

in the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, at Ferguson's Falls, third Tuesday in October.
 Carlton Place, first Tuesday in November.
 Clayton, second Wednesday in November.
 Packenham, second Thursday in October.
 Almonte, last Thursday in October.
 Pass, fourth Tuesday in October.
 Pembroke, third Wednesday in October.
 Norwich Township, Norwichville, Thursday, Oct. 10.
 North and South Wentworth and City of Hamilton, United Show at Hamilton, October and 10
 West York and York Township, at Yorkville, October 22 and 23.
 East York and Markham Township, at Unionville, Markham, Oct. 9.
 City of Toronto Elec. Div. Society, and Toronto Mechanics' Institute, Union Exhibition, commencing Oct. 7, and to continue for two weeks.
 North Oxford and Ingersoll, at Ingersoll, October 9.
 Erin Township, Erin Village, Wednesday Oct. 6.
 Bayham Township, at Staffordville, Saturday, Oct. 15.
 West Gwillimbury, at Middleton, Thursday, Oct. 10.
 Northumberland West, at Cobourg, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
 King Township, at Bowmanville, Oct. 11
 Whitby Township, at Oshawa, Thursday, October 17th.
 Carrick Township, at Balaklava, October 15.
 Stormont, at Carnwall, Oct. 9 and 10.
 Walsingham, Port Rowan, Oct. 17.
 West Middlesex, at Strathroy, Oct. 15.
 Niagara Elec. Div., at Niagara, Oct. 9 and 10.
 [Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will aid us by informing us of the days on which the shows are to take place.—Eps.]

Horticultural.

Fruit Tree Vending.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRICULTURIST—I was very much pleased with your remarks in your number respecting the Apple Tree Vender, but I fear your advice came too late to be of any use as a caution. There has been a perambulating Yankee Nursery Agent canvassing this Township, representing himself as agent for Messrs. B. & B., proprietors of Clover Street Nursery, Rochester. He succeeded in getting orders to the amount of over twelve hundred dollars worth of trees, in this Township to be delivered on the 11th inst. I feel satisfied that it is a perfect sell, from his mode of proceeding. The agent has a sample book with all the various kinds of fruit painted most charmingly

to take the eye, and then procures some well known person in the neighbourhood to go with him to introduce him to the patients. The agent leaves with the parties who order trees, a copy of his memorandum or order which says, in printed letters. "If any varieties named cannot be supplied others equally desirable may be substituted."

HORTI.

Walsingham, Oct. 4th, 1861.

Garden Botany—The Fuchsia.

The fuchsia, next to the geranium, is one of the most generally known and popular of garden flowers, and we think deservedly so, and will afford, therefore, one of the best subjects for a lesson on garden botany. And before going further, we may define botany as the science which names plants, attaches a name to the different parts of plants, or, as they are called, organs; investigates the offices performed by these organs, their use in the economy of nature. This science, which half a century ago was thought to be only useful to the physician, or to occupy a place among the "unprofitable knowledge" of the curious or the learned, has now obtained a place in the curriculum of the industrial school; and the government (art and science department) have wisely given it a place in their educational programme. Botany, or the department of it called vegetable physiology, in connection with chemistry, forms the science of agriculture and gardening.

If we examine a plant with a view to discover its structure, the name and position of its organs, our investigation receives the name of structural botany; but if we examine with a view to discover those organs in action, and the offices they perform, or, as the naturalist calls it, their "functions," we are then in the province of vegetable physiology. But as it is necessary we should first be acquainted with the names and relative positions of the organs, just as a child must first know the letters of the alphabet before it can read or spell, so we commence our first lesson on garden botany by enumerating a few of the principal terms used in the science, and illustrating them as applied to some of the organs of the fuchsia.

Let us take up a branch bearing flowers of any fuchsia, and we at once perceive that the flowers are attached to the branch by slender stalks which spring from the axils of leaves. Those stalks are called *peduncles* or flower stalks. The Peduncle, though very general, is not universally developed in plants, there being many cases where flowers are born immediately on the stem or branch, without any peduncle; the latter are said to be *sessile*, while the former are *pedunculate*. At the extremity of the peduncle we may observe a considerable swelling of an oblong, roundish figure, and green colour, which gradually grows larger. This, which might seem to be a part of the peduncle, or at least