



FLORAL
CULTURE

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THE PIONEER SEEDSWOMAN OF AMERICA.

“Floral Culture” is published for the benefit of my patrons and will do its best each season to throw light upon; and tell the amateur how to grow flowers from seeds successfully. It solicits your co-operation in the form of letters, describing experiments and experience, successful and unsuccessful—do not be bashful in detailing your actual experience as a flower grower, be they good, bad or indifferent, write me on any subject pertaining to Floral Culture.

Yours for beautiful flowers,

Jan. 1st, 1897.

C. H. LIPPINCOTT.

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and
Information
for the flower
lover, but not a
Scientific treatise
on the
cultivation of flowers.



This Little BOOK does not pretend to know it all, it only aims to help the amateur who wishes to successfully grow flowers from seed and who without practical experience as a guide, is often bewildered instead of assisted by the elaborate and semi-professional character of most of the works treating on this subject.

Flowers. Everybody loves beautiful flowers, they are one of the brightest and adorn the most humble. In the cultivation of flowers we



attractious of a refined and beautiful home, and they will repay for all the efforts made by the ladies of the household; and will interest the children and the "men-folks."

Never Mind. If you have many rare plants, try some of the good, old-fashioned flowers grown from seed; all annuals, and all profuse, fragrant and attractive, and you will be surprised and pleased at the glorious beauties which will develop during the summer days. They are the flowers for everybody.

The First Step is to succeed in raising a few flowers. If you undertake too much before having practical experience, you are likely to fail, become disgusted, and give up the whole effort in discouragement. But the exquisite delight of seeing a bed of flowers of your own raising, and thoroughly good, will be apt to inspire a real ambition, and lay the foundation for future success with more difficult flowers.

A Few Failures. Do I ever have complaints on seeds failing to grow? Yes! a few, no seed house, big or little, but has had experience in this line. Amateurs, as a general rule, when first starting to grow flowers from seeds, purchase the RARE and HIGH-PRICED varieties that can only be started into growth in a greenhouse. Result—failure, nine times out of ten.

Advice to the Inexperienced. Get into the A, B, C. class and you can grow flowers from seed the first season, with proper care and patience.

What Shall I Plant? For one, Sweet Peas; there is no other flower grown out of doors that will give the variety of colorings, combined with fragrance that the Sweet Pea does, and no other annual is so popular. Next to Sweet Peas, the Nasturtium is a favorite. It begins to blossom early in summer and lasts long after first frost. A bed of Asters, although blossoming for only a few weeks, may be had with so little trouble that one may well undertake it. A bed of Portulaca is so easy to raise, that success is no credit. Another particular favorite is the Petunia. A bed of Eschschollzia (California Poppy), with Sweet Alyssum as a border, will be an object of pleasure all summer long. Morning Glories are healthy and hearty growers, profuse in bloom, (especially the new strain of Japanese Morning Glory) surpassing all blossoms in exquisite form and delicacy, and, what is of prime importance, holding forth through the whole summer, whether hot or cold, wet or dry. Other annuals which are indispensable in any garden on account of beauty, and ease of cultivation are—Antirrhinum, Anchusa, Bachelor's Button, Balsam, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Candytuft, Chrysanthemum (French Marguerites) Centaurea Marguerite, Cosmos, Dianthus or Chinese Pinks, Feverfew, Gaillardia, Godetia, Helichrysum Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Nicotiana, Pansy, Phlox, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Schizanthus, Scabiosa, Ten Weeks' Stocks, Verbena and Zinnia. There, I have mentioned a few flowers for a beginning; they are all profuse bloomers, and form masses of colors which will charm the eye every time you look out of your window. Any and all of these are good.



ANNUALS

That flower from seed the first season, are, taken all in all, among the best of flowers which can be used for the decoration of the gardens of the people; and a great many choice varieties may be bought for a little money, and they are from first to last not only **easy of culture and sure of growth**, but they produce gorgeous masses of the most lovely flowers imaginable; the blossoms include forms of peculiar shape, all shades of colors and exquisite fragrance.



The Soil for Annuals.

If there is anything important in flower culture, it is the thorough preparation of the soil. The seeds of a majority of our flower annuals are very small indeed, so it is doubly necessary to work the soil finely. Otherwise the small seeds, falling into air spaces and interstices of the soil, find no contact with the earth upon all sides. Hence germination is retarded, or often entirely prevented, and the sower of the seeds waits and waits for results that never appear, and very likely blames the seed seller for the trouble. One great essential in fining the soil is to have it dry, not wet and soggy. If in latter condition, it can never be made right. A permanent injury is effected by working the ground too early. Lumps and cakes are formed which prove troublesome all the season. So never attempt to save time by beginning work too early. Wait by all means until the ground is warm and dry. Then spade carefully, breaking all lumps and turning the soil over. Finish the job with an iron rake. This is a splendid tool for the purpose. Work it backward and forward. Spare no labor and you will have a fine seed bed, for it is useless to expect fine seeds to come up if they are buried beneath great clods of dirt.

Planting the Seed.

In starting flower seeds of any kind, **only heat and moisture are required until they sprout through the ground.** Sow the seeds thinly, then cover with finely pulverized soil; as a general rule, cover only to twice the thickness of the seeds. Such fine seeds as Petunia, Portulaca, Ice Plant, Lobelia, etc., need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. **Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds**, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots get a firm hold of the soil. If the ground becomes very dry just as the seed is starting, it will not grow. Never under any circumstances allow the sun to dry them out. Along with the sun **they must be kept moist.** An hour of a bright, clear sun may so dry them that germination is destroyed. It is at this critical point really where the fault of so-called bad seeds largely lies. In the case of large seeds, there is less need of this precaution, but when once they are wet, keep them so or you will be likely to suffer loss.

Watch the Seedlings

As they come up, and do not let them become weak and spindling from overcrowding. Keep the weeds down and loosen the ground occasionally, to give air and sunshine to the hungry feeding roots.

If Drought Threatens

Cover the surface of the bed with a two or three inch mulch of grass-clippings, litter, chip-manure, etc., to keep the roots cool and moist.

Transplanting.

Nearly all flowers will bear transplanting. Sweet peas and poppies are usually sowed where they are to grow. By growing them in boxes, hot-beds or cold-frames and transplanting them, you escape the first growth of weeds.



THE WINDOW GARDEN.

Extent of Collection.—It is bad policy, especially for beginners, to start the season with too large a collection. Begin with easily grown plants, and proceed to more fastidious ones by degrees. It is a mistake to crowd the space for plants unduly. Let each specimen stand nearly or quite clear from all others, even if it be at the cost of throwing out some plants. Half a dozen fine, vigorous, uncrowded plants are much more satisfactory than three times as many crowded, and, as a consequence, ill-shaped and unhealthy ones.



Suitable Soil.—There is, doubtless, too much stress laid upon the importance of suitable soil; and amateurs sometimes become discouraged at the thought of obtaining the certain kind of sand, the leaf mould, the loamy soil, or the clay; and all the other sorts so very necessary. **The real truth of the matter is that any good, fertile garden soil,** that will grow plants outside, will be quite as good for window garden culture. The addition of a little sand or leaf mould, if it can be obtained, or of street sweepings for those who live in the city, or anything that will make the soil light and porous, is desirable for potting the young plants with tender roots.

Cutting Back Plants.—Plants grown in the house are best kept in good shape by pinching the end buds of those shoots that grow too vigorously. This is much better than allowing a few shoots to grow until they need support, and then cutting them back.

In taking up plants from the garden for house culture, it is best to cut back at least one-half, and, after potting in good soil, water at once, and put in a cool, shaded place.

Repotting.—Amateurs, as a rule, repot too often, and keep their plants in too large pots. It is of no use to give a plant fresh soil before its roots have pretty well occupied the old. There is a proper time to repot, and that is when the ball of earth is well surrounded by roots, a state that can be determined by tipping the plant out of the pot.

Another point to be remembered is, that if large flower pots are used there will be more leaves than flowers. Often plants have refused to blossom simply because, having so much space, their energies were bent upon forming rootlets and leaves.

Airing.—It is essential to give the plants an abundance of air, but caution is required in so doing. A draught of cold air should never be allowed to blow directly on the plants; the window should be lowered from the top for a few moments daily, unless the wind blows strongly from the direction in which the window is heated.

Heat.—The amount of heat required by the ordinary class of plants in the window is sometimes a source of great anxiety to the amateur. Our experience has been that the amount of heat may be governed by the effect upon ourselves; for example, if we are comfortable in a temperature of from 65 degrees to 70 degrees during the day and 50 degrees to 60 degrees at night, the same heat will be just right for our plants.

Watering.—Probably more mistakes are made in watering window plants than in any other part of their culture. It is, of course, quite natural that the heat of the ordinary room will have a drying effect on the plants; it is not advisable to keep the saucer filled with water constantly, as it has a tendency to induce sourness of the soil. The best method with which we are



familiar is the practice of setting the pots in a box containing an inch or two of sand; moss will answer the purpose equally as well.

Ceraniums Not Flowering.—Why do not my geraniums



flower?—is a question we hear very frequently. When we do not see the plants we cannot answer with any degree of satisfaction, because we do not positively know. When we do, there is, as a rule, but one answer—viz., they are in too large pots. A five-inch pot is sufficiently large for geraniums. The best of all designs for growing the geranium in is a tin can; old fruit cans are admirable; the quart size is much better than a seven-inch pot. In such the plants delight, simply because the soil does not dry out so rapidly; the soil remains moist and cool, the proper conditions of growth. We have seen geraniums grow in pint tin cans that for profusion of bloom and size and vigor of foliage would put the florist to shame.

How to Keep Plants Free from Insects.—To keep plants free from insect pests requires constant watchfulness and considerable labor. If we wait until our stock is overrun with green fly, scale and mealy bug, the task is almost hopeless. If we are faithful in our work and take the first of the intruders and put them ruthlessly to the sword, it is comparatively easy. Tobacco smoke is certain death to the green fly or Aphis. If the plants are in a room that can be closed tight and all smoked at once, by using an iron pot filled with moist or damp tobacco stems, into which drop a few live coals, so much the better; but as the many that keep plants have no such convenience, they must confine their plants in a paper bag or barrel, and there give them a good dose of smoke; the mealy bug and scale usually succumb to a touch of a camel's hair brush, dipped in a mixture of alcohol and water, equal parts.

SOME GOOD WINDOW PLANTS.

Abutilons.—Have once more come into style for window plants, and there is no reason why they should not stay in style, seedlings grow easily and are interesting.

Begonias.—Can all be kept in the shadier part of the window or conservatory. They stand the dust and heat of the ordinary living room without complaint.

Fuchsia.—The Fuchsia has never been surpassed for grace or loveliness, both of growth and color, can be propagated from seed readily, it is easily managed, and prefers a back seat in window or conservatory.

Ageratum.—Is delightful under all conditions—as a vase plant, a bedder, or a window plant.

Geraniums.—Have the advantage of belonging to health-giving plants—zone breeders. The apple-scented is most delicious. They can be easily grown from seed and flower the first season, if sown early.

Chinese Primrose.—Should be placed at the head of the list as giving the greatest satisfaction as a window plant. The plants being dwarf may be placed nearest the glass, and compactly for they do not require large pots.

Heliotrope.—Does very well as a window plant, but must be kept moist at the roots. See cultural directions under proper heading.



Cloxinia.—Is a grand flower and makes a lovely window plant, as easily grown and cared for as many of the common flowers.

Carnations.—Indispensable plants for the window garden.

Cineraria.—One of the most popular and easily grown window plants.

Petunias.—For general reliability, the *Petunia* is unsurpassed as a window and house plant, it is so inexpensive, grows so readily and blooms so freely, and so constantly that you cannot make any mistake by adding it to your window garden. There are also other good varieties such as *Acaela*, *Calceolaria*, *Clianthus*, *Coleus*, *Cyclamen*, *Lantana*, *Lobelia*, *Mimulus*, *Mignonette*, *Nigella*, *Oxalis*, *Scarlet Sage*, *Sweet Alyssum*, *Torenia* and *Vinca*. The following vines and climbers are suitable for window culture: *Canary Bird Flower*, *Cobaea Scandens*, *Cypress Vine*, *Maurandia*, *Nasturtiums*, *Rhodochiton* and *Smilax*. Although *Pansies* and *Violets* are not usually recommended for window garden culture (when treated in the usual way), very satisfactory results may be obtained by taking some plants from their outdoor beds, thawing them out in a cool room and coaxing them into bloom in a cool, sunny window.

Window plants are a source of health if they are themselves healthy; but if deceased, you may be sure it is wiser to jilch them out-of-doors. The dirt must also be free from poisonous quantities, for not seldom there is malaria in a flower pot. The pots also should be thoroughly cleaned from mildew, inside and out.

SEED GROWN FLOWERS FOR RIBBON LINES.

The following will doubtless prove satisfactory: *Pansy*, *Aster*, *Candytuft*, *Petunia*, *Portulaca*, *Canna*, *Verbena*, *Stocks*, *Mignonette*, *Sweet Peas*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Ageratum*, *Centaurea* and *Coleus*.

PLANTS FOR VASES AND HANGING BASKETS.

Drooping and trailing varieties to hang over the sides, *Alyssum*, *Candytuft*, *Morning Glory*, *Ice Plant*, *Kenilworth Ivy*, *Lobelia*, *Maurandia*, *Nolana Oxalis*, *Petunia*, *Smilax*, *Torenia* and tall *Nasturtium*.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR EDGINGS.

Annual Varieties.

Alyssum, *Ageratum*, *Celosia*, *Globe Amaranth*, *Lobelia*, *Nigella*, *Petunia*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Torenia*.

BEDDING ANNUALS SUCCEEDING IN HOT, DRY SITUATIONS.

Calendula, *Calliopsis*, *Celosias*, *Coleus*, *Convolvulus Minor*, *Daturas*, *Ice Plant*, *Marigold*, *Marvel of Peru*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Nasturtiums*, *Oenothera*, *Petunias*, *Portulaca*, *Salvia Splendens*, *Verbenas*, *Vinca*.

A SUPERB AUTUMN BLOOMER.

Nothing excels the *Salvia splendens*. Keep the plants growing, pinching back, etc., but not having very rich soil until planting out. Set in a mass or a border for the best effect, although the waning beauty of a summer bed is touched up wonderfully by the tasteful disposition of some of these plants about it. They likely will not show bloom until after July, but they are a brilliant sight from then until cut down by the frost.



A FINE TROPICAL-LIKE ANNUAL

Is the Ricinus, or Castor-Oil Bean, suitable for the centre of a large bed, for a corner, or as a single specimen on the lawn. Set out when the ground is warm in a rich soil. Provide a short strong stake for each plant.

CLASSIFICATION NOTES.



Annuals—Are plants which flower, produce seeds and die the same year they are sown. The **Hardy Annuals** may be planted from April until June in open ground wherever they are wanted to bloom and will grow in almost any ordinary garden soil. The seeds may be sown either in rows, small patches, or large patches, separate or mixed, entirely as the grower pleases, but they should **never be sown deep**—as a rule, say about twice its diameter only.

Half Hardy Annuals—Do best if sown indoors or in hot-beds, and should be kept somewhat shaded, when young, to prevent sun-burning and baking of the soil. It is necessary to harden them by free ventilation, before transplanting. A small box in a sunny window is ample for any small space; fill it with light soil, half sand—manure is unnecessary, heat and water being the essentials.

Tender Annuals—Should be sown in the same way as the Half Hardy ones, at any time from the month of February.

Perennials and Biennials.—The latter usually flower the second season, but many of them bloom the first by starting indoors. The Perennials continue to bloom year after year if not winter-killed; many will flower the first season if started early, but may be sown any time in spring or summer. The latter is the best treatment for the hardy kinds. The half hardy sorts should be started under glass and protected during the winter. If sown in summer, the seed beds should be shaded

from the hot sun to prevent baking of the soil.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Abutilon.—(Belle Flower.) Perennial. Sow in shallow boxes in a temperature of 60 degrees. Transplant into similar boxes or into small pots when the seedlings are fit to handle. Plant out in May, or for later flowers sow in the open ground in May. For winter or spring flowering sow in August or September.

Abrus.—(Crab's Eye Vine.) Thrives best in sandy loam. Seed requires bottom heat to germinate well and a strong heat to keep in a growing condition and to flower well.

Acacia.—Plant seed in sandy peat; about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; pot off when large enough to handle, and place in a cool, close pit or house until quite established. A temperature of 55 to 60 degrees suits them.

Acroclinium.—Half Hardy Annual Everlasting. Thrives best in a loamy soil and constitute very neat summer flowering annuals if sown out of doors in patches in June; they are also useful as winter decorative greenhouse plants if seed is sown in August in pots placed in a cold frame. The flower heads should be gathered when young to preserve them.



Ageratum.—Hardy Annual. Start the seed under glass and transplant two feet apart.

Alyssum.—Hardy Annual. Most effective if planted in masses one foot apart, as early in the spring as possible, in the open ground.

Amaranthus.—Half Hardy Annual. Seed may be sown in the open border or in a hot-bed, and transplanted about the first week in June to 20 inches apart.

Ambrosia.—Hardy Annual. One of the easiest plants to grow, seed may be sown early in the open ground.

Anchusa Capensis.—Hardy Perennial. If sown early, blooms the first season, growing freely in shaded situations.

Antirrhinum.—(Snapdragon.) Tender Perennial. No better plant could be chosen for house cultivation than the snapdragon, (Antirrhinum). It has dark foliage and bright, oddly shaped flowers. There are six or eight distinct colors. Set in four or five inch pots, one plant in each pot, in any good garden soil, mixed with a little well-rotted stable manure they can hardly fail to give satisfaction. Give them all the sunlight possible, and water once each week with a little liquid manure. They may be propagated by slips, by layering or from seed.

Arabis Alpina.—Hardy Perennial. One of the easiest possible culture in any dry soil. Seed may be sown outside early in spring, or in pans or boxes when they can be transplanted to a shady border.

Aster.—Half Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes, in the house, the last of April, or in open ground, in May; transplant to one foot apart, in deep rich soil.

Aquilegia.—(Colombine). Hardy Perennial. They prefer a moist and sheltered situation, with exposure to the sun and require a good friable sandy loam and leaf soil, with good drainage. Sow seeds thinly, in pans or cold frame, when up and strong enough to remove, the seedlings may be planted out when they are to bloom, allowing every plant at least nine inches each way.

Balsam.—(Lady Slipper). Tender Annual. The soil in which they are sown should be of the richest possible character; the plants should be set 15 inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings of manure water. In order to have the finest **double Balsams**, plants **must** be transplanted from the seed-bed. If sown where plants are to bloom, they will be **semi-double** to a large extent.

Balsam Apple.—(Momordica). Annual Climber.—Well adapted for trellises, arbors, etc., in a warm situation outside, and in a rich, light soil. Plenty of water should be given during the growing period



Bachelor's Button.—Hardy Annual. Sow in open ground, in May or first of June; transplant to six inches apart.

Beans, Scarlet Runner.—Tender Annual Climber. Do not plant until settled warm weather and the ground is in good condition, they require same treatment as common garden beans. In planting, be careful to place the eye of the bean DOWN.

Begonia.—(Tuberous Rooted Varieties.) These magnificent varieties have become exceedingly popular and can be grown from seed. They germinate well and it only requires a little care to grow the plants. Sow seed in February or March in pots on a surface of fine soil and cover with glass. Take great care not to wash out the young plants in watering; they will give an abundance of bloom the first year. At the end of the season the plants may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers gathered and kept in a dry place, free from frost, and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever. Tubers are offered for sale by some, but they are very expensive, and a single packet of seed, if properly handled, will furnish what would cost many dollars.

Begonia.—(Fibrous Rooted.) From seed sown in February or March, and with generous treatment, plants may be flowered within six months. Sow again in July or August for spring and early summer flowering. A temperature of about 65 degrees is necessary, well drained pots, and a good mixture of soil. Prick off the seedlings while quite small, and shift on as the pots become filled with roots. As Begonia seed is slow and irregular in germinating, the sowing should be thin, so that seedlings can be lifted without disturbing the adjacent seed.

Bellis.—(Double Daisy.) Half Hardy Perennial. Sow in May and transplant eight inches apart.

Bird of Paradise.—(Poinciana Gilbisi.) Ornamental Shrub.—Seed being large and hard, should be soaked for a few hours in lukewarm water before planting in box in house. Give gentle bottom heat if possible. A mixture of loam and leaf mould suits it best. Cuttings are somewhat difficult to root, but will succeed if taken off the mother plant in a growing state and planted in sand, with a hand glass placed over them in heat.

Blue Daisy.—(Agathaea Coelestis.) Perennial. Allied to Cineraria, and requiring the same treatment. Young cuttings root freely in a gentle heat, at all times; and the plant may be had in flower all the year round.

Bryonia.—Half Hardy Annual. A rapid grower and of easy culture; should be planted and treated the same as Gourds, of which it is a species. Rich loam is the soil most suitable for their cultivation.

Butterfly Tulip.—Bulbous plant, from the banks of the Cimarron River, Oklahoma, called by the Indians who gather them during the summer season, "Indian Tulips." They grow 12 to 18 inches high and continue to bloom from middle of June to October 15th, each stalk having from 10 to 50 blossoms which are purple and white. Succeed best in light, sandy soil.

Cacalia.—Hardy Perennial. (For culture, see "Senecio.")

Calceolaria.—SEEDS OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS, especially Calceolaria, require extra care in sowing, as the seeds are very fine and delicate. The pans must be well drained, say half filled with crocks, and on this a layer of rough fibrous peat or turf, and fill up with a compost of the following proportions: Two-thirds light, rich loam, one-third peat, silver sand and thoroughly decayed cow manure, the whole thoroughly well mixed together. Make the surface as smooth as possible and sprinkle a little silver sand over it; water with a fine hose; after the pans have thoroughly drained, the seed must be very evenly and thoroughly sown—

It will require no covering. After sowing place the pans under a glass in close frame (it will require no artificial heat), keep shaded, as exposure for a short time to the sun's rays is often enough to scorch the delicate leaves and rootlets of the seedlings. Directly the plants are large enough to handle they must be pricked into other pans which have been prepared in the same manner as for seed sowing, and allowed to grow until they touch each other, then shifted into small pots, and replaced in the close frame; as soon as the roots fill these pots it will be necessary to repot in larger sizes. They will now do, if replaced in frames or put on shelves in the greenhouse near the glass; water regularly, repot and shake when required. If troubled with green fly, select a quiet evening and fumigate with tobacco paper.

These remarks will apply also to the cultivation of the *Cineraria*, Chinese Primrose, Carnations, and many other rare seeds, except that they are more hardy and will thrive with less care. The seeds being larger will require a light covering of finely pulverized soil.

Calendula.—Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes early or in open ground in May or June; transplant to one foot apart.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis.—Hardy Annual. Sow where they are to remain, and thin to two feet apart.

Campanula.—(Canterbury Bells.) Hardy Biennial. Very attractive border plants; they succeed best in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted two feet apart.

Canna.—Tender Annual. Soak the seeds half an hour in hot water before sowing. Plant in a warm place the middle of April, or open ground only after it is quite warm, the first of June. Transplant to one foot apart in rich soil.

Candytuft.—Hardy Annual. Seeds should be sown where plants are to bloom in fall or early spring; any good soil is suitable; thin out to four or five inches apart.

Canary Bird Flower.—Tender Annual. (See *Nasturtium* for cultural directions).

Cascarilla.—(Coffee Plant.) They thrive in a mixture of turfy loam and sand; and require plenty of water, and ample pot room.

Carnation.—(See *Calceolaria* for cultural directions.)

Celosia.—(Cockscomb.) Half Hardy Annual. The seed should be started in a hot-bed, or in pots in a warm room, and transplanted to a warm, rich soil.

Centrosema, Grandiflora.—Hardy Perennial. Sow seed as early in the spring as practicable in open ground, soaking the seed in warm water over night before planting.

Centaurea.—(Dusty Miller.) Hardy Perennial. Seed should be sown in slight heat, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be potted off singly into small thumb pots, in which they may be kept through the winter in a cold or cool house, a shift being given in the spring.

Chrysanthemum.—Annual Varieties. Sow in good, light soil during last of April and May; thin out to one foot apart.

Chrysanthemum.—Hardy Perennial. Sow in boxes or cold frame in the spring, and make several transplantings, as the plants advance in growth.

Cineraria.—(See "*Calceolaria*" for cultural directions.)

Clarkia.—Hardy Annual. Very showy and of easy culture. Seed may be sown in early spring out of doors, in any good garden soil.

Cleome Pungens.—(Giant Spider Plant.) Annual. Thrives best in light, rich soil, in a dry, warm situation, where they have plenty of room to spread.

Clianthus Dampieri.—(Perennial.) Sow seed singly in a good sized pot (5 inches in diameter is none too large) late in summer, the plants to remain until the following spring, when they should be potted over without disturbing the roots in any way, into the full size in which they are to flower. When planted outside, a hot, dry, sunny position under a south wall should be selected and the plants kept as dry as possible.

Cobœa.—Tender Perennial. Sow early, indoors, putting the seed edge down, and keep slightly moist until the young plants appear. Plant out after the ground has become settled and warm—about the first of June. The plants can be carefully potted before frost in the autumn, and will bloom in the house during winter.

Coccinea.—Half Hardy Perennial. A handsome climber of the Gourd species, flowering the first season, if started early in heat.

Coleus.—Tender Perennial. Plant in a warm situation indoors, in a temperature of 70 degrees, and led out as soon as danger of frost is over. Stips should be taken from the finest and potted for winter.

Cosmos Hybridus.—Sow seed in gentle heat in April or May, and when large enough transplant to open ground similar to other annuals.

Cosmos—Is one of the few flowers that does not easily succumb to frost, and in favored localities it was still in blossom on Nov. 28, being fully as hardy as the chrysanthemum. The only objection to its more general cultivation is that it does not come into flower until there is danger of its being killed by winter cold. This can be avoided by sowing the seed in March and growing the plants on in pots, not using larger than four-inch size. The plants should be kept in these until they set their buds, and the pots completely filled with roots; then transfer to the garden and they will bloom by August.

Cyclamen.—Greenhouse Perennial. If sown early in spring under glass, and well grown, will make flowering bulbs in one year.

Cypress Vine.—Tender Annual. Sow in the ground only after it is thoroughly warm, and soak the seed in lukewarm water two hours before sowing.

Dahlia.—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow the seeds in shallow pan or box in March, and transplant the seedlings, when large enough, to small pots. As soon as strong enough, plant out one foot apart.

Datura.—Half Hardy Annual. Start early and transplant to 20 inches apart. The roots may be packed in sand during the winter.

Delphinium.—See Larkspur.

Dianthus.—(Chinese Pinks.) Hardy Annual. Sow seed in May when the ground has become warm; thin or transplant when two inches high to four inches apart. It is truly astonishing how this useful class of plants is neglected, or not grown at all, which is better than to half grow a thing, when it possesses so many real points of usefulness. *Dianthus heddewigi*, with its numerous beautiful varieties, is one of our most valuable summer flowers, although it is unjust to call it a summer flower, when, with but little attention, it can be made to ornament the garden from June until November, or until such time as the frosts destroy the chrysanthemum.

Dolichos.—(Hyacinth Bean.) Half Hardy Annual Climber. They are of easy culture. Plant out doors where they are to grow, in good soil about one inch deep, as early in spring as ground is in good condition.

Dracaena Indivisa.—(Greenhouse plant.) A compost of loam and lumpy peat, in equal proportions, with the addition of a little charcoal, will suit them admirably. They require but a moderate amount of pot room in comparison to the size of plant that may be obtained. Pots 5 or 6 inches in diameter are large enough for useful decorative subjects. Plenty of heat and moisture are requisite when the plants are young, to encourage vigorous, quick growth.

Eschscholtzia.—(California Poppy.) Half Hardy Perennial. Sow where the plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not bear transplanting. Thin them to six inches apart.

Euchardium Breweri.—Hardy Annual. Seeds may be sown in the open border in spring or autumn.

Euphorbia Heterophylla.—(Mexican Fire Plant.) Hardy Annual. Sow early in spring, inside, and when all danger from frost is past transplant outside eighteen inches apart; give them a sunny situation and water in very hot weather. The seed may also be sown outdoors early in May.

Feverfew.—(Matricaria.) Half Hardy Perennial. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil.

Forget-Me-Not.—(Myosotis.) Hardy Perennial. Sow in finely prepared soil the first of June. Transplant to a shady situation. Keep well watered during dry weather.

Fragaria Indica.—A Pretty Greenhouse Trailer. Sow in pots or boxes where a little warmth is at command, such as a gentle hot-bed, and the seedlings may be brought on rapidly to a size large enough for repotting, or they can be sown in a seed bed, in a sheltered place outside, if watering is carefully attended to the latter part of summer.

Fuchsia.—Greenhouse Perennial. As easily grown from seed as from cuttings. Sow in shallow box; transplant into pots as soon as large enough. They require a rich soil to grow luxuriantly; a fuchsia is a nuisance if not thrifty. Well rooted turf, some leaf mold and a little sand is quite to their taste. Stick in some old, rusty nails; the oxide of iron deepens the color of foliage and flower. They are gross feeders and should have weak liquid manure once a week, when budding or in bloom. They do not need a high temperature, but plenty of light and air. Red spiders trouble them if the air of the room is too hot and dry; these can be routed by washing both sides of the leaves with soap-suds, afterward showering with soft, tepid water.

Gaillardia.—(Blanket Flower.) Hardy Annual. Sow early in boxes or frame and transplant to the garden in common soil the middle of May.

Ceranium.—Half Hardy Perennial. Start in the house in a box filled with fine, rich soil, cover with a pane of glass and place in the dark and keep moist until the seeds germinate, then admit light and air. Transplant when large enough.

Cilia.—Hardy Annual. Sow in open ground early and transplant to eight inches apart as soon as they are large enough.

Cloxnia.—Tender Perennial. They grow best in a porous, well enriched soil, in a warm, moist atmosphere.

Codetia.—Hardy Annual. But a very few of the annual class of flowering plants which may be regarded as of quiet beauty, are more desirable than Codetias, and their attractiveness does not greatly decrease before late autumn. A main point in their culture is to keep them steadily growing, and to keep all the seed vessels picked off, together with having good soil, and in times of drought free watering at night during summer. The plants should stand not closer than five inches each way. Seed can be sown early out of doors, where they are to bloom, in finely prepared soil, the last of May or the first of June.

Comphrena.—(Globe Amaranth.) Half Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes in a warm place; soak the seed in warm water a few hours before sowing; transplant to one foot apart. The flowers should not be picked for drying until they are fully matured.

Courd.—(Ornamental Cucumber.) Tender Annual. Seed can be sown outside about the first of June, after the ground has become warm. The plants are tender and should be planted where they are to grow.

Helianthus.—(Sunflower.) Hardy Annual. Plant seed in the spring when desired, and thin to four feet apart.

Helichrysum.—Hardy Annual. Sow early in boxes in the house, or in the garden in May and June; transplant to eight inches apart in light, mellow soil.

Heliotrope.—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow in hot-bed in March; keep soil moist and give air bright days, but protect at night. Transplant in May, before a warm rain if possible, in light, rich soil.

The Heliotrope, which is prized for its delightful fragrance as well as lovely flowers, seems to be but a disappointment to many, but if in Good Condition is a very free bloomer and satisfactory plant. It is Not troubled with insects, which is one strong point, but this plant Must be kept Moist at the roots and Out of the burning sun; for one day's or perhaps one hour's drought at the roots will produce the dry rot which attacks the leaves, causing them to turn black and fall off. Always give the Heliotrope a good-sized pot—it needs plenty of root room—and in transplanting to and from the garden the plant is strengthened and its beauty increased by very severe pruning; for the inclination of this plant is to grow, not lushy and strong, but with long, slender branches, almost vines—indeed I have seen lovely specimens blooming beautifully as house plants after doing service outdoors.

Heuchera Sanguinea.—Hardy Perennial. Of easy culture in any ordinary garden soil, except stiff clay—and may be readily increased by dividing the crowns during spring.

Hollyhock.—Hardy Perennial. Start the seeds in boxes in house early. When plants have made three or four leaves, transplant to garden to one foot apart early in June and they will bloom the first season.

Humulus Japonicus.—(Japanese Hop.) Hardy Perennial. A climber of easy culture in ordinary garden soil, but thriving best in a deep loam.

Ice Plant.—Tender Annual. Succeeds best in dry, sandy soil and in a warm situation. Can be grown in hanging baskets, vases, pots or open border. Cover the seeds very lightly when planting.

Impatiens Sultani.—Tender Perennial. I do not advise a start before March, and not then unless a steady heat of 60 or 65 degrees can be relied on. Sow in well-drained pots, filled with soil composed of two parts of tufty loam and one part of leaf soil, with very little sand added. The seedlings are exceedingly brittle at the outset, and repotting should not be attempted until they are about an inch high. Even then they need

delicate handling, and after the task is accomplished they should be promptly placed in a warm frame or propagating pit for a few days.

Lantana.—Half Hardy Perennial. Suitable for pot culture. Start under glass in loamy soil and transplant.

Larkspur.—Hardy Annual. Sow early in open ground in the place where it is to bloom, as the plants are not easily transplanted. Thin out ten inches apart.

Lathyrus.—(Everlasting Pea. Hardy Perennial. They are easy of culture, thriving in almost any moderately good garden soil. Sow seeds early in spring in an open border. The root of this plant being woody, it is essential that at the beginning it should be planted deeply, in order to prevent the frost from heaving it to the surface, when the crown becomes frozen and the plant dies. By observing this precaution the plant will be found to be perfectly hardy, and by removing the old blossoms, the length of the blooming period may be greatly prolonged.

Linaria.—(Kentworth Ivy.) Hardy Perennial. Sow seed during March or April, on light soil, well drained.

Linum.—(Crimson Flax.) If the seed be sown in the hot-bed, and the plants transplanted into good, rich soil, one foot apart, the period of flowering will be much advanced, but the seed can be sown in open ground after it becomes warm.

Lobelia.—Half Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes in the house, covering the seed barely sufficient to hide from sight; and keep the surface moist by shading with paper until the seeds germinate. Transplant about the first of June in moist soil.

Lychnis.—Hardy Perennial. Start the seed in boxes in house early, and transplant to border one foot apart in June and they will bloom the first season.

Marigold.—Half Hardy Annual. The seed should be started in a hot-bed and transplanted six inches apart in June, in common soil.

Marvel of Peru.—(Mirabilis.) Hardy Annual. Will grow in any common garden soil from seed sown in open ground. The plant is large and requires two feet of space. Sometimes called "Four O'clocks."

A Cheap Border of Flowers can be had by planting a few cents' worth of seeds of the good, old-fashioned Four O'clocks. Sow them two feet apart in a drill. They will make plants two feet high, and the row will be as compact as a hedge, and in early morning and evening as handsome a display as it is possible to make. In cloudy mornings the flowers will keep open until noon, rivaling in beauty a collection of the choicest azaleas. No two plants will be alike, and on the same plant there will be a great diversity of color.

Mimulus.—Half Hardy Annual. The seeds are very delicate and should be sown indoors in boxes; transplant after the ground has become well warmed; place in rich soil, about eight inches apart. It is perennial in the greenhouse.

Maurandia.—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow early indoors, and transplant to open air in June, and it will flower profusely the first season.

Mignonette.—Hardy Annual. May be sown in the open ground any time in the year when the ground is not frozen. It is perfectly hardy, and easy of culture, growing well in almost any situation.

Mimosa Pudica.—(Sensitive Plant.) Usually treated as an annual, but under stove treatment it assumes a perennial character. Seed may be sown during spring in a hot-bed, or by cuttings of rather firm, young shoots, inserted in sandy soil in heat. Thrives best in a compost of loam and peat in equal proportions, to which a small portion of sand may be added.

Mina Lobata.—Tender Annual. Sow seeds early in spring in a warm house. A good plan is to place two or three seeds each in small pots and afterwards transfer the plants boldly into larger sizes. A suitable compost consists of fibry loam, rotten manure, and leaf soil, which should be mixed together and used somewhat lumpy.

Molucca.—(Shell Flower.) Hardy Annual. Seeds should be sown in a hot-bed during spring, and the seedlings transferred to the open border during May. A sandy loam is the most suitable soil.

Morning Glory.—Half Hardy Annual. The seeds germinate so easily that they can be grown in the garden anywhere the plants are needed. Supply support early, either cord, wire or brush.

Musa.—Tender Perennial. In growing Musa from seed, plant a single seed in a 4-inch pot filled with sand, and place over the steam pipes in a greenhouse. It is necessary to keep the sand rather wet until the seed germinates, when they may be transferred to larger pots and a good, rich soil. It will take several weeks probably for the seed to germinate, but a temperature of 80 degrees to 90 F. will greatly facilitate this.

Nasturtium.—Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes and transplant first of June to eight inches apart. They flower better in poor, rocky soil, as a rich soil has a tendency to make them "run to leaf." An ounce packet of Nasturtium seed will be sufficient for a bed twenty feet in diameter, and will make a better display, for three months, than almost any other plant. The flowers are ever bright and cheerful, the foliage a repose for the eye, while the bed will furnish a bountiful supply of delicious pickles. Combine the beautiful with the useful.

Nicotiana.—Half Hardy Annual. Seed should be sown in February or March in gentle heat, and the young plants pricked out, when large enough, and planted out early in June.

Nigella.—(Love-in-a-Mist.) Hardy Annual. Sow early in the flowering beds, or they may be transplanted, using care in shading the plants. Nigella is one of the loveliest annuals, and they are exceedingly useful in many kinds of florists' works. And in addition, the seed is deliciously fragrant, and as elegant for sachets as Rose petals or Orris root, and the fragrance seems not to waste or lessen as is the case with Rose petals, and for the sake of the sweet seeds, the plant is worthy.

Nolana.—Hardy Annual. Sow in open ground early, in light soil. Transplant to one foot apart.

Oenothera.—(Evening Primrose.) Hardy Annual. Thrives in almost any soil or situation.

Ornamental Grasses.—They are mostly annuals, and those which are not, flower the first year. They should be sown in April or May, in a good soil, and thinned out or transplanted, giving each plenty of room.

Orange Daisy.—(Erigeron Aurantiacus.) Perennial. Splendid for mixed borders in a moist, well-drained situation.

Oxalis.—Half Hardy Perennial. Very pretty herbaceous plants, with rich, rose colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of hum and sand. Desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work, or baskets out of doors.

Pansy.—Hardy Biennial. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring or summer, or in hot-bed early in spring. Young plants produce the largest and best flowers. The plants should always occupy a cool, partially shaded situation, and the ground cannot be too rich; coolness and moisture are necessary. Transplant when an inch high. Seed sown in July will blossom late in autumn; if sown in October, the following spring. The Pansy is a popular flower with both florists and amateurs, giving an abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. It will flower better in middle of summer, if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun, and especially if furnished with a good supply of water.

Petunia.—Tender Perennial. Petunias will do well sown in open border in the spring, or earlier in cold frame or hot-bed and transplanted 18 inches apart. By the latter process they will come into bloom much earlier, although they will do perfectly well sown in open ground. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply; they like a sandy loam. Double Petunias, as a rule, are shapeless monstrosities. If grown in the open border, the stems are not stout enough to hold them up, especially when heavy with ruin, and they become dragged and soiled with earth, and very unsightly objects they are. Double Petunias are only satisfactory when grown in pots, and there are so many better things for pot culture, that it seems a waste of time to devote it to these. It is different, however, with the better single varieties, especially those of *Petunia Grandiflora*.

Phlox Drummondii.—Hardy Annual. The seed can be planted in open ground in autumn, or in spring in open ground, or plants may be started in the hot-bed in spring and transplanted. Set plants in good, rich soil six inches apart each way.

Pilogyne Suavis.—Tender Perennial Climber. The correct name of this plant is "*Melothria Punctata*." It is a rapid, graceful and fragrant climber, and one of the most satisfactory plants for summer or winter. The slips grow easily, and any one can succeed with it.

Poppy.—Hardy Annual. The seeds should be sown where the plants are required, in spring, and thinned out so the plants will stand one foot apart. Just as soon as the ground is mellow, prepare a patch by forking, then raking level; then sow the seed broadcast, rake it in lightly, and firm the soil on the surface with the roller or back of the spade. The seedlings will soon appear. Keep them weeded clean. They will bloom about the first of July. Let them ripen some seed and self-sow themselves, and you will ever afterward have Poppies.

Portulaca.—Tender Annual. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in light, sandy soil, and in dry situation. After the plants appear, withhold water, and if the bed has a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with plants, and the effect will be beautiful.

Primula.—(Chinese Primrose.) Tender Perennial. The seed can be sown any time from February to July, and soil prepared as follows: Take some leaf mold, about twice as much manure, and enough sand to make the whole light and porous. Mix all and pass through a fine sieve; fill a small, shallow box to within an inch of the top, and press down evenly. Then after watering the earth thoroughly, the seed may be sown on the surface with the lightest possible covering of soil, and kept constantly moist. It is best to place a piece of coarse brown wrapping paper on the soil to exclude light. If a fine rose watering pot is not available, water as needed may be gently poured on the paper, which should be lifted at night to give air, and entirely removed as soon as signs of the plants appear. When the plants are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to another box, and when still larger put into

the pots in which they are to bloom, as they are sure to do the first winter. After blooming, the plants throw out sets, which may be taken off and treated the same as other cuttings. Those that have bloomed indoors should be set out in a shady place in the summer, and if flower buds appear, pinch them off. Never allow the sun on the seed pan or the plants.

Ricinus.—Half Hardy Annual. Soak the seeds in lukewarm water until they commence to split open, before planting. Put in a warm, sunny situation, and water frequently with liquid manure after the plants have attained strong growth.

Rose, Dwarf Polyantha.—Very hardy, and may be treated as annuals. Seed sown in the house in February will give plants large enough to plant in the open ground in June where they will continue to bloom throughout the season.

Rhodochiton.—Half Hardy Perennial. See *Maurandia* for culture.

Salvia.—Tender Annual. Start the plants in a hot-bed and transplant into light, rich soil, about one foot apart.

Salpiglossis.—Half Hardy Annual. Start early in hot-bed, and transplant to light, warm, rich soil.

Saponaria.—Hardy Annual. Simply requires sowing in open border as early in the spring as ground is in good condition.

Scabiosa.—(Mourning Bride.) Hardy Annual. Plant the seed in hot-bed, and transplant to 1½ feet apart.

Schizanthus.—(Butterfly Flower.) Sow in finely prepared seed-bed, or in boxes, in May; transplant to one foot apart in common soil. For indoor culture, sow at any time.

Senecio.—Half Hardy Annual. Succeeds in almost any loamy soil. Plant outside as early as the season will permit.

Smilax.—Tender Perennial. Soak the seed in warm water twelve hours and plant in pots, in hot-bed or greenhouse, in February, and keep in warm, moist place. One plant in a two-inch pot is enough. After they have completed their growth, and the foliage begins to turn yellow, turn the pots on their sides and withhold water till August, when the little hulk which has formed can be re-potted in good, rich earth, watered freely, and it will grow all winter.

Solanum.—(Jerusalem Cherry.) Half Hardy Annual. Easily raised from seed; succeeds in almost any rich, loamy soil.

Statice.—Hardy Annual. Sow seed early in spring, in a frame, the young plants being put out into their permanent places when large enough. They thrive best in sandy soil, in the open border or on rock-work.

Stocks.—(Ten Weeks.) Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes, indoors, in April, and transplant the last of May, in deep, rich soil, about one foot apart.

Sweet Peas.—Hardy Annual. Plant outdoors just as soon as the ground can be worked, five inches deep, in a double row, about ten inches apart, and the seeds dropped 1½ inches apart, in the furrows; and fertilize with wood ashes, bone-bour or nitrate of soda. Supply brush or strings at least seven feet high, and water freely. Pick the blossoms every day and keep the pods off.

Sweet Rocket.—Hardy Perennial. Border plant; sweet-scented in the evening. They thrive best in a somewhat moist, sandy loam.

Sweet William.—Hardy Perennial. Sow in prepared beds, in the garden, anywhere up to the middle of June. Transplant into good soil, eight inches apart. Cover lightly during the winter with leaves.

Thunbergia.—Half Hardy Annual. The seeds start slowly and should be sown in a hot-bed, or in a box in house, giving plenty of moisture and heat.

Torenia.—Annual. Sow seed in March or April, in a warm temperature. When large enough to handle, the seedlings should be pricked off into the pots or hanging-basket in which they are intended to flower. A compost of loam and leaf mold, with a little sand or charcoal intermixed, is most suitable.

Verbena.—Tender Perennial. As early in the spring as sunshine and lengthening days warrant, sow the seeds in good garden soil, in a shallow box, cover to about their own depth, press the soil firmly about them and place in a sunny window. Do not allow the dirt to become too dry or too cold. Have patience; sometimes it takes a fortnight for the seeds to germinate, or even longer. When the seeds begin to appear above ground, be especially careful not to give too much water. When the third and fourth leaves appear, transplant into other boxes. If there is danger of insects, heat the earth in the oven before transplanting, and set the seedlings into it when it cools off so as to be about blood warm. It is well to start the seeds early enough to have plants three or four inches tall when the time comes for placing in the flower bed the last of May. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart, having previously made the ground rich and mellow. As fast as the branches appear, pin them down, firmly pressing the earth about them. The more the plants cross and re-cross each other, the better. Let very few blossoms go to seed; keep the weeds out, and the bed ought to thrive.

Vinca.—(Periwinkle.) Tender Annual or Perennial. May be grown in the garden by setting out strong plants in a warm situation.

Violet.—Hardy Perennial. See Pansy for culture.

Wallflower.—Tender Perennial. Sow the seed early, and they will bloom the first year. While the plants are small, prick them out into pots.

Water Lilies.—The seed, when planted, should have a small hole drilled or filed through the shell to allow the water to penetrate the kernel, otherwise they will not germinate. The best soil for growing them is rich, fibrous loam with a liberal admixture of well-rotted stable or cow manure. Rich mud from the bed of a pond or sluggish stream is also good. They can be successfully grown in the open air in tubs either on the surface or sunk in the ground. Oil barrels, cut in two, make inexpensive and convenient tubs. Put in the loam to the depth of ten or twelve inches, in which plant the seeds, barely covering them. Now fill in six inches of water, set in a sunny place, adding water gradually until the tub is full by the time the leaves have covered the surface, and replenish the water as it loses by evaporation. In winter pour off the water and remove to a cool cellar or keep from hard freezing by covering with leaves; This is all the care and trouble required to produce flowers equally as fine as are found in their natural homes.

Zinnia.—Hardy Annual. Succeeds well in any soil. Few plants equal the Double Zinnias for making effective beds of bloom. The seeds should be sown in March or April, and the seedlings transplanted once before removing to the open ground, which should not be done until danger of frost is past. Plant out temporarily at about six inches apart, and as the first flowers appear select the finest double specimens, lifting with a ball of earth attached to the roots, remove them to where they are to flower, setting at eighteen inches apart each way.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Abronia	Delicacy, Refinement.
Adonis	Sorrowful Remembrance,
Agrostemma	Gentility.
Alyssum, Sweet	Worth beyond beauty.
Amaranthus	Hopeless, not heartless.
Amaryllis	Splendid beauty.
Anagallis	Change, Fickleness.
Anemone	Expectation.
Apple Blossom	Preference
Ageratum	Undying affection.
Arbutus, trailing	Welcome.
Asperula	Agreeableness.
Azalea	Romance.
Aster	Afterthought.
Bachelor's Button	Hope in love.
Buttercup	Riches.
Cacalia (Tassel Flower)	Adulation.
Cactus	Thou lovest not.
Calla Lily	Feminine beauty.
Calliopsis	Vainly.
Camellia	Pity.
Campanula (Canterbury Bells)	Constancy, Gratitude.
Canna	Revenge.
Candytuft	Indifference.
Cardiospermum (Balloon Vine)	Kiss and make up.
Carnation, yellow	Disdain.
Catchfly (Silene)	I am a willing prisoner
Centaurea	Single blessedness.
Centranthus	Personal charms.
Cedar	I live for thee.
China Aster	I will think of it.
Chrysanthemum, Rose	I love.
" White	Truth.
Clarkia	Pleased to hear you.
Clematis	Artifice.
Clover, Red	Industry.
Cobea Scandens	Gossip.
Cockscomb (Celosia)	Poppery.
Columbine (Aquilegia)	Folly.
Convolvulus, Major	Dead hope.
Coreopsis	Love at first sight.
Cowslip	Pensiveness.
Crocus	Cheerfulness.
Crown Imperial	Majesty.
Cypress	Mourning.
Daffodil	Chivalry.
Dahlia	Forever thine.
Daisy, White	Innocence.
Dandelion	Coquetry.
Datura	Deceitful Charms.
Delphinium (Larkspur)	Fickleness.
Digitalis (Fox Glove)	Insincerity.
Evening Primrose	Inconstancy.
Eschscholzia	Do not refuse me.
Fuchsia, Scarlet	Taste.
Gaillardia	Good sense.
Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth)	Unfading love.
Geranium, Rose	Preference.
Gilia	Sociability.
Golden Rod	Encouragement.

Heliotrope	I love you, devotion.
Hibiscus	Delicate beauty.
Holly	Foresight.
Hollyhock	Fruitfulness.
Honesty (Lunaria)	Sincerity.
Honeysuckle	Bond of Love.
Hyacinth	Jealousy.
Ice Plant	Your looks freeze me.
Ipomoea	I attach myself to you.
Ipomopsis	Excellence.
Ivy	Friendship, Matrimony.
Jessamine, Cape	Transient Joy.
Kanlfussia	Happiness in humble life.
Lady Slipper (Balsam)	Impatience.
Lantana	Rigor.
Lemon Blossom	Discretion.
Leptosiphon	Hope.
Lilac	First emotion of love.
Lily	Purity, Modesty.
Lily of the Valley	Return of Happiness.
Lily, Yellow	Falsehood.
Linum	Domestic industry.
Lobelia	Malevolence.
Love-in-a-Mist (Nigella)	You puzzle me.
Lupinus (Sun Dials)	Dejection.
Lycnis (Ragged Robin)	Wit.
Malope	Good nature.
Marigold	Cruelty.
Marvel of Peru (Four o'clock)	Timidly.
Mignonette	Your qualities surpass your charms.
Mimosa	Sensitiveness.
Mint	Virtue.
Mistletoe	I surmount all difficulties.
Mimulus	Fun, Jollity.
Mock Orange	Counterfeit.
Mourning Bride (Scabiosa)	Unfortunate attachment.
Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)	True love.
Myrtle	Love.
Narcissus	Egotism.
Nasturtium	Patriotism.
Nemophila	Success.
Orange Flower	Chastity.
Pansy	Think of me.
Passion Flower	Religious fervor.
Pea, Everlasting	Wilt thou go with me?
Pea, Sweet	Departure.
Peach Blossom	This heart is thine.
Peony	Anger.
Penstemon	Well bred.
Pyrethrum	Consolation.
Perilla	Personal charms.
Petunia	Not proud.
Phlox	Our souls are united.
Pink	Pure affection.
Poppy	Sleep.
Portulaca	Love in a cottage.
Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean)	Detestation.
Rocket	Rivalry.
Rose	Beauty.
Salpiglossis	Political distinction.
Salvia	Wisdom, energy.
Santivitalia	Contentment.

Saponaria	Humility.
Sensitive Plant	Timidity.
Snapdragon	Presumption.
Stocks, 10 Weeks	Promptitude.
Sunflower, Dwarf	Your devoted adorer.
Sweet Sultan	Felicity.
Sweet William	Finesse.
Schizanthus	Coquetry.
Thunbergia	Elegance of manners.
Tuberose	Dangerous pleasures.
Tulp	Declaration of love.
Venus' Looking Glass	Flattery.
Verbena	Sensibility.
Violet, Blue	Love.
Wall Flower	Fidelity.
Whitlavia	Constancy.
Xeranthemum	Cheerfulness.
Zinnia	Absent friends.

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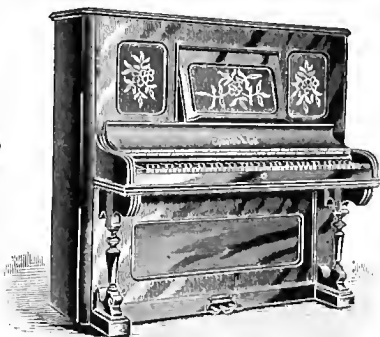
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