, and our cheeks like flame.  
For vengeance the Lord his loins doth gird.  
When a nation rears such a tale of shame,  
Hundreds of men lie dying, dead,  
Brothers of our ours though their skins are  
red;

Men we promised to teach and feed.  
Oh, dastard nation! dastard deed!  
They starve like beasts in pen and fold!  
While we hoard wheat to sell for gold.  
"Too much wheat!" Men's lives are dross!  
"How shall the farmers be saved from loss?"

"Too much wheat!" Do the figures lie?  
What wondrous yields! Put the ledgers  
by!

"Too much wheat!"

Oh, summer rain,  
And sun, and sky, and wind from west,  
Fall not, nor shine, nor blow again!  
Let fields desert, famine guest  
Within our gates who hoard for gold  
Millions of bushels of wheat unsold,  
With men and women and children dead  
And daily dying for lack of bread!  
"Too much wheat!" Good God, what a  
word!

A blasphemy in our borders heard.

—Helen Jackson.

#### A CAR OF FLOWERS.

California flowers are rarely seen in New York, notwithstanding our excellent express facilities. Yet an entire car of floral designs and loose flowers were actually transported across the continent, a distance of 3,000 miles, to decorate the tomb of General Grant at Riverside Park, New York, on Decoration day. The car, which started from Oakland, Cal., in charge of Mr. Sandborn, with James Hutchinson, a well-known florist of that city, contained some thirty designs, some of them very elaborate. The most noticeable was a representation of General Grant on horseback, larger than life size. The horse was almost entirely of candytuft, with the mane and tail of pampas plumes. The saddle was of red geraniums and the stirrups of calendulas. The face of the rider was made of white stocks, and the under side of the broad-brimmed hat of blue ageratum, while the crown was composed of roses. The trousers were made of candytuft, and the coat of blue ageratum. The design was shipped in three pieces, being too large to go into the car entire. Other designs were a wreath four feet in diameter, a Grand Army badge four by five feet, flag three by

four, a large "faith, hope and charity," four large pillows, a broken column, and numerous other small designs. A very handsome design was packed in a large flat box with a large top. It was a sword and scabbard of immortelles, crossed in the centre of a large wreath of California laurel, which was embellished with a few sprays of stephanotis, eucliaris and adiantum ferns, a bunch of which was tied to the wreath with a bow of wide satin ribbon. Though not showy it was an elegant piece of work. In addition to the designs there were about fifty buckets of loose flowers in water, such as callas, roses, marguerites, stocks, prionias, candidum, lilies and carnations. The car was well supplied with ice, and the flowers were sprinkled several times each day while on the way. An inspection of the car when it reached Chicago May 27, showed that the candytuft, marguerites and callas had stood the severe test with the least damage, the candytuft particularly was apparently as fresh as though cut the previous day. Many of the other flowers, especially the roses, had suffered severely, though many of them were still presentable. We think this is the longest shipment of fresh flowers in quantity which has ever been made, and it marks the possibilities of the future. What a delightful fairy story it would have seemed to the florist of fifty years ago had he been told that fresh cut flowers would yet be shipped from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and yet such is a realized fact.

#### TRY THE NOVELTIES.

(From *The American Gardener*.)

Experience being the best of teachers, I would advise testing the novelties before investing largely upon the recommendations of the introducers. Give them a fair and impartial trial beside varieties which are known to be good from experience. Try a small quantity: as many will fail, the loss will not be so great, and the experiment just as instructive. I once knew an extensive berry grower who made it a rule to try every novelty that came to his notice, regardless of cost or recommendations. Many proved a failure, but a few successful. When the Sharpless Strawberry was introduced, he invested \$10 in 100 plants; likewise as to the Glendale and Longfellow. The two last were failures, the former a success. He always obtained from two to four cents more per quart for them than he could for his Wilsons. He controlled the market for five years, easily competing with his slow neighbors, who still stick to the Wilson because the newer kinds were too expensive. I do not wish to be understood that the Sharpless is the best berry for all soils. One must try the different varieties on his own soil, and he will surely find some of them of value in his locality. The knowledge gained by these experiments will well repay the cost of those varieties that fail. JOHN JEANNIN, JR.

## PANSIES.

Whisper to me, my Pansies  
sweet—

Tell me in rustlings low,  
Of that beautiful land where  
fadeless flowers

Brightly bloom in immortal  
bowers,

And no blighting wind  
doth blow.

Tell of the care that is over  
all—

That gives you your gar-  
ments gay;

Whose loving hand clothes  
the floweret small,

That grows in the field, or  
by the garden wall,

Whose life is only a day  
—[Selected.

(Written for *The Canadian Florist and Cottage Gardener*.)

PANSIES, or Hearts-  
ease, as they were  
called in our grand  
mothers' time, would  
be to-day a poor ex-  
cuse for the Pansy as  
we know it; but since  
that time it has been  
looking up and getting  
up until now it is one  
of the most popular of

flowers. Its eyes have been getting  
brighter, and indeed its whole appearance  
is changed, and no one would suppose it  
came from such plebeian stock to look at  
its aristocratic bearing now. It would be  
safe to say no flower has so many lovers,  
rich and poor, old and young, to care for  
it and extol its many beautiful tints and  
markings; and the sentiment it bears in  
the floral language is so correct, for we  
cannot take up one of these little faces  
without our mind being filled with  
thoughts. Shakespeare speaks of it and  
says:

Pray you, love, remember,

There's Pansies—that's for thought.

Pansy seeds sown early in September  
and planted slightly protected with ever-  
green boughs during the winter, will come  
into flower early in the spring, and then  
by sowing more seed in March or April in  
the house, a succession of bloom may be  
kept up nearly all summer, only give  
plenty of water in the evenings during  
hot, dry weather, and keep all seed pods  
picked off. The best situation is on the  
north side of a building or fence, but not  
under the shade of trees. The soil should  
be well enriched with well rotted cow  
manure.

## PANSY.

Bessie, three years old, on seeing a fine  
bed of pansies in bloom, cried out: "See the  
funny little faces 'out any heads."

THE DECORATIONS AT THE PRES-  
IDENT'S WEDDING.

The floral decorations for the recent wed-  
ding at the white house, put the skill and  
ingenuity of Mr. Henry Pfister, the florist  
in charge of the executive conservatories, to  
a severe test, President Cleveland having  
explicitly directed that all conventional  
floral designs usually introduced on such  
occasions must be avoided. That Mr.  
Pfister (with the assistance he received  
from the rich stores of Mr. William Sau-  
ders' propagating gardens, connected with  
the agricultural department, and other  
government plant reserves in charge of  
Col. J. A. Wilson, the soldierly commis-  
sioner of the public grounds) solved the problem  
most creditably, no one will deny.

In an artistic sense all floral decorations  
seemed to lead to and culminate in the  
blue room, an oval apartment situated in  
the centre of the building on the south  
front, in which the president receives on  
state occasions, and in which the marriage  
ceremony took place. The main or central  
corridor extending the entire length of the  
building from the conservatory to the  
spacious east room, when viewed from the  
broad stairway at its western end presented  
an avenue of stately evergreens composed  
of palms, interspersed with the foliage and  
flowering plants, saving the doorways on  
either side, where denser grouping seemed  
to render their portals more inviting.  
Looking through this avenue of foliage to-  
ward the east room, one saw in the distant  
vista a semi-circular mass of palms and  
ferns of graded sizes, those nearest the  
wall reaching to the ceiling, while the  
plants in front were just high enough to  
admit their crowns as graceful draping over  
the gilded bar that confined them. In  
addition, the four large mantels were  
banked with masses of cut flowers, compos-  
ed mainly of roses, orchids and lilies, with  
an exquisite fringe of maiden hair ferns de-  
pending from their fronts. Foliage plants  
filled the fireplaces, the large crystal chan-  
deliers were twined with smilax, and each  
of the eight mirrors were heavily festooned  
with garlands of roses. The four beautiful  
Corinthian columns were also twined with  
roses of variegated hues. The columns were  
also decorated with shields, some four feet  
in length, which hung about midway be-  
tween floor and ceiling, and which were  
appropriately bent to suit the cylinder  
shape of the columns. The shields represent-  
ed the national colors, and were made up of  
alternate stripes of red and white roses, and  
a blue field of immortelles dotted over with  
white rosebuds.

The adjoining room, to the west of the  
south front, known as the green room, also  
showed some tasteful grouping of foliage  
plants and palms, banking of flowers and  
graceful garlanding, but as already said, it  
was in the blue room that the art of floral

decorations was put to its severest test.

Looking from the main corridor, through  
its foliage-flanked portal into the blue room,  
one saw the further circular end wall a  
mass of green, dense enough to shut out the  
light from the two windows that overlook  
the lawn, and presenting every shade—skill-  
fully tiered in some instances but most effective  
manner—and composed of arecas, rhipis,  
latanias, chamærops, coryphas, ficuses and  
eugenias, together with a large variety of  
crotons, dracenas, marantas, pandanus,  
doryanthes and aspidistras, interspersed with  
Medinilla magnifica, begonias, hydrangeas,  
roses, pelargochium, late flowering azaleas  
and large variety of other flowering plants.

As a background for the principal figures  
in his presidential marriage ceremony noth-  
ing could possibly have been in better taste  
or proved more effective.

Within, to the right and left of the en-  
trance from the corridor, were stately  
groups of flowering pelargoniums, orchids,  
ficus and palms, with noble specimens of the  
Phenacophorum seychellarum gracing the  
centre. On either side of the doorways,  
opening into the red and green rooms, were  
other groups of flowering plants consisting  
mostly of potted roses, hydrangeas, lilliums,  
begonias and aspidistras. The treatment of  
the mantel-pieces and hearths has never  
been excelled by any floral display at the  
White House. On the hearths under these  
mantel-pieces, opposite to each other, re-  
spectively on the east and west walls, lay a  
mass of Begonia rubra, whose scarlet blos-  
soms were designed to represent a glowing  
fire, while centurias scattered around at the  
base did service for ashes. Extending out  
from these lay coleus and several varieties  
of alternantheras so arranged as to represent  
mosaic tiles with border. Vines ran from  
the hearths to the mantels, the western one  
of which was banked solidly with the choic-  
est roses, arranged in bars, the colors being  
graded from a light pink at the ends, grow-  
ing gradually darker and richer toward the  
centre where a monogram of the letters "C.  
F.," made of white moss and hybrid rose-  
buds was beautifully inserted, the whole be-  
ing bordered with the golden selaginella  
Kraussiana aurea. The eastern mantel on  
the other hand was banked solidly with  
pansies of various colors, graded from the  
edges darker toward the center, along which,  
inside of a border, was inserted in pure  
white pansies, "June 2, 1886;" the outer  
border, like the other mantel, being fringed  
with the golden selaginella. The large  
mirrors over the mantels were festooned  
with garlands of "mixed" roses, while in  
the garlands with which the three doorways  
leading from the room were festooned, they  
were arranged in distinct sections of color,  
and commencing at each end with a tea-rose,  
gradually increased in size and then again  
diminished toward the centre pendant.  
Above the doorway leading into the corridor  
was affixed a scroll made of cut flowers, in

which was inserted with blue immortelles the national motto, "E Pluribus Unum." This completed the floral display in the blue room.

The red room adjoining to the west also showed very creditable arrangement of flowers and plants, while in the family dining room on the north front of the building the floral decorations were rather more of a conventional order, the center piece upon the table consisting of a full-rigged ship, made up of pinks, delphiniums, roses and pauties, with the word "Hymen" inserted on each side, the whole resting on a mirror which gave it the appearance of floating. Different varieties of selaginellas and tiny pieces of coral were arranged to represent the shore line, while a bank of Jacqueminot buds were made to serve as mainland. From the main mast floated the national emblem, while the other two masts floated tiny white flags having on them in gold the monogram "C. F." Large crystal vases filled with hybrid roses completed the table decorations. Of course choice bouquets for the company were not wanting, though the luncheon was partaken of from small side tables, each seating only four persons. The two mirrors in the room were beautifully festooned with the delicate *Asparagus tenuissimus* interspersed with roses. Palms, dracaenas, crotons, caladiums and flowering plants graced in every available space the four exquisitely carved sideboards, and the mantel-pieces were a solid bank of choicest roses tastefully bordered with foliage.—*American Florist*.

Washington, June 3rd.

### DECORATION DAY.

#### FLOWERS AT GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB.

The arch of masonry that now entombs the remains of General Grant was surmounted Decoration day with hundreds of imposing designs in flowers, between which were interspersing clusters of daisies and lilies in receptacles filled with water. The front of the vault was entirely draped with ivy, and on the center of the iron gate which is the entrance to the tomb, was a large crown of flowers in relief. This was made of white carnations, studded with camellias and festooned with *Spiraea Japonica*. East side the crown hung a wreath of white roses. The top the arch of the tomb was surmounted with a cross of roses, and back of this was perched an eagle with outspread wings. The bird was most naturally and symmetrically fashioned and worked out in carnations and button daisies.

"Are you going to make a flower-bed here?" asked a young lady of her father's gardener. "Yes, miss; them's the order." "Why, it'll spoil our croquet ground!" "Can't help it, miss. Your papa says he's bound to have this plot laid out for horticulture, not husbandry."

### WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN.

What is a gentleman? Is it a thing Decked with a scarf-pin, a chain, and a ring, Dressed in a suit of immaculate style, Sporting an eye-glass, a lisp, and a smile? Talking of operas, concerts and balls, Evening assemblies and afternoon calls, Sunning himself "At Homes" and bazars, Whistling mazurkas, and smoking cigars?

What is a gentleman? Say, is it one Boasting of conquests and deeds he has done? One who unblushingly glories to speak Things which should call up a flush to his cheek? One, who, whilst railing at actions unjust, Robs some young heart of its pureness and trust? Seems to steal money, or jewels, or wealth, Thinks it no crime to take honor by stealth?

What is a gentleman? Is it not one Knowing instinctively what he should shun, Speaking no word that can injure or pain, Spreading no scandal and deepening no stain? One who knows how to put each at his ease, Striving instinctively always to please; One who can tell by a glance at your cheek, When to be silent, and when he should speak?

What is a gentleman? Is it not one Honestly eating the bread he has won, Living uprightly, fearing his God, Leaving no stain on the path he has trod, Caring not whether his coat may be old, Prizing sincerity far above gold, Reckless not whether his hand may be hard, Stretching it boldly to grasp its reward?

What is a gentleman? Say, is it birth Makes a man noble, or adds to his worth? Is there a family tree to be had Spreading enough to conceal what is bad? Seek out the man who has God for his guide, Nothing to blush for and nothing to hide; Be he a noble, or be in trade. This is the gentleman nature has made.

### BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

"He who has a love for the beautiful in nature, In his heart cannot be wholly bad."—*Anon*.

We are passing through one of the most beautiful of the seasons; a long winter has opened our hearts to more fully appreciate the refining influences which nature is now throwing around us. The verdure of the fields, the wonderful bloom of the trees, and above all the transcendent beauty of the spring and summer flowers, all conspire to bring to our hearts a fervent love for the beautiful in nature. Truly when we "consider the Lilies of the field," we see that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

This love for flowers which is so strong in the human heart, has been the means of creating an industry which counts its devotees by the thousands, giving employment to many hundreds more, feeding many months and filling many hearts with a pleasure unsurpassed by anything earthly. The writer was once engaged with a number of hands in taking up Rose bushes from a large field, for the purpose of shipping them to different sections of the country. As this work was performed during the latter part of September, the majority of the bushes were in full

bloom. The whole field contained about 20 acres, all planted to Roses, and the reader may imagine that this vast field covered with the bloom of many hundreds of plants of colors ranging from pure white to the darkest crimson, was a sight, which even we from the nature of our business were familiar with, caused us to stop and admire. Necessity compelled us to strip these bushes of their flowers and leaves in order that they might be handled to better advantage. It seemed a cruel thing to do, but there was no alternative, especially as they represented to their owner dollars and cents, which to his mind was of more importance than floral beauty. The work of stripping these bushes was performed by boys and girls, a number of each being with us on the occasion mentioned. As the work commenced the force was gathered, and soon little fingers were busy ruthlessly plucking the beautiful buds from the bush. As the children were called to their work, we noticed one little girl of about ten years who did not respond to the order, but stood with downcast eyes. Going to her we asked the trouble, when in reply the child burst into tears, and replied, "Oh! sir, I cannot pull those beautiful flowers in pieces, I love them so I cannot bear to hurt them." We immediately gave the child other work to do, not having the heart to ask her to perform an act which seemed to her only sacrilege.

Thus we ever find it. A love for flowers which has always existed in the hearts of the human race and which time cannot obliterate. The careworn man of business, whose hours are filled with the task of solving business problems, finds among flowers that relief which anything else utterly fails to give. Association with the beautiful gifts of God brings to our hearts better thoughts, and we are lifted for a time, in spirit at least, from the sordid atmosphere to a purer clime in which there is no guile.—*The American Garden*.

TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS were received for admissions at Klunder's New York flower show. This is indeed a grand showing, and one that should encourage the craft everywhere. It is another telling comment on the advance of the trade. It is true the exhibit was a grand one, but how recent is that growth of the business which would make such receipts possible even with the most elaborate arrangements.

Horace Greeley, in his best days, said: "Our farmers' sons escape from their calling whenever they can, because it is made a mindless, monotonous drudgery, instead of an ennobling liberalizing, intellectual pursuit. Could I have known in my youth what a business farming sometimes is, always may be, and yet generally shall be, I would never have sought nor chosen any other." This should be a lesson for the young to learn.

## FLORAL STYLES.

(As seen by New York Reporter for American Florist.)

Brilliant fabrics, such as gauze with a sheen, and light draping materials with gold and silver threads run through, are much in vogue just now to enhance the beauty of flowers. At a wedding a bay window was fantastically upholstered with light foliage asparagus, *Lygodium*, scandens and ferns and a single portiere of silver gauze was looped back with a cluster of pink peonias. The curtain, which was transparent, was charmingly trimmed with begonia bloom, it seeming to glisten through the flowers. A bell of pink roses and "dusty miller" swung in the centre, the cords of which were silver, and likewise the tassels. A chime of golden bells is much used. All the bells—either three or five—are made of yellow flowers. The largest bell looks much like brass, being composed of African marigolds and calendulas. The smaller bells are made with yellow daisies and *Perle* roses and are heavily festooned with field buttercups. The bells are swung from a lever covered with marigolds, and all have cords of deep yellow or old gold.

Ornamental arches made of large flowers, such as peonias, hydrangeas, rhododendrons and snowballs are the most favorite to place over cornices, mirrors, cabinets, or in any spaces where there is room for decoration. The arch is of a single color and kind of flower. These are very handsome made of laurel bloom, with its exquisite blush. It is quite the style to place a large loose bunch of flowers in the centre of a mirror, suspending by garlanded wires, or to use a set design instead. A pierced heart is popular, or a pair of ears made in foliage and crossed, are graceful.

All bridal robes are trimmed more or less with blossoms. Around the skirt small clusters of lily of the valley are caught on at the top of the lace flounce or whatever trimming finishes the skirt. A bride this week wore white orchard sprays up the front of her gown, had her veil fastened with a single spray, and carried a bouquet of orchids. Another bride had her gown trimmed with snowballs, which look d marvellously elegant, holding the costly lace that was draped over her skirt. Her bouquet was a large cluster of lily of the valley, and a border of snowballs surrounding them. Sweet pea blossoms are considered the most charming flowers for young brides just now, pale pink and white ones are selected. Bridesmaids are carrying field daisies, tied with scarfs of tulle, and buttercups with yellow tulle to hold the stems. Crimson tulle is bound around the stems of *Jacqueminot* roses when used by bridesmaids. There is an effort to make summer bouquets pyramidal in form, but this does not take when roses are the flowers used. They are tied together very loosely and in very large clusters. Small light flowers are graceful shaped into a pyramidal bunch, if it is made very even. Bon-

Silene buds and mignonette make up this way charmingly, having the buds at the small end. These bouquets are tied with ribbon of "grass-green" color or of mignonette tint.

The most elaborate dinners lately decorated have been for sporting clubs, and many of the embellishments have been suggestive of coaching, or tennis, archery, etc. A drag worked out in red, yellow and black was placed on a large oval bed of ferns for a centre piece of one of the coaching clubs. The men had horns of flowers for favors, and the ladies hand-glasses surrounded with horseshoes of bluecorn flowers. For a dinner of an archery club the centre ornamentation was a target. This was made of *Jacqueminot* roses, with a ball's-eye of yellow buds. The piece was fringed with ferns; the favors were bows and arrows made of small blossoms of different kinds. Glass is very fashionable for holding and combining with flowers. At a gentleman's dinner this week a mirror, eight feet long, extended through the table. This was edged twelve inches wide with *Jacqueminot* roses.

Moss rosebuds are the most in vogue for luncheon parties, which is a very popular way of entertaining with those who live a short distance out of town and invite friends for a day in the country. These moss buds are cut with long stems, and are sometimes carelessly piled up in the centre of the table to be distributed, or are filled into a rush basket or creel to be passed around. Rush pockets are very simple and delightful holders for rosebuds or field flowers, and are much used for luncheon favors. They can be filled out to hold a large lot of flowers or a small number. Straw bouquet-holders, shaped like those of silver, are also quite fashionable for luncheons, when the favors are nosegays, to prevent the blossoms from wilting, as they do when carried in the hand. Caterers are garnishing dishes with flowers much more than has been the rule. Blossoms not only ornament the table but decorate the dishes. A form of ice cream has a light chain of asparagus vine at its base. Mats of sea-weed are placed under the half shells of oysters or clams that comprise the first course. Salads are charmingly garnished with nasturtium vines in flower, and the pungent vine is often cut up with the salad greens.

Steamer designs are being made with great taste and bring large prices. The newest basket is of bronzed straw in the shape of a satchel, bent down at one edge as if the straw was limp. The satchel lies on an easel which is covered with foliage. There are usually three clusters of flowers in the satchel, one at each side and a very large one in the centre where the straw bends down. A favorite basket for a steamer gift, when fruit is to be sent, is called the "peach basket." It is a small or miniature "hushel basket" that will hold about two dozen peaches. It is filled with them or apricots and is placed

on a straw wheelbarrow, the running gear of which is trimmed with foliage. In the barrow beside the basket are choice flowers filled in to almost hide the fruit. Dainty little crates of limes are made up for use on board steamers, being very acceptable in sea-sickness. These are bound with old gold ribbons, and are enclosed in the hampers of yellow flowers that are gotten up with golden daisies, calendulas, *Marechal Niel* roses and buttercups, just now.

Commencement favors are ordered in profusion, one florist usually getting all the orders from one school, where graduates present each other with flowers. High flaring baskets with tall loop handles are filled one side with roses of a single color, and on the other side with a wild flower or some tender blossom. An exquisite basket of this style was made up with *Souvenir de Malmaison* roses one side and pink clover blossoms the other. The handle was tied with the fashionable "yellowish-green" ribbon. Field daisies and moss rosebuds are made in wreaths to present graduates, and sashes of blossoms are worn from one shoulder to the belt and are tied with the belt sash, or rather finished with the bow of this ribbon. These sashes are made of white net, on which blue corn flowers or lily of the valley is sowed. If cut shapely they look very pretty on the conventional white muslin dress of the school-girl.

The stages where commencement exercises take place are usually decorated. A favorite style is to have two straight bars extending in the centre, and on these long coils of smilax thrown over and carelessly looped back with ribbons. From bar to bar foliage-covered boughs are attached over the top, and in this green bower the graduates sit. Palms build it out on each side. When corsage bunches are worn by graduates these are made round, and are pinned into the waist trimming almost on the shoulder they are worn so high. This is probably to make room for the badge, which is generally the school insignia on these occasions. A present sent a graduate was a basket round and flat, from which rose three horns of plenty. The base basket was filled with long-stem hybrid roses. The cornucopias were filled with *Jacqueminot*, *Marechal Niel* and *La France* roses. The small ends of the horns were tied with ribbons, and a cluster of lily of the valley to droop down, which looked very graceful.

A noticeable piece of bedding was seen by the excursionists to Dayton. It was a meditation of George Washington, planted on a steep slope of grassy bank. Mr. Chas. Beck, the designer, gives us the following notes of its formation: I used *cheveria glauca* for hair, bosom and eyes; *alternanthera aurantia* for face and paulets; *altern. parych.* major for collar of coat; *colerus abropurpureus* for coat; and *oxalis tropicaloides* for outlines of face, eyes and nose.



FORGET-ME-NOT.

**THE FORGET-ME-NOT.**

A LEGEND.

Two lovers, strolling forth one Sabbath e'en,  
Sought the cool river-side, and  
Smiled and talked  
As lovers do;  
When, suddenly, upon a ledge of  
rock  
O'erhanging them, the bright-  
eyed lady spied  
A floweret blue,

"Oh! lovely flower!" 'twas thus  
Lucille exclaimed—

"Tinted with 'heaven's own  
peculiar hue,"  
How sweetly fair!  
What can it be? Could it be  
gained with ease?

I'd dearly love to twine a sprig of it  
Within my hair."

"It shall be thine," the daring lover cried.  
And, ere she could prevent the deed, he sprang  
Upon the ledge;

Selecting some for the pale, trembling maid,  
Who watched with fear that swaying shelf above  
The water's edge.

"Alas!" she cried, "I've perilled his dear life  
To gratify my fancy for a flower;  
Alas! I have."

In vain he strove to safely overleap  
What destiny before him placed that day,  
A glassy grave.

In vain, for soon the trembling rock gave way  
Beneath his weight, leaving small mark to trace.

The tragic spot:  
But, ere the waters closed above his head,  
His loved one heard him murmur low the words,  
"Forget me not."

And saw, through tears, a tiny shower of blue  
Thrown by the hand she never more might clasp,  
Then with sad moan,  
She treasured his last keepsake, which since then,  
Has by the words his dying lips pronounced,  
Been ever known.

MRS. GEORGE R. LEE.

**DECORATIVE POSSIBILITIES OF  
HARDY CLIMBERS.**

A charming and picturesque garden is one in which climbers are freely used. We can imagine a most delightful garden where they, in connection with trees and shrubbery alone are used. If we consider their decorative effect, foliage, gracefulness of growth and the great beauty of flowers that many of them have, we must admit they are entitled to a more important place in our gardens. The free use of the Clematis family alone would give a thousand fold more beauty than is obtainable with most lavish use of bedding plants, and we here not only consider the large flowered type, but the smaller flowered sorts as well, with their luxuriance of growth and their charming effect when used as a tree, shrub, hedge or fence drapery. And then the climbing Roses, what a glorious possibility here with their showers of bloom in June. Climbers will not exhibit their charms if trained in a stiff and formal manner; they must, in what-

ever position used, be allowed to grow untrammelled. My neighbor's garden furnished a good illustration of this. He had planted common Morning Glories all about his porch, with the intention of training them on strings later, but he was diverted from his intention and the Morning Glories were allowed to grow as they would. The effect was most charming; they clambered over every shrub they could reach, shared a trellis with a Clematis, and where they could find nothing more to climb on formed mounds of green of the most tangled and pleasing description. And the Morning Glories, common as they are, if used tightly, produce the most delightful effect. One of the right ways is to sow them among the tall grass, or among low bushes and shrubbery, and as they renew themselves annually from seed, they may be properly considered hardy. For the same purpose the Bind weed (*Calyptostegia Dahurica*) is very pleasing.

There is, perhaps, nothing in the world of plant life more lovely than the delicate tracery of low climbing things wedded to the bushes in all northern and temperate regions of the earth. Perishing like the grass, they are contented and safe in the earth in winter. In spring they come up as the buds swell, and finding the bushes once more enjoyable, rush on them as joyously as children from school over a meadow of cowslips; over bush, over brake, on mountain or lowland copse, holding on with delicate but unyielding grasp, they engrave themselves on the mind as the type of grace. In addition to the climbing Pea-flowers, Convolvuluses, etc., of which the stem dies in the winter, we have the wild Grape vines, noble in foliage and often in fruit, the numerous Honeysuckles, from coral red to pale yellow, all beautiful, and the Clematis, rich and varied beyond description, from those of which each petal reminds one of the wing of some huge butterfly to those with small flowers, borne in showers, like drops from a fountain-jet, and often sweet as Hawthorn blossoms.

All to be done is to put in a few plants of any desired kind and leave them alone, adapting the kind to the position. The large, flesh-colored Bindweed, for example, would be best in rough places or in the grass, so that its roots would not be where they could harm, while a delicate, large flowered Clematis might be placed beneath the choicest specimen Conifer, and allowed to paint its rich green, with fair flowers.

Sometimes, when there are large and bare slopes, an excellent effect may be

obtained by planting the stouter climbers, such as the wild Grapovines, Clematis Flammula and Honeysuckles, in groups or masses on the grass, away from shrubs or trees; while where the banks are precipitous and the rocks crop forth, we may allow a curtain of climbers to fall over them.

One of the happiest of all ways of using hardy climbers is that of training them in a free manner over trees. In this way many beautiful effects may be had. In some low trees the graceful companion may garland their heads; in tall ones the stem only may at first be adorned. But some vigorous climbers could, in time, ascend the tallest trees; and there can be nothing more beautiful than a veil of such a one as Clematis Vitalba suspended from the branches of a tall tree.

Some time ago I saw a Weeping Willow on the margin of a lake that had its trunk covered with Virginian Creeper, and the sun shining through the drooping branches of the willow—whose leaves were just becoming tinged with gold upon the crimson of the creeper-covered trunk was very fine. The Hop is a very effective plant for draping a thin specimen Arborvitae or Yew tree, but its shoots should be thinned out in the spring, and not more than three or four should be allowed to climb up to the tree. When the leader emerges from the top of the bush and throws its long, graceful wreaths of Hops over the dark green foliage, the contrast is most effective. The Wistaria, if planted before its support has become old, will combine with excellent effect with any single specimen of not too dense a habit. The Aristolochia Sypho (Dutchman's Pipe) is another excellent vine for tree drapery, and there is no tree too tall for it, and we need not urge the beauty of the climbing Roses or how greatly their effects will be enhanced if scrambled over low trees.

Another use for hardy climbers is covering the walls of dwelling houses, and if the building be a small cottage or low, old-fashioned house, then almost all the climbers are appropriate, but on the modern brick or frame building there are but few that should be used, and the very best of these is the Ampelopsis Veitchii. It is so good that we think it useless to name any other, as it will quickly cover any surface, brick, stone or wood, with a thick covering of green, which in the fall turns to innumerable shades of crimson, gold and bronzes of indescribable beauty. It holds its foliage until very late in the fall. Last season it was still beautiful in December.

Another climber worthy of special men-



tion is the *Aristolochia Sypho*; very useful for training on a porch, covering an outbuilding, or for any purpose where a dense screen is desired. Its vigorous growth and the graceful habit of the large heart-shaped leaves (often twelve inches across, lapping over the other, make it, to my mind, the noblest of all the hardy climbers.

Among climbers there is none more hardy than *Akebia Quinata*. It is abundantly clothed with dark green leaves, divided into five lobes. The quaintly characteristic trilobed flowers are purplish maroon in color, and very fragrant. It is not a noted climber like ivy, so will not cling to a wall unaided; but, given a trellis or a support as a base of operation, it will twine and wreath itself in every conceivable position. One of the handsomest *Akebia* plants I have ever seen was twisted into a compact mass some four feet in diameter, and extended to a height of twenty feet, making a perfect pillar of leaves and blossoms.—*A Few Flowers Worthy of General Culture.*

#### RUSSIAN MULBERRIES.

BY HENRY MARTIN.

The seeds of these mulberries were brought from Russia by the German Russian Menonites about ten years ago. They have been extensively planted in parts of Kansas and Nebraska, and are well adapted to the soil and climate of the United States. They were extensively cultivated in Southern Russia by the Menonites as food for silk worms, they being considered the best for the purpose, making the finest silk. They are quite an acquisition to American gardens, and should be in every collection. The leaves are large and of a beautiful glossy green, making a handsome appearance and dense shade on the lawn. They are extremely hardy and long lived, and survive in drouth where many other trees perish. They bear annually an immense crop of good fruit the size and appearance of a blackberry. There are three kinds, white, black and purple. The black predominates and are the most esteemed. Some trees have the peculiarity of ripening their fruit for over three months. They are very popular with the hogs and hens and are very nice for the children, who can hardly get enough of the goodies. They can be grown thickly in hedges and make the best of wind breaks, and will bear about as much fruit in that way. Fancy hedges can also be made, as they will stand any amount of pruning. They are a very rapid grower, often growing from seven to eight feet in one season. The wood is

very tough and as durable for fence posts as red cedar. The pollen mulberry bears no fruit. They are a valuable tree, and when once tried will not be discarded. Canton, Kan.

#### A SELECTION OF GOOD SHRUBS.

The aim in making up this list was to provide for a continuous display of beauty throughout the year. The months following each name indicate the time of flowering, or of the greatest attractiveness otherwise:

- Mezeron Pink (*Daphne mezereum*), April.
- Golden Bell (*Forsythia*), early May.
- Japan Quince (*Pyrus Japonica*), May.
- Double flowering Plum (*Prunus triloba*), May.
- Flowering Almond (*Prunus*), May.
- Thunberg's Spiræa (*Spiræa Thunbergi*), May.
- Plum-leaved Spiræa (*Spiræa prunifolia*), May.
- Lilacs (*Syringia*), many sorts, May.
- Tree Peony, May.
- Bush Honeyuckles (*Lonicera*), May.
- Rough-leaved Viburnum (*V. rugosum*), May.
- Lantana-leaved Viburnum (*V. lantanaoides*), May.
- Garland Mock Orange (*P. coronarius*), June.
- Double-flowering Mock Orange, June.
- Large-flowered Mock Orange, (*P. grandiflorus*), June.
- Silver Bell Shrub (*Halesia*), June.
- Lance-leaved Spiræa (*S. lanceolata*), June.
- Roses, Summer, Hybrid Perpetual, etc., June.
- Dwarf Snowball (*Viburnum plicatum*), June.
- Graceful Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*), June.
- Double Deutzia, in several varieties, June.
- Weigela Rose and varieties, June.
- Red Branched Dogwood, June.
- White Fringe (*Choinanthus*), June.
- Alder-leaved Clethra (*C. alnifolia*), July.
- Fortune's White Spiræa (*S. callosa alba*), July.
- Fortune's Spiræa (*S. species Japonica*), July.
- Oak-leaved Hydrangea (*H. quercifolia*), August.
- Altheas Double and Single (*Hibiscus*), September.
- Large-paniced Hydrangea, September.
- Purple Fringe (*Rhus cotinus*), July to Oct.
- Honeywort-leaved Cotoneaster, August and later.
- Prunus Pissardi, dark red foliage, all season.
- Purple-leaved Berberry, dark foliage all season.
- Variiegated Cornelian Cherry, white-blotched foliage.
- Silver-leaved Corchorus, white-edged foliage.
- Holly-leaved Mahonia, evergreen.
- Box, in different varieties, evergreen.
- Popular gardening.

#### HYACINTHS.

(Extract from a paper by Mr. J. Potman Mooy, of Haarlem, Holland, in the "Gardener's Chronicle," April 5.)

The hyacinth is a native of the Levant, and was first introduced into England in the year 1596, but it was known to Dioscorides, who wrote about the time of Vaspasian. Gerard, in his "Herbal," published at the close of the sixteenth century, enumerates four varieties—the single and double blue, the purple and the violet. In that valuable book on gardening, "Paradise in Sole, Paradise Terrestriis," published by John Parkinson in 1629, eight different varieties are mentioned and described. He tells us: "Some are pure white, another is nearly white with a bluish shade, especially at the brims and bottoms of the flowers. Others, again, are of a very faint blush; some are of a fair blue, others more watchet, and some of a very pale blue. After the flowers are past the stem bears a round black seed, great and shining, from which, after sowing and protecting, the new varieties can be obtained." During the 250 years that have passed since the above was published there has been a steady improvement in the size, form and color of the flowers of this plant.

From the eight varieties of 1529 more than 4,000 varieties have been produced, of which, however, the greatest number have become extinct or out of cultivation. Many have been thrown out to make room for the latest improved sorts, from which about 200 varieties only are at present subject to extensive commerce.

The pressed fan-like leaves of the not very common Ginkgo or Maiden Hair Tree, are said to be used by New York florists for creating Japanese effects.

The French call tomatoes "Love Apples" which shows exactly how much they know of the subject. Love is more frequently found in pairs than apples.—*Judge.*

I knew an old lady who planted some choice Peas and a hen ate them, and she caught the hen, cut open the crop, got the Peas, sewed up the hen's crop, and again planted the Peas. The hen lived and Peas grew.—*Cor. Farm Journal.*

The smallest bird of America is the humming-bird; and of Europe the golden-crested wren. The smallest quadruped in the world is the piny mouse of Siberia. The most diminutive plant is the Arctic raspberry, which is so small that a six-ounce vial will hold the whole, branches, leaves and all.

A handsome costume with its floral adornments is thus described: The material was a peach colored silk with overdress of Canton crepe of the same tint. Pale pink Begonia blossoms, each drooping petal of which seemed frosted with silver, were profusely scattered over corsage and skirt, each bunch being held by a coral branch of that faint rose color, so rare and costly.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. C. 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.

A Rural Quarterly Magazine,

Published by Francis Mason.

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

PETERBOROUGH, JULY, 1886.

### SUMMER TIME.

An early Spring and favourable weather, thus far, has brought many kinds of vegetables into market earlier than usual, and appearances point to the probability of an abundant harvest of Hay, grain and vegetables. In some few localities the hot, dry spell, has caused a little grumbling, but again the clouds have brought beautiful showers, causing the earth to yield her increase. Small fruits are abundant and consequently prices are low; but still there is a living profit, and the demand good for most all varieties for canning, to say nothing about those purchased for present consumption.

### NOT UP TO TIME.

Come, Mr. Publisher, what is the matter. I have not yet received the July Number of the Magazine. This is the burden of many Post Cards lately from our subscribers. Well, dear readers, I'll tell you a little what is the matter. This Editor of ours is inclined to think himself a mighty strong man, and that he can carry a fearful load and do work enough for four ordinary men, besides looking after the editorial work of this magazine. Although aware of the dreadful consequences of overwork, but still will not part with any portion of his load. We suppose this work will go on until the machine runs down, and as the key is lost and machinery very complicated, there is no chance of repairs. Well, he says he has got through another Spring's work safely—and he will be able to do his part for the remainder of the year towards getting the magazine out on or ahead of time; and he further promises to have his work ready so that the October Number will come out in September, thus making amends for the delay in this Number.

Bunches of fresh violets stowed away beneath the garment, afford the only perfumery some of our belles will have about them. We admire their taste.

## Our Boys and Girls Corner.

CONDUCTED BY UNCLE TIMOTHY.

Ah, my boys and girls, I am afraid some of you have been thinking, and maybe saying, hard things about Uncle Tim not being more prompt in sending those seeds promised. Well, I will say in my defence that I have done the best I could under the circumstances. Mostly all those who wrote to me were sent the three packets of seeds; then when it was rather late for sowing seed, I sent a small box of seedling plants of Phlox, Asters, and Balsams by mail, costing me more postage than the seed would; yet I wanted to keep my promise good, and yet there is a few still I find, on turning over my letters, that must now wait until the fall, when I will send a few bulbs that will flower next spring by putting out in the garden. You don't know how sorry I am if any have been disappointed, but my work was so arduous and so much more than usual to do, that it was impossible to do more or better than I have done.

I have a few interesting letters from some of my boys and girls that I think will give some pleasure to our young beginners. The first one is from Stirling.

DEAR UNCLE TIMOTHY:

I presume you will be surprised to hear from me, a total stranger, but I thought I would like to join your society. When your agent was around Grandma Mendell subscribed for the "Cottage Gardener," and she is well pleased with it.

My age is ten. Do you not think that I am old enough to have a little flower garden of my own? I am going to try it, so I thought by writing to you that you would be kind enough to send me a few seeds. I saw some Pansies from the seed you sent last year and they were gorgeous.

We are all very fond of plants, and Grandma has a large quantity of house plants.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I remain, your neice,

MAY GREENE.

Our next letter is from a Belleville neice, who has had grand success last season with her seeds and flowers:

MY DEAR UNCLE "TIM,"

You do not know how sorry I am that I did not write to you before the new year, and tell you about the pretty flowers I had last summer. If I had written to you as often as I had thought about you, I believe you would have had more letters from me than any other of your neices—because every time I looked at the lovely flowers, I could not help thinking what a dear, good uncle I had some place in the world. I just wish you could have seen my pansy bed, and I think the Asters were the prettiest I ever saw. They were every one double, and there were a great many different colors, such as red, pink, purple, white and lilac;

and the Phlox were the largest my ma said she ever saw. I gathered seeds from them all and hope to have a very pretty flower garden next summer.

From your neice,  
PANSY.

Here comes a letter from a neice in Hastings:

DEAR UNCLE TIM,

I may say as another of your neices said some time ago in a letter to you, "I have many uncles, but none called Tim but you," and I think I may call you a good uncle, for there was not one of them sent me a card but you, for which I am much obliged. Pa says he thinks it is worth 25 cents itself, and that I may have it framed. I have neglected writing to you, or have not had time, for I am going to school, and was working hard so that I might pass the entrance examination at Christmas, and I am so happy to inform you I have succeeded. I must say I was not very successful with my seeds last season, but you must not think I am discouraged, for when I fail in anything I always think of the old rhyme,

If at first you don't succeed,  
Try, try, again.

Last August when I read your magazine, I longed to have the next Number. I think they are worth the 25 cents—and more too. I enclose you 50 cents for subscription and collection of ten packets of flower seeds—you may choose for me.

I still remain your loving neice,

ENIMA SCRIVER.

I find some of my nephews and neices acknowledge receiving the handsome New Year card I sent to all. We have one more letter from a neice in Picton, which I am afraid will fill up all the space allowed us.

DEAR UNCLE TIM:

I have to beg you will excuse me this time for my seeming ingratitude in not writing to you sooner and letting you know the bulbs arrived safely, as they did, and for which I am greatly obliged. I got them all planted, and the Hyacinths are growing nicely. I received the New Year card and January number of the Magazine, for which I also thank you. Ma is going again to subscribe for me this year, and I think I can send you another subscriber. We are going to send for some seeds soon, and pa will try and make more room for our flowers. I will let you know how the tulips come on in the spring if all is well.

Your much obliged neice,

ANNIE REDMOND.

Well, I suppose I must conclude, all is not well with Annie, for not a word has come about the Tulips. I hope there is nothing very serious in Annie's case, but that it is only a serious case of neglect in writing on her part. She was the successful one in giving the correct names of bulbs in the cut of bulbous flowers inserted in last October number of Magazine. Other letters I will try and find space in next number of Magazine.

FROM YOUR LOVING UNCLE TIM.



Fight the weeds—keep them down.

Lantanas will bloom more freely in poor soil than in rich.

Keep the border plants clipped or pinched back all to one height.

Put in cuttings of Geraniums now for winter flowering plants.

Fight the insects, give no quarter, and let your motto be, no surrender.

Keep all seed pods, dead leaves, and withered flowers picked off.

To give a robust, bushy appearance to plants, pinch back the growing shoots.

Do not let the Golden Feverfew come into bloom, it spoils the appearance of the foliage.

A thing of beauty is the Gypsophila paniculate, just right for giving light airy appearance to bouquets.

Gardening was considered the highest occupation for man in Paradise. And if suitable and necessary for that state, how much more so in this.

### Garden Notes.

Tomatoes should now be tied up, if not done so already, to stakes about four feet long and about two inches thick, one at each plant, well driven in, and then tie up with some soft cord of sufficient strength.

#### CELERY.

Earth up on a dry day, holding each bunch with one hand while with the other draw the earth closely around so as to prevent the earth from getting into the heart.

#### FILL UP THE GAPS

As soon as early Potatoes, Peas or other garden truck is removed, fill in with Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, or some other vegetable that will mature before the frosts come. It is astonishing what a quantity can be grown in this way, besides it keeps the garden in a better appearance.

#### WINTER RADISH.

This variety will be found very nice for winter use. Seed may be sown any time now up to the middle of August, in light, rich soil, in drills 16 or 18 inches apart. When grown sufficiently, thin out two or three inches apart. The best kind is rose colored china. In the fall take up and store away in the cellar in sand.

#### STRAWBERRY.

Pot grown Strawberry plants are perhaps

new to many, but by growing them in that way one season may be gained, and to those who have not as yet done anything in this way, although late, make a start—try this season, and be better prepared for next season. First procure a small number of flower pots, fill with nice light soil, and with a trowel make a hole in the earth beneath the little plant formed on the runner. The small pot is placed into this hole on a level with the surface soil, and the plant thrust into the pot: if roots are already formed, see that they are carefully put in. About two weeks from this the pot will be most likely found filled with roots, when the plant may be separated from the runner, the pot taken up and plant removed with ball of earth and roots, and planted out in row. This will now become a strong healthy plant before the winter comes on, and will or should produce a good crop next summer.

#### BLACKBERRIES.

There is money to be made out of the Blackberries and Raspberries. Thousands of people for years past have been putting out Strawberries, so that prices run a little low of late. Still the prices of Black or Thimbleberries, Black or Red Raspberries are about as high as usual, and likely to remain so.

#### MONEY STILL IN FRUIT.

An orchardist at Woolstock, N. B., last season raised 1,200 barrels of apples, besides 1000 bushels of plums.

### A PLEA FOR OUR WILD FLOWERS

Written for *The Florist and Cottage Gardener*.

How few of our flower lovers appreciate the extreme beauties of our many native wild flowers, indeed many of them born among them, and I may say walking over them, do not even know of them; some, from want of observation, and others take no notice of them because they are of home production, reasoning somewhat after the reason given me once, in Hamilton, by a knowing Irishman who was laying stone pavement, which came from Ohio. I asked him was it better than our own stone; he said no, but, sir, don't ye know that "foreign cows have long horns." Very many of our wild flowers are superior in beauty to numbers of those which need cultivation in our gardens. To name a few, say Lobelia, Cardinalis, what more magnificent a flower could there be with its fine spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers fairly dazzling the eye—the more humble Lobelia Syphyllitica of bright blue and more rare, the pure white; the Asclepia tuberosa, one of the family we call milk weed, with large trusses of glowing orange flowers; then the beautiful white star flowered Sanguinaria or blood root, so early in spring, the modest little trailer Mitchella ripens with its two pink cloved shaped flowers, of sweet odor, rising from one ovary, and bearing one scarlet berry, with dark green glossy foliage all the year round, even under

feet of snow, might be made a nice basket plant; also the Lunaria Borealis, a twin bell of pink hue hanging gracefully on each side of a single stem of delicate perfume, a far creeper but somewhat difficult of culture from its growing always on rotten wood, but care will soon overcome that difficulty, and it is worthy of it. Some native Phloxes are very good. Three or four varieties of that commonly called Alpine or moss pink, one kind of which grows in our gardens, as well as that more common one, plentiful in our woods, of lilac pink. The elegant Apios Tuberosa, often called ground nut, climbing ten or twelve feet, bearing clusters of chocolate colored violet scented flowers, fine for verandahs, being perennial, and some Ixias found in partly dry marshes. The Tiger Lily delicately beautiful when compared with our gaudy garden flower of same name. The native Balsam or fire weed with orange bells, agitated by only a breath, specked with silver spots; Lady's Slipper of five or six kinds, a number of the orchid tribe, some of them of exquisite beauty; a variety or two of Polygalla, also very fine, though hard to move from their native soil on account of their long trailing root, very easily broken; one especially, a winged flower with upright brush standing up between the lush pink wings. On the western prairies are hundreds of the most lovely flowers almost unknown even to those living among them. The writer at one time had in his garden in Hamilton a bed some twenty feet square, in which he had about forty varieties of native flowers which frequently attracted the attention, from the street, of people who enquired whence came those beautiful flowers, and these people had been almost walking over such all their lives. Hundreds of others worthy of cultivation might be named, but perchance the reading of this simple article may cause flower lovers to become more observant when strolling through the woods and swamps, and, if so, both they and I will be amply rewarded.

FLORAMON.

In hosing, a stroke in time saves nine.

Every year the trees start a branch business.

Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow.

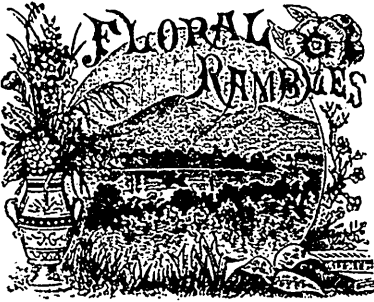
Innocence and mysteriousness never dwell long together.

To succeed it is necessary to have the air of succeeding.

Ten plants well cared for are better than one hundred ill used.

Kansas School Teacher: "Where does our grain go to?" "Into the hopper." "What hopper?" "Grasshopper," shouted a scholar.

A Vermont man claims to have a hen 39 years old. He is probably waiting until it reaches its second childhood, when he will sell it for a spring chicken.



### THE BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

Beautiful flowers! beautiful flowers!  
 Filling with sunshine our earthly hours;  
 Breathing of heaven when fading we lie,  
 Lifting our hearts to the Giver on high.  
 "O sweet, sweet flowers! beautiful flowers!  
 Blest is your mission in this world of ours."

The more we ramble from place to place, the more we are convinced the world would get on very badly without flowers. Many look upon them as a luxury, and as a thing that could easily be dispensed with—but this is not really so. They are essential to the growth of the nobler life. The animal life of our being is easily satisfied; give it sufficient food, gratify its passions, and that part of our life will grow, and if not held with in bit and bridle will oftentimes grow into a giant—hard to control. How different it is with the soul life, it has to be treated like a hot house plant, only the utmost carefulness and watchfulness on our part will cause any growth to take place, so that anything that will help towards imparting food for this life and thereby causing growth to take place, should be indulged in. It is an utter impossibility for a person to work among and take care of flowers without receiving a lasting benefit—it must be so—and it cannot be otherwise. There never was a time in the world's history when flowers received the attention they do to-day, and all classes of society pay their homage to Flora's realm; and what is still more, it is only morning yet, what will it be when the sun is at the zenith.

RAMBLER

### APHIS, OR PLANT LICE.

Mr. Bethune in giving a history of this little troublesome insect to the *Ontario Agricultural Commission* says:—

"The excessive fertility of this insect may be imagined, when I mention that each female produces about forty young ones a day, and these young ones are all females and able to produce offsprings in like proportion when three days old, so that it has been calculated, in twenty days, the progeny of one female—provided there were no disease or accident in the family—would amount to 2,000,000 individuals. If it were not for the various checks imposed upon them, in a very short space of time the whole habitable portion of the earth would be covered by these insects, and man would be

quite driven off. There is probably no kind of vegetation that is exempt from their attacks.

"The insect's mode of life is the same from the time it is born until it dies,—is has, as a rule, its proboscis inserted into the plant on which it lives, pumping out its juices; in fact, it needs a constant supply of food to live, and if it were detached it would die. This does not, however, apply to the winged specimens; their object is to establish new colonies, and to perpetuate their kind.

"In feeding, this insect takes in such a large supply of liquid that it cannot assimilate at all, and is consequently obliged to part with some of it. This, dropping upon the surrounding leaves of the plant, is a sweet, sticky substance, called 'honey-dew,' and ants and other sweet-loving insects are excessively fond of it.

"Ants are so intelligent that they make a regular business of looking after the aphids, and getting them to part with their 'honey-dew,' just as we obtain milk from a cow. They may be often seen pressing the body of the aphid at the hinder part of the abdomen, thus forcing the latter to part with little drops of 'honey-dew,' of which they immediately make use. Indeed, aphids used for this purpose have been known to be enclosed in a regular pasture, over which the ants kept watch to ward off intruders."

According to this account, we see at what fearful rapidity this insect increases, if left alone for a short time.

To keep plants clean and clear from these marauders, smoke with tobacco or syringe with weak decoction of tobacco water. For fuller particulars see January No. of *Florist and Cottage Gardener* for 1885.

### GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN.

Come into Great-grandmother's garden, my dears;

The Sunflowers are nodding and beckoning away,

The balsams are smilingly drying their tears,  
 And fair Morning-Glories are greeting the day.

How pure is the breath of the old-fashioned pinks!

How modest the face of the Lady's Delight!  
 Sweet-William his arm with Miss Lavender's links,  
 And whispers, "I dream of you morn,  
 noon, and night."

The Dahlia looks on with a queenly repose,  
 Unheeding the Coxcomb's impertinent sighs.

And fierce Tiger-Lily an angry look throws  
 At Bachelor's Button, who praises her eyes.

The red Prince's Feather waves heavy and slow

By Marigolds rich as the crown of a king;  
 The Larkspur the humming-bird sways to and fro;

Above them the Hollohocks lazily swing.

Come, Four-o'-Clocks, wake from your long morning nap!

The late China asters will soon be astir;  
 The Sweet Pea has ordered a simple green cap—

Which the poppy pronounces too common for her.

There's Southernwood, Saffron, and long Striped Grass;

The pale Thimble-Berries, and Sweet-Brier bush;

An odor of Catnip floats by, as we pass—

Be careful! nor Grandmama's Chamomile crush.

Come into Great-grandmother's garden, my dears;

The Sunflowers are nodding and beckoning away—

Ah! the true Grandma's garden is gone years and years—

We have only a make-believe garden to-day.

—Mary J. Jacques, in *St. Nicholas*.

### WILD FLOWERS.

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Oh, pretty windlings, in the broad fields blooming.

By sun and shower nursed, and kissed by dew;

Voiceless ye are, and yet, forever bearing  
 Love's message veiled in every varying hue

Oh, Daffodils, and starry Meadow daisies,  
 And Buttercups, whose face and heart of gold,

Beneath the pretty dimpled chins of childhood,  
 I've often seen the laughing youngsters hold.

Oh, flowers gay, enclosing so much sweetness,

Thou dost not boast thy wealth with treacherous smile;

No mean deceit is cloaked by the sweet fragrance.

That doth the thirsty bee from home beguile.

Till Autumn brings for us to gather  
 Asters and Gentians that by the waysides nod

To every passer-by. Nor ever scorning  
 The homage of the humblest child of God.

There's not a flower in all the wide-stretched meadows

Or tiny bird in deep and hidden dell,  
 To which a mission is not given. Each blade and leaflet

Reveals God's love and tender care as well.

Taking the changing world just as ye find it,  
 Ye bow 'neath storm, and smile beneath the sun;

Ye deck the loneliest graves, the Bridal Altar,

Then, silent, yield to death, when all is done.

Sweet, lovely flowers. Within our hearts we shrink ye

Twin sisters of the far more cultured wretch;

Ye take the old heart back to childhood's sweetness

To days that lie the long years underneath.

Again we gather fair and dainty flowers.  
 Each tiny palm its wreath of bloom doth hold,

Till we, who, backward step o'er sun and shadow,

Forget that others speak of us as old.

# MASON'S RELIABLE SEEDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FRANCIS MASON, Seedsman and Florist, Peterborough, Ont.**

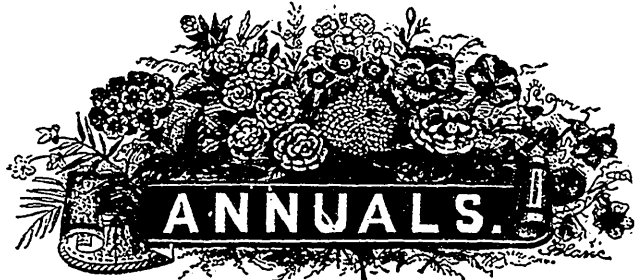
## VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR THE



Beans.			Pkt. Oz. Lb.			Pkt. Oz. Lb.		
1. Black Wax	05c.	20c.	33. White Sugar	05	10	64. Scarlet Altringham	05	10 75
2. Golden Wax	05	25	34. Long Blood Red	05	10	65. Large Yellow Belgian	05	.. 50
3. Californian Pea Bean	05	20	<b>Mangel Wurzel.</b>			66. Large White Belgian	05	.. 40
4. Carter's Leviathan	10	50	35. Mammoth Improved, long red	05	30	67. Long Orange	05	.. 50
5. Broad Windsor	10	40	36. Red Globe	05	20	<b>Colory.</b>		
6. White Bush	05	10	37. Yellow Globe	05	20	68. Sandringham	05	20
<b>Corn.</b>			38. Long Red	05	25	69. Solid Ivory	10	50
7. Adams' Early	05	25	<b>Broccoli.</b>			70. Incomparable Dwarf		
8. Amber Cream	10	..	39. Superfine Early White	05	25	Crimson	05	20
9. Early Minnesota	05	25	<b>Cabbage.</b>			71. Celeriac Tuftup Root'd	05	15
10. Stowell's Evergreen	05	25	40. Henderson's Early Summer	05	25 4 00	<b>Cross.</b>		
11. White Canada, in ears	05 each	..	41. Early Jersey Wakefield	05	20 4 00	72. Extra Fine Curled	05	10
12. Yellow " "	05 each	..	42. Early Cocanut	05	20 2 50	<b>Cucumber.</b>		
13. Tuscarora	05	25	43. Early York, large	05	15 1 50	73. Long Green	05	10
14. Pop Corn	05	..	44. Early Winningstadt	05	15 2 00	74. Gherkin	05	10
<b>Peas.</b>			45. Imperial Oxheart	05	15 2 00	75. White Spine	05	15
15. American Wonder	05	30	46. Fottler's Improved Brunswick Drumhead	05	20 2 50	76. Early Frame	05	10
16. McLean's Little Gem	05	25	47. Marblehead Mammoth	05	20 2 50	77. Early Cluster	05	10
17. Champion of England	05	20	48. Premium Flat Dutch	05	15 2 00	78. Marquis of Lorne	20	..
18. Carter's First Crop	05	20	49. Wheeler's Imperial	05	20 2 50	79. Telegraph	05	25
19. Premium Gem	05	25	50. Large Schweinfurt	05	15 2 00	<b>Egg Plant.</b>		
20. Forty Fold	05	25	51. Large Late Drumhead	05	15 2 00	80. Long Purple	05	25
21. Early Kent	05	20	52. Savoy	05	15 2 00	81. Large Smooth Round Purple	05	25
22. Yorkshire Hero	05	20	53. Red Pickling	05	15 2 00	82. Garlic Sets	05	..
23. Black Eye Marrowfat	05	15	54. Green Glazed	05	20 2 50	<b>Kohl Rabi.</b>		
24. White " "	05	15	<b>Cauliflower.</b>			83. Large Purple	05	15
25. Carter's Stratagem, new	10	50	55. Extra Dwarf Erfurt	10	75	<b>Lettnce.</b>		
<b>Asparagus.</b>			56. Dwarf Erfurt	10	50	84. Drumhead Red Bored		
26. Conovers' Colossal	05	10	57. Extra Early Paris	10	50	ered	05	15
27. Mammoth Emperor	05	15	58. Lenormand's	10	50	85. Nonpareil	05	20
<b>Brussels Sprouts.</b>			59. Early Algiers	10	50	86. Victoria Pink Edge	05	15
28. Carter's Perfection	05	15	60. Above Varieties mixed	10	50	87. Carter's Giant White Cos	05	20
<b>Beets.</b>			<b>Carrot.</b>			88. All the Year Around	05	15
29. Carter's Perfection	05	15	61. Early Scarlet Horn	05	10 90	89. Blood Red	05	20
30. Egyptian Dark Blood Turnip	05	10	62. Half Long Stump, rot'd	05	10 90	90. Early Simpson Curled	05	15
31. Early Bassano	05	10	63. Scarlet Intermediate	05	10 90	91. Satisfaction	05	20
32. Erfurt Long Blood Red	05	10				92. Asparagus, Cos	05	20
						93. Turkish or Butter	05	15
						94. Above Kinds Mixed	05	15
						<b>Leek.</b>		
						95. London Broad Flag	05	15
						<b>Melon, Musk.</b>		
						96. Montreal Nutmeg	05	15
						97. Green Citron	05	15
						98. Yellow Cantaloupe	05	15
						99. Surprise	05	15
						100. Bay View	05	15

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

FLOWER SEEDS.

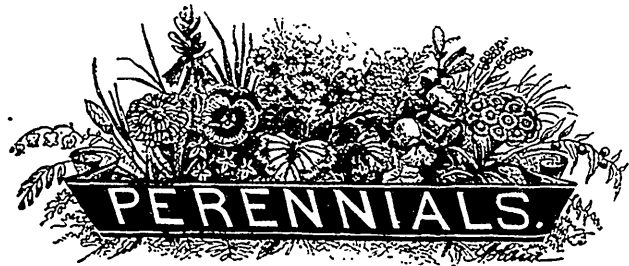


	Pkt.		Pkt.
186. Abronia Umbellata. Half hardy		trailing plants.....	5
187. Adonis (Flos) mixed ..	5		5
<b>Ageratum.</b> Beautiful for Summer and Winter			
188. A Imperial Dwarf, White.....	5		5
189. " " Blue.....	5		5
<b>Alyssum.</b> Good for Pots or Beds.			
190. Sweet, Small White, Fragrant.....	5		5
<b>Amaranthus.</b> Beautiful Foliage.			
191. Bicolor, leaves crimson and green... ..	5		5
192. Caudatus, "Love lies bleeding".....	5		5
193. Salicifolius, fountain plant.....	5		5
194. Tricolor, Joseph's Coat.....	5		5
<b>Antirrhinum.</b> Snapdragon.			
195. Choice Striped.....	5		5
196. Tom Thumb, fine mixed.....	5		5
<b>Astor.</b> 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		5
201. Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, finest mix'd		10	
202. Dwarf Crown, finest mixed.....	10		10
203. Quilled German, mixed.....	5		5
204. Globe Flowered, mixed.....	5		5
205. Lillipot Flowered.....	10		10
206. Victoria, extra fine, finest mixed... ..	10		10
207. Pompan Crown, finest mixed.....	10		10
208. Truffant's Peony Flowered.....	10		10
209. Perfection, finest mixed.....	10		10
210. Crimson and White (mosaic).....	20		20
211. Crown or Cocardeau, finest mixed... ..	10		10
212. Hedgehog, finest mixed.....	10		10
213. Washington, finest mixed.....	15		15
214. Fine mixture of above.....	10		10
<b>Balsams.</b>			
215. Double Rose flowered.....	10		10
216. " Dwarf Camellia flowered... ..	10		10
217. " Carnation, striped.....	10		10
218. " finest, mixed.....	5		5
219. " pure white.....	10		10
<b>Browallia.</b> (Handsome Flowers.)			
220. Mixed colors.....	5		5
<b>Cacalia.</b> Tassel flower.			
221. Mixed colors.....	5		5
<b>Calendula.</b> (Cape Marigold.)			
222. Hybrida, Meteor.....	5		5
223. " double, white.....	10		10
<b>Candytuft.</b>			
224. Sweet, white.....	5		5
225. Mixed colors.....	5		5
<b>Calliopais.</b> Free flowering.			
226. Mixed colors.....	..		..

<b>Colosia.</b> (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
<b>Clarkia.</b>	
232. Elegans and Pulchella.....	5
233. Fine mixed varieties.....	5
<b>Convolvulus.</b> Minor.	
234. Fine mixed.....	5
<b>Major.</b> Morning Glory.	
235. Fine mixed.....	5
<b>Eschscholtzia.</b>	
236. Californica.....	5
237. Crocea, orange double.....	10
238. Mandarian, new.....	10
<b>Gaillardia Picta.</b>	
239. Beautiful.....	5
<b>Godetia.</b> Pro-sea bloomer.	
240. Fine mixed.....	5
241. Bijou, magnificent.....	10
242. Lady Albemarle.....	5
<b>Honesty.</b> Good for winter bouquets.	
243. Purple.....	5
<b>Hellanthus.</b> Sunflower.	
244. Double.....	5
245. Globosus Fistulosus.....	5
246. Dwarf, variegated leaves.....	10
247. Russian Giant.....	5
<b>Lupinus.</b>	
248. Fine mixed.....	5
<b>Larkspurs.</b> Double Dwarf.	
249. Fine mixed.....	5
<b>Marvel of Peru.</b>	
250. Finest mixed.....	5
<b>Marigold.</b>	
251. Dwarf French, finest selected.....	5
252. " double.....	5
<b>Mignonetto.</b>	
253. Large flowering.....	5
254. Miles Spiral.....	5
255. Parson's White.....	5
<b>Nasturtium.</b> To a Thumb.	
256. Finest mixed.....	5
<b>Nigella.</b> Damascena.	
257. Devil-in-a-bush, double.....	5
<b>Nigella.</b> Hispanica.	
258. Love-in-a-mist.....	5
<b>Nomophila.</b>	
259. Fine mixed.....	5
<b>Poa-sweet.</b> Should be in every garden.	
260. Finest mixed.....	5
261. Invincible Scarlet.....	5
262. Butterfly.....	5
263. Red and White Painted Lady.....	5
264. Pure White.....	5
265. Captain Clark.....	5
<b>Phlox Drummondii.</b>	
266. Finest mixture of all sorts.....	5
267. Drummondii Grandiflora, mixed.....	5
<b>Poppy.</b> Showy, old-fashioned flower.	
268. Double, mixed.....	5

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

<b>Colous.</b> Foliage plant. <i>Pkt.</i>	
297. Mixed varieties.....	15
<b>Carnation.</b>	
298. First quality, extra fine, double....	25
299. Grenadin, extra fine, scarlet.....	25
<b>Dolphinnum.</b> Larkspur.	
300. Chinese, mixed.....	5
301. Elatum, hybrid, extra fine, mixed..	5
<b>Dianthus.</b> Barbatus.	
302. Sweet William, single, mixed.....	5
303. Fine double, mixed.....	10
304. Hunts' Perfection.....	5
<b>Chionoxia.</b> Finest selected double, mixed.	
305. China Pinks.....	5
306. Heddelegi, 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.

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

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

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



Beautiful for Making Winter Bouquets.

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

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, flow-	10
ers the second season.....	10
397. <i>Zea Japonica</i> , variegated foliage....	5
<b>Climbers,</b>	
398. <i>Cobæa Scandens</i> , one of the best and	10
most beautiful.....	10
399. <i>Convolvulus Major</i> (Morning Glory)	5
mixed.....	5
400. <i>Ipomœa</i> , fine mixed.....	5
401. Cypress Vine, beautiful foliage.....	5
<b>Gourds.</b>	
Useful for covering old trees, arbors, etc., re-	
sembling the following:—	
402. Apple, Lemon, Pear, Onion, in sep-	5
arate packets.....	5
403. <i>Maurandya</i> , fine for hanging baskets	10
or vases.....	10
404. Nolan, beautiful, mixed.....	5
<b>Nasturtium.</b>	
405. Tall growing varieties.....	5
406. Canary Bird flower.....	10
407. Scarlet Runner Bean.....	5
408. Sweet Peas, mixed, 10c. per oz.....	5
409. Sweet Peas, Everlasting.....	10
<b>Thunbergia.</b>	
410. Mixed varieties.....	10
<b>Tree, Shrub, and Hardy Vines.</b>	
411. <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
<b>Rosa Hybrida - Rose:</b>	
417. Perpetual.....	10
<b>Syringa.</b>	
418. <i>Vulgaris</i> , (the Lilac).....	5
419. Alba, white.....	5
<b>Viburnum, (Opulus.)</b>	
420. Snow Ball tree.....	5
<b>Glomatis.</b>	
421. Fine, mixed.....	10
<b>Virginia Creeper.</b>	
422. ....	5



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

## COLLECTION NUMBER SIX.

10 Packets Ornamental Grasses, 25c.; one packet of each: Agrostis, Briza Maxima, Bromus Briziformis, Coix Lacryma (Job's Tears), Hordeum Jubatum, Lagurus Ovatus, Stipa Pennata, Zea Japonica, Aundo, 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 Wilmingsstadt, Large Early York, Jersey Wakefield, Oxheart, Savoy, Red Dutch.

## COLLECTION NUMBER NINE.

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

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