

Flower Department.

The time for sowing seeds is now nearly passed, but there are a few kinds of field and garden seeds yet to be sown, but now is the principal time for planting. We as farmers at least have but little time for floriculture, but there are very few of our wives daughters or sisters but really love to see flowers, and many take great pains to have a few. Those that have not been able to raise plants from really good seed or good varieties can now procure them at our Wareroom. We have some raised from the choicest seeds procurable in England and in the States. You can put a few even in pots about your windows, if you have not a well fenced garden. They look pleasant, and give a house a cheerful endearing appearance.

We have given you numerous illustrations of different kinds of flowers, and now present you with representations of some of Mr. Vick's Cockscombs. They are deserving a place in each garden. They also make a nice potting plant for the windows. When you come to London call at the Wareroom, and take fifty cents worth of choice plants home.

Green House and Window Plants.

There is no set time for bringing out plants; it must be governed by the season, and the nature and condition of the plant. So many plants have been injured by injudicious sudden change, in removal to the open ground, that some of our best cultivators prefer to leave them in-doors altogether.

Plunging Plants means bedding the pot in the soil of the border without removing the plant. When this is done, a flat stone, coal ashes, or other matter, should be put at the bottom of the excavation, to prevent worms from finding their way through the hole in the pot into the ball of earth.

Turning out means that the ball of earth is to be removed from the pot, and planted in the border. Many things that are turned out to

fill up the borders are not taken up again, but a new and much more vigorous stock is propagated from cuttings.

Camellias, and other broad-leaved evergreens, should be placed under a lattice work where they will be shaded during the heat of the day.

Window Plants which are neither plunged nor turned out in the border need shelter from the sun, plenty of water, and care in respect to insects.

Ivy that has been kept in doors may be set in

a shady place, or the plants may be turned out. Do not allow the branches to lie upon the ground.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE GLADIOLUS.

Since florists have turned their attention to the Gladiolus, a marked improvement in the form and color, as well as the texture of the flower, is manifest. Instead of the one-sided flower with the petals all pointed we have now flowers quite symmetrical in shape, and of great substance. The Gladiolus is one of the plants that need to be popularized, for we seldom see it in the gar-

TO TRANSPLANT SUCCESSFULLY.—Allow plants to suffer for water for sometime before moving, give the bed a thorough wetting, draw, and then set out in the afternoon, pouring one pint of water on each plant. Little rootlets shoot out in three hours, and the plants wilt but little. This is not new but it is so important that it is worthy of presentation.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Liver is occasionally the seat of disease in the horse. Hot weather and hot climates are influential in its production.

Hepatitis or inflammation of the parenchyma or substance, or the whole of, or part of the liver, is a disease which is clearly recognized in practice.

SYMPTOMS.—They are generally indicated by the horse becoming very dull and moping, and his head hanging low, refusing his food and not laying down; a very small quantity of dung is ejected by the Rectum. The Membranes of the eye, mouth, and nostrils, are of a deep yellowish tinge; the urine is very high colored, if allowed to stand, it throws down a thick deposit of a brick red color; upon pressure being applied to the right side he evinces great pain, one foot will be pointed, principally the off fore one, pulse quick and bounding, and the breathing more or less disturbed.

Causes of this disease are Plethora or a superabundance of blood in the animal system, over feeding, over exertion, more particularly in hot weather, injury to the gland itself. Worms or other parasites in the Biliary passages or bile tubes, or inflammation of those organs in the immediate

vicinity of the liver.

The probable result of this disease is favorable, but the chief danger to be apprehended is that of the liver becoming gorged with blood and bile, and its occasionally bursting, more especially if the gland is at all unsound at the commencement of the inflammatory attack.

The treatment in this disease must be of



COCKSCOMB—PLANT REDUCED.

COCKSCOMB— $\frac{1}{2}$ NATURAL SIZE.

dens of the people at large. Good bulbs can be bought for \$2.00 a dozen, but the new and choicest varieties sell for 50 cents or more each. They will flourish in any garden soil, and all the better if it is rich and light. The bulbs may be planted this month or next, and when the leaves begin to wither in autumn they are taken up and kept in a cool place, free from frost. The old bulb produces one or more new ones, according to the variety.