which the limb is reflexed and two of its lobes, with the cup and filaments, are gracefully declined, whilst the cup, which is cylindrical in outline, shows a recurved margin, resembling a pure white amaryllis. The unique matures of the flowers, which expand in succession, varying in structure from many others in to are allied group, impact a special interest to this species, which merits a place in all select collections of

ANTIGONON LEGFORES, -A beautiful hothouse or warm conservatory plant, of clim b ing habit, distinguished by its augular stems. heart shaped leaves and numerous racemes of rose-coloured flowers, showing a stdl richer tint in the centre. The profusion of its bloom and the outline of the petals are such as to give the resemblance of roses at a distance, hence one of its Mexican names, Monatain Rose.

LOPHOSPERMEM SPECTABILE PUNCTATEM-A climber, of free vigorous growt; and neat habit, producing a long succession of bright rose-coloured flowers, elegantly marbled or spotted white. This variety is a great improvement upon the plant formerly known in gardens by the same name. It is well adapted for wall culture or trellis work in warm aspects during the summer or autumn months, yielding a continuance of bloom when the majority of wall climbers are fading or past.

International Fruit Competition.

To the Editor.

Sin.-I observe in the Canada Farmer for May, that you have drawn attention to the fact of prizes being offered by the Committee of the Edinburgh International Fruit and Plower show for collections of fruit from British North America, viz. " a medal for the finest collection of pears, and another for the finest collection of apples."

You very pertinently ask " What is there to hinder the Province of Ontario from carrying off these medals?" I would answer, nothing.

If the Commissioner of Agriculture will only take the matter in hand, the medals will come to Ontario. Our local representative in England should be a person who could take a collection of fruit thus sent to bim, and attend to its arrangement and display at the various shows and Societies' exhibitions, and also keep for public inspection a sort of museum of Agricultural and Horticultural productions of the Province. A display of grains and seeds, casts or models of roots, dried specimens of plants and so forth, when put forward by a competent person, will do more for this part of the country than all the advertising in the world. Our representative should also be able to buy suitable varieties of grains and seeds, new kinds of fruits and vegetables, new agricultural and horticultural implements, for trial in Canada, and should know what to buy; being as large as a common red cherry.

and in order to be able to do so, must have had practical experience in the Province, or he would be very apt to send what was not wanted.

If the Commissioner of Agriculture will guarantee the funds, I have no doubt the Fruit Growers' Association will attend to the getting up of a creditable collection of both apples and pears, for the Elinburgh-Show and also recommend a person to take charge of and exhibit it.

The date of the show is too early to give us a fair chance, as most of the fruit will be very immature, but it all events we stund on the same footing as all the other Provinces.

In January, 1868. I exhibited a small lot of Canadian apples, at a meeting of the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society at Kensington; for the display I was awarded a "special certificate." I had also a collection of edible nuts of native growth. which elicited much attention and numerous very interesting summer flowered half hardy Poquiries, and I have since sent two con signments to public establishments in Great Britain at the request of the Directors I hope also next week to send off a lot of native plants to one of the Royal Gudens. This of course I have to do at my own expense, as this Government will not even pay the carriage.

The apples before mentioned were all grown on our own farm in this district, and although not so good as they might have been, were universally admired and commended, particularly on account of their tine colour.

If the natural capabilities of the Province of Ontario are thus brought before the British public by the means before mentioned, very much will be done to induce an influx of the agricultural classes to this part of Canada, where they are much needed, and for whom there is plenty of room.

Yours, &c.

W. T. GOLDSMITH.

Utilizing Cranberry Marshes.

To the Editor.

Sin, - Can you or any of your correspondents give me any information regarding the manner of utilizing the native beds of the Cranberry? From Eastwood's Manual on Cranberry Culture, I learn that in some parts of the States great attention is being paid to the cultivation of the Cranberry as an article of commerce.

Although he gives a description of the different varieties, the manner of preparing the ground, care, &c., be gives no account of the natural beds being cultivated, as I understand in some parts they are. There is in this vicinity a Cranberry marsh of over 300 acres, and I find by the description given by Eastwood, that the celebrated Bell and Cherry Cranberry grows naturally here, fully equal if not surpassing in size the drawings he has given of the cultivated fruit, many specimens

If it pays to go to great expense in preparing grounds, and he asserts it does, why would it not pay better to protect the natural beds where the plants are of good variety? For certainly where they grow in a state of nature, they cannot fail to succeed by cultivation.

Any information on this subject will be thankfully received by A CONSTANT READER.

Newark, Oat.

Note by Editor.-Where it is practicable, the crection of dams, so as to enable the proprietor to flood the Cranberries at pleasure, would be very useful, for by this means he can protect them from untimely frosts. drown out the Cranberry worm, and protect the plants during the winter. Some of our Cranberry marshes would need considerable labour expended on them in removing the various shrubs and other growth that generally occupy a considerable part of the space that would be more profitably devoted entirely to the Cranberry. We do not know of any efforts having been made ia Canada to bring the Cranberry marshes under cultivation, but the same general principles which govern the planting and growing of the Cranberry, as laid down in the treatises on the subject, will govern also in the effort to reclaim our marshes and bring them under any regular system of management. What is required most of all is a little enterprise, joined with a little sound common sense, and Cranberry culture can be as successfully and profitably carried on in Canada as anywhere.

The New Seedling Coleuses.

(RAISED BY MR. BAUSE.)

These new varieties are of indescribably uch tunts of bronzy crimson, with a pecu. harly lustrous glow which gives the effect of shot silk-the shot colour being in some cases of a brighter crimson, and in others of a Magenta purple, while the margin is of a decided greenish bellow, differing in width in the different kinds, and forming a beadtike edging. That which has been named Queen Victoria, and which has passed into the hands of the Messrs. Lee, of Hammersmith, is the brightest in colour of the whole series; while in the same style, but differing in tint as well as in breadth, either of blotch or margin, are others named Princess Royal. Princess of Wales, Duke of Elinburgh, and Her Majesty.

The same batch of seedlings yielded in Albert Victor an equally desirable acquisition. having tricolor foliage. This is of a very bold habit of growth, the golden margin broader than in most of the other sorts, and the bronzy red centre stained with large blotches of a deeper purplish red. Prince of Wales resembles it in the blotching, but has scarcely any yellow at the edge. To these have to be added some forms of the C. Gibsoni race, obtained at the same time, and equally in advance of all previous varieties of that