knows not how to use them properly, will fail much oftener than he will succeed.

There is, however, one method of propagation, in which, as respects a great number of species, the most ignorant may with a little care be entirely successful.

It is equally effective for Sweet Williams, Chinese pinks, and indeed for the whole genus *dianthus* and innumerable others.

The branch of which the layer is to be made, should be prepared by cutting off the leaves from that part which is to be covered with earth. If the plant is of woody texture, a ring of the bark about one eighth of an inch broad, should be cut off also. If the branch belongs to a jointed plant, like the carnation, &c., a sharp pen knife should be passed through its centre, so as to split it at the joint, and for about a half inch above and below it. This ringing or incision is useful, as it partially interrups the flow of the sap, arresting a portion of it at the point from which the young roots are to spring. A small portion of the earth should then be removed, and the prepared branch should be secured in the cavity by a hooked peg. It should then be covered with light, rich mould, not that removed, from one to two inches deep. The depth should vary according to the character of the plant, the more succulent requiring the shallower covering, and the more woody and dry the deeper. When the layers have struck root, they should be severed from the parent plant, and potted, or planted in the garden by themselves. Most of our frequent flowering garden roses, grape vines, gooseberry bushes, snow balls, honeysuckles, and shrubbery in general, may, by this means, be readily and easily propagated to almost any extent; and if the layering be done soon after the full blooming of the plant is nearly over, the effect upon the stock is beneficial rather than injurious.—*Sartain's Magazine.*

Ornamental Trees.—One of the most popular lady writers, who, judging from what she has written, has lived among plain farmers in the western country has said that most settlers in a new country consider a tree as their natural enemy. This is true, we confess, to some extent. The earlier settlers, in clearing their fields, generally slay every thing before them; for if a tree should occasionally be left for shade or ornament, it would be saved with difficulty during the scathing fires that follow afterwards. But when the farmer removes his old log-house, to give place for his new mansion, neatly painted and adorned with bright green shutters, then the dock thistle, the briers, and brush-heaps should be routed from his door-yard, and some kind of ornamental shrubbery planted instead. Every portion of our country has some such suitable trees indigenous to the soil. The maple and locust are very hardy trees, and every where obtained in our latitude. The lilac is pretty, and dozens of other kinds procured with little trouble. By way of variety, and to enliven the scene a little, a few evergreens should be interspersed. The balsam fir is one of the most beautiful of this class. Evergreens, if transplanted, are not apt to live unless extra care is taken. The surest way is to dig them with as much earth adhering to the roots as possible, and place them immediately in an old tub, half-barrel, or something of the kind, then filling it up with the same earth from which the shrub was taken, and thus removed home and placed tub and all in the holes prepared for them. Afterwards the tub or box containing them can be knocked to pieces, that the roots may spread. Don't forget to water the plants occasionally if the weather should be dry. The trees should be placed on the outer margin of shrubberies for their beauty and protection. E. G.

—*Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.*

The Lemon.—The common lemon, Median lemon, or medicinal lemon, *Citrus medica*, is the best known and most important of the four species; and is often regarded as exclusively entiled to the name of lemon. It is a native of Assyria and Persia; and is cultivated in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the south of France; and was introduced in the 5th decade of the 17th century, in the greenhouses of Britain. Its stem, from the ground to the topmost branch, usually attains a height of only about eight or nine feet; its branches are numerous, and have a greyish bark; its folial footstalks are alternate, naked, and linear; its leaves are ovate, acuminate, slightly indented, pale green, shining, and about four inches long and two broad; its flowers grow upon the twigs and small branches, and are pedunculed, large, and odoriferous, and bloom throughout the greater part of the summer; and its fruit are the well known lemons of commerce, and do not require any description. This plant is exceedingly useful. Any ordinary large tree of it in Spain or Sicily brings to perfection, in favourable seasons, no fewer than about 3,000 lemons; and a remarkable tree at Croscello, in the vicinity of Massa in Italy, supposed to have been a wild plant, and producing only small and ill-flavoured fruit, brought to maturity in one season, about thirty-five years ago, the enormous number of upwards of 14,000. Many varieties of the lemon are produced and cultivated in the South of Europe, somewhat in the same manner as the varieties of apples and pears in Britain; and a few of those which have been longest and best known in Britain are the sour lemon, the sweet lemon, the pear-shaped lemon, the imperial lemon, the furrowed lemon, the Adam's apple lemon, the childing lemon, the variegated-leaved lemon-tree, and the double-flowered lemon tree. The greenhouse cultivation of the plant in Britain is the same as that of the orange-tree. Most of the lemons used in Britain are imported from Spain and Portugal, packed in chests, and each lemon separately rolled in paper; and those from Spain are in highest esteem.

Cauliflowers.—I have been eating delicious cauliflowers all winter, thanks to your directions in the Horticulturist. I sowed seed for the winter crop about the middle of May, and when winter approached I lifted the plants in a damp day, with a little earth attached to the roots, and set them on the floor of a warm cellar, under one of my out-buildings. They were most of them not even showing the least signs of flowering when they were put in the cellar, and I confess I was a little incredulous as to their "coming to any thing" in their winter quarters. But they soon began to form blossom crowns, and I have cut the whitest and most delicious cauliflowers from these plants since last December that I have ever tasted. As this mode of treating cauliflowers is not generally known here, I have quite astonished my neighbours by the sight of such a fine winter vegetable in abundance.—*Horticulturist.*

Monster Apple Trees.—There is an apple tree on the estate of Joseph Briggs, on Federal Hill, in the town of Dedham, supposed to be a hundred years old, which measures thirteen feet and a half in circumference, one foot from the ground. Its branches cover an area of about sixty feet in diameter. This tree is second only to that in Duxbury, which is sixteen feet in circumference a foot or two above the surface of the ground, is over one hundred years old, and bore in one year, fruit which made ten barrels of cider, in addition to thirty barrels of apples put in the cellar.—*Boston Traveller.*