

A Succession of Flowers.

In order to have a handsome succession of flowers through the season, *bulbous* flowers must be selected for the earliest bloomers; other *herbaceous perennials* for their successors; and some particular bulbous plants, *annuals*, and green-house plants, for late summer and autumnal flowering.

The earliest bulbous flowers are Snowdrop, single and double; *Bulbocodium vernum*; *Crocus*, several colours; and *Siberian Squill*; all of which appear in bloom as soon as the snow disappears from the ground. They are followed by several herbaceous perennials, among which are the *Claytonia*, the *Hepatica*, *Adonis*, *Wood Anemone*, *Phlox subulata*, or moss pink, *Pansies*, *Cowslip*, sweet scented *Violet*, creeping *Phlox*, *Dodecatheon*, *Erythronium*. About the same time with some of these, appear the *Hyalanthus*, *Daffodils*, *Jonquils*, succeeded by the numerous and brilliant varieties of the *Tulip*. The last is followed by a rapid succession of herbaceous perennials, some of the finest of which are the *Veronicas*, the earlier *Phloxes*, the *Lupins*, the *Iris* of many sorts, *Columbines*, *Oriental and Caucasian Poppy*, and the magnificent varieties of the herbaceous *Paeonia*.

Among the most interesting summer flowering bulbous plants, are the *Gladiolus communis*, or common purple sword lily, which is perfectly hardy; the *Gladiolus floribundus*, or profuse-flowering sword lily, remarkable for its beautiful flesh coloured flowers, but being tender, requires taking up before winter, and preserving from frost; and *Gladiolus gandivensis*, or Ghent sword lily, with flowers of a rich orange scarlet, and also tender like the last. The 'tiger' flower, remarkable for its beautiful and showy petals, blooms about the same time, and requires similar treatment on account of its tender character. The *Japan lilies*, equally showy, are quite hardy.

Flowers in autumn are obtained largely from the successful culture of *annuals*, and from the hardier green-house plants, commonly known as bedding plants, among the most successful and desirable of which are the *Verbenas* and *Salvias*. The *Chrysanthemums*, including the dwarf or "pom-pom," flower almost into winter. They are hardy, and will succeed if planted in open ground, with a shelter, and full exposure to the sun during the latter part of autumn. —*Annual Register*.

A New Blackberry—The Kittatinny.

It is only within a few years that the blackberry has been included in the list of cultivated fruits. The *New Rochelle* and *Dorchester* are such marked improvements over the ordinary wild fruits, that we have been apt to consider that perfection has been reached with the blackberry. There are several varieties not yet before the public, which are in some respects superior to the established sorts, and it is hoped that cultivators will go on improving this delicious fruit until all the good qualities are found in one berry. One of the new varieties, which we have known for two years, is called the *Kittatinny*, from its having originated in the mountains of that name. Though it has been in private hands for many years, it has only recently been brought to the notice of horticulturists. Early in August, in company with several amateurs, we visited a garden in *Sussex Co., N. J.*, where this variety is in cultivation. In the habit and vigour of the plant it resembles the *New Rochelle*, and although the bushes had not been trained in a manner to produce the greatest fruitfulness, they were loaded with berries in all stages of development. The foliage is rather more coarsely serrate than in the *New Rochelle*. The berries are longer and more irregular than those of the *New Rochelle*; we measured several which were an inch and a half long, and three inches in circumference. The pips large, with small seeds, juicy, sweet, and with a true blackberry flavour. The fruit possesses the great advantage that it does not need to be over-ripe, in order to be eatable, but while still hard enough to send to market, it is sweet and fit for the table. The crop ripens up gradually, and though the first fruit had been picked two weeks before our visit (Aug. 3), there was a great abundance of green fruit coming forward. The canes are perfectly hardy in the mountains of *Sussex Co.*, but doubtless it would, like other varieties, be benefitted by protection in winter. Should the *Kittatinny* do as well elsewhere, it will be a valuable addition to our limited list of varieties. To save answering queries, it may be well to state that the stock of this plant is in the hands of Mr. E. Williams, of *Montclair, N. J.*, who has placed it in the hands of several of our most prominent fruit growers, with a view of further testing it before offering it for sale to the public, and that none will be sold the present year. —*Am. Agriculturist*.

How to Have Flowers Double.

A young lady in Central New York wrote to the Farmers' Club, says the *Country Gent.*, saying that some of her balsam and aster plants produced flowers double, while on the other plants the flowers were all single, and asking if the Club could not tell her how to have all her flowers double.

Mr. Pardee said: "Mr. President, the remedy for this difficulty is simple and effectual. When a plant produces a flower with a single row of petals, it must be inexorably torn up by the roots, and trampled in the path. Balsams, pinks, asters, and all that class of plants, are apt to have seeds which will produce plants that will bear single flowers; and if the pollen from these is allowed to fructify the flowers of other plants, the whole bed will be hybridized, and the following year a crop of inferior flowers will be produced. On the other hand, if the plants that bear single flowers are firmly sacrificed, the seed will improve, and frequently very fine and curious flowers will be obtained."

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS A BUSHEL.—Among the pears exhibited at the recent fair of the Horticultural Society of the American Institute was one bushel of *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, which was sold after the fair for \$25. There were 61 pears in the bushel; they, therefore, brought 41 cents apiece.

MILITARY GARDENS.—The vegetable gardens planted by the soldiers encamped at Châlons were more than usually productive this year. It is calculated that each regiment of infantry planted and gathered in their respective gardens, 40,000 cabbages on an average, together with potatoes, carrots, turnips, and onions in equal proportion. The experiment has been so successful at Châlons that it is said military vegetable gardens are to be planted in the principal garrison towns throughout France.

ANOTHER NEW BLACKBERRY.—The Col. Wilder, another new and very superior white variety, raised by Mr. John B. Orange, of Albion, Illinois, and so named by him in honour of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, and which Mr. Orange regards as the best of all raised by him. The fruit is of a bright cream colour, of large size, oblong, almost pointed, of very superior flavour and quality, very productive, and according to Mr. Orange, it cannot be recommended too highly, and says that, with the same cultivation, will produce as large fruit as the "*New Rochelle*," and of very superior quality. —*Hovey's Magazine*.

A GREAT GARDENER'S FIRST ATTEMPT.—I will relate an anecdote of the great Thomas Andrew Knight, who, when a child, on seeing the gardener one day planting beans in the grounds, asked him why he buried those bits of wood, and was told that they would grow into bean plants, and bear beans. He watched the event, and, finding that it happened as the gardener had foretold, determined to plant his pocket-knife, in the expectation of it also growing, and bearing other knives, and when he saw that that did not take place, he set himself to consider the cause of the difference in the two cases, and thus was led to occupy his earliest thoughts with those attempts at tracing the vital phenomena of plants to their causes, and upon which he eventually constructed so brilliant a reputation; for a greater vegetable physiologist never lived than the late Mr. Knight, of Downton Castle. —*Hibberd's Gardeners Magazine*.

Veterinary Department.

Correcting Vicious Horses.

THE horse's fears and his consequent hesitation are best overcome by firmness, gentleness, and patience on the part of the rider, but there are some horses that seem to bolt from other reasons than fright or timidity; they decline to approach an object, apparently for no other reason than that they don't like it; these will fly about with little or no warning to the rider, and go tearing homeward. For these there is but one recipe—the gad—take firm hold of his mouth, and with all the energy of your will and the vigour of your arm, apply the whip, and keep repeating it—make his progress in the direction that you don't want to go, so uncomfortable to him, that he will be glad to go in any other; notwithstanding the whipping, the horse under so hard a pull will soon slacken his gait; now turn him quickly to the ori-

ginal direction, relax the firm hold on the bridle, cease to whip him, applying only the pressure of the legs; I'll guarantee he will go forward and won't be willful again that day.

From injudicious breaking, or from having been brutally treated when timid, some horses will become confirmed and inveterate bolters; these, notwithstanding the best handling, will jeopardize your life every time you ride. Should you have paid your money for one of these, your best practice of horsemanship will be to get rid of him.

Pampered, over-fed, and under-worked horses have much the same trick as bolters. Mounted on one of these, you go out for a ride; he starts off full of life, and you promise yourself a delightful afternoon. You have not gone more than half a mile, when he concludes that he has taken air enough, so he flies around and makes for the stable. Now, use much the same advice as I gave you above. If possible, lick him more vigorously—don't be afraid; many a good horse has been spoiled for want of a good thrashing when he deserved it. After you have lathered him well, turn him suddenly around, and, with the spur, put him to the gallop and keep him at it for ten or twelve miles. If you once allow such a horse to get the better of you, in your hands he will become perfectly worthless. At the first manifestation of willfulness of this kind, you will have no trouble if you show pluck; and unless you have as much, and a little more, than the animal you ride, you had better give up horsemanship.

Shying, whether arising from timidity or from a defective sight, is a habit that must be carefully dealt with. On the first indications, give the hand (you can never make a timid horse go forward by pulling him back), press him with the legs; don't use the spur. It is a common practice to pull his head toward the object which he fears; I would advise the contrary course. Turn him gently away from it, and move him forward by the pressure of the legs; he will then pass the object, diagonally as it were, with his head away from it.

Rearing is something of which inexperienced riders seem most afraid. When a horse rears from liveliness or playfulness, there is no occasion to be alarmed; remember your lessons in regard to the seat—let your loins be supple, so as to accommodate the body to the perpendicular; let the horse have a loose rein; as you value your life, don't pull at his mouth. (I venture to say that nine-tenths of the accidents on horse-back happen from unnecessary meddling with the horse's mouth.) As he comes to the ground, urge him forward by the pressure of the legs, or by a light touch of the spur, should he require it.

If the novice will keep a firm knee-hold and maintain his erect position, playfulness of this kind need not be immediately checked. By allowing his horse to rear and frisk a little, he will acquire a self-reliance and confidence on horseback, which, in the hour of trial, will be of more service to him than years spent in sitting jog trots and riding school canters.

Violent perpendicular rearing, accompanied with temper on the part of the horse, must be met with firmness and severity on the part of the rider. The horse must be moved forward, to this end both whip and spur may be called to your aid, these should be used when he is coming to the ground, not when he is rising, the whip being applied to his hind quarters, never to his head or shoulders.

Sometimes it may be well, if you can, to twist him rapidly around three or four times; you may thus disconcert him; then, by a vigorous application of the spur, he will most likely go off at a gallop. In the worst cases, if you will keep a firm knee-hold, an erect position, and your presence of mind, no harm can come to you.

Plunging is another defence of the horse: this is invariably accompanied with bad temper. If an animal can consciously adapt a means to an end, your horse is, deliberately and thinkingly, trying to get you off. There is no compromise here; either you or your horse must be the victor. Let it be you.

As he can't be in a worse temper, you need not be afraid of irritating him, and if you stop to caress or try to talk him down, he will surely spill you for your pains. So, lay on the whip, here, there, and all over. All his parts are equally criminal and deserve the chastisement. Do not cease until he behaves.

When your horse deserves punishment, do not mince matters with him; do not tickle him with the whip, but lend all your energies to the business; be in earnest; raise the whip arm well above the head and let the blow fall with impetus and aim; your horse will understand that you are not trifling, and the unpleasant business will soonest be over.

It is rarely that a horse kicks when you are on his back; should he do so, raise his head and neck and keep him moving in every direction. Should he kick violently, punish him over the fore shoulders. By warning these, he will be obliged to keep his hind legs on the ground. —*Cor. Wilkes' Spirit*.