

t them into small pots in a mixture of loose soil and sand. Give the pots a good watering, and insert the cutting, just as far as will enable them to stand, then plunge them into a frame with a good sharp bottom heat; shade the frame and keep it close shut up, unless to inspect the plants; attend to watering, but be careful not to water over the leaves; in the course of twelve or fourteen days they will be sufficiently rooted as to be shifted into larger pots in which they may remain until hardened, and planted out, at the end of May or the beginning of June. To secure success have the bed or border well prepared, and in a place to embrace the morning and afternoon sun, and to be shaded in mid day. Any of the best Dahlia growers in England and Scotland prepare their borders in the fall, by manure very strongly with cow dung or rich soil; they ridge up the border to the depth of twenty inches or two feet, in which state it remains during the winter; in spring, before planting, it is levelled down, and a good layer of rich loamy soil is laid on and all well dug up and planted, then staked and attended to. It has been affirmed that night-soil is preferable to other manure for the Dahlia; it is considerably more exhilarating for growth, and has the property of producing clear fine colours in the blooms.

Shrubby Calceolarias are very good bedding plants, either by themselves or grouped amongst others, but they seem not to be much favoured such in this quarter. If shaded from the strong mid-day sun, there is no doubt of their growing well, and forming a very beautiful bed. The Queen, Kentish Hero, Kagii, Minnie, Sultan, and Wellington Hero, are all very valuable varieties.

Lantanas.—Many of the varieties of this beautiful plant are excellent bedders, such as Alba, Fulgens, Delicata, Delatissima, and Ecclatant; they may be planted out or plunged. If the latter way, it will be found an advantage to puncture a few holes in the side of the pots, and care not to break them. This method is very commendable for all pot plunged plants, if the puncturing be carefully done, the pot is not destroyed.

A good collection of Hollyhocks should always be at command; they are very suitable for the borders and clumps, &c.

Tritonias, Gladioluses, and Liliams form good beds, as also Aistrocemerias, Mimulas, and Helias, Dianthus Heddewegii, D. Laciniatus, Chiensis Nana, D. Heddewegii Imperialis, Fox Drummondii, Balsams, Stocks, Asters, Cothera Rosea, Zinnia Elegans, Gazania Leadens, Tom Thumb, Nasturtium Feverfew, White, Pansies, Ageratum Mexicanum, Phlox Placyntra, and many others that I might name, all suitable for bedding purposes.

Nothing can be more pleasing to look upon than a well-arranged Parterre or Flower Garden. It is both-pleasing to the eye and instructive to

the mind. The ideas conveyed are of the noblest kind. The effect depends upon the arrangement, and the arrangement on the judgment of the gardener; therefore it is highly necessary that he consider the matter well before he begins.

Grouped planting of all kinds, when judiciously carried out, is very ornamental, particularly so in flower-beds. As a completion of these ideas, I notice the following varieties as suited for four beds, but in all cases it is to be supposed that the operator may or should suit his own taste as to plants and mixture of colors.

BED 1st.—Glandiolus Gandavenses—green; Lotus Negracanas—blue; Geranium—scarlet; Lantana Wingii—pink; Phlox Drummondii—white; Dianthus Heddewegii—cream; Verbena, Mrs. Woodruff—scarlet.

BED 2nd.—Canna Indica—blue scarlet; Heliotropium Clara—blue; Feverfew double white—white; Tom Thumb Geranium—green; Ageratum Mexicanum—blue; Tom Thumb Nasturtium—yellow; Verbena Imperatrice Eb—rose.

BED 3rd.—Dielytra Spectabilis—rose; Lantana Albanana—white; Lotus lutens—yellow; Petunia Houttii—pink; Tom Thumb Geranium—green; Nurimbargii Gracilis—pink; Verbena Tranby—rose.

BED 4th.—Tritonia Maria—yellow; Balsam—blue; Feverfew Do. white—white; Cacalia, Coccinea—scarlet; Phlox Drummondii—purple; Tom Thumb Nasturtium—yellow; Lobelia rosea—rose.

And now in conclusion, a few hints towards ourselves, as members of a Horticultural club, may not I trust be out of place. Old and young, all must read, think, write, work and be diligent; we have all much to learn. We have weekly in this club two very excellent periodicals, let us peruse them, the *Gardeners' Monthly*, the *Horticulturist*, and the *Agriculturist*, a Canadian publication, which we ought as a club to patronise, and there are many others of the kind which give the hints and information we need. We cannot, we must not stand still; we are beings possessed with the ordinary gifts of nature, and let us exercise them and improve so as to be useful to ourselves and in the world in which we live.

Veterinary.

HOG'S LARD FOR HORSES.—Horses that have accidentally eaten largely of wheat, sometimes die from inflammation of the intestines. It is recommended by a correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, that as soon as possible after the discovery of the accident, the animal be given from three quarters to one pound of lard; which being cut into pieces of the ordinary size of a horseball and wrapped in paper, is easily administered. This is said to be more efficacious in such cases than castor oil, which is usually