

We can only glance at a few plants suitable for this purpose, and adapted to the climate of Canada.

Among the most showy of bedding-out plants are the *Antirrhinums*, or Snap-Drummers, the varieties of which are numerous, and the colors of the flowers often extremely brilliant. If sown early, they will blossom the same year. They thrive best in a rich sandy loam.

Fuchsias are in great variety, and are great ornaments either of the greenhouse or open garden. "They can be readily propagated by cuttings, in sand, with a mixture of peat; to grow the plants for a bloom all summer, they should be started in February, in the green-house, first in small pots, and shifted, when the roots completely fill it, into a mixture of fresh loam, peat-leaf mould from the woods, well rotted manure, and a little sand; mix thoroughly and break finely (*not sifted*), with the spade or trowel. Give the roots good drainage, place them in the warmest part of the greenhouse, and water them frequently; as the warmth of summer approaches, and the greenhouse becomes empty of plants, place your Fuchsias in the most favored position, shading them with mat or cotton awning from the sun, after ten o'clock in the morning, which remove at four P. M., unless the sun is off sooner." With a gentle syringing every day, they will produce blossoms through the summer and autumn. In October, the watering must be gradually lessened, and by November only sufficient moisture is required to preserve vitality. They can then be readily stowed away, on a dry shelf, in an obscure part of the greenhouse.

Gaillardia Picta is a very ornamental bedding plant; it is perennial, but not hardy enough to stand our winter. It is propagated by cuttings. Its blossoms are very fine, continuing all the season; crimson edged with yellow. The old plants must be taken up in autumn.

Geraniums form a numerous and beautiful class of plants, whether in beds or in pots, and enliven the garden or balcony all summer. They are easily raised from cuttings, and if started in February, in the green-house, they will be fit for summer planting. The "*Flower of the day*," a variety of scarlet *Geraniums* with silver-edged leaves, is a magnificent but scarce bedding plant. There are other varieties of great beauty and luxuriant foliage. The *Geranium Lucia Rosea*, blooms abundantly in the open ground, and is altogether a distinct color among *geraniums*. "It is a gem in the flower garden, being

not only distinct, but superlatively beautiful, and the cultivation the same as in other varieties."

Lantana—"One of the ancient names of the *Laburnum*, which this resembles a little in foliage. This species are all greenhouse plants, but flower finely in the garden." They form small bushes, with pink, yellow, orange or changeable heads of flowers; and are readily increased by cuttings.

Petunias are distinguished for a brilliant succession of flowers from early summer to the frosts of November. They are raised from seed sown in a hot-bed in March; afterwards pricked out into small pots, and when sufficiently strong, may be turned into the open ground by the end of May. The finer varieties are increased from cuttings, at the end of summer. They form a brilliant group for any garden.

Our space will only admit of bare reference to the *Pyrethrum*, or Double Fever-fen, whose white daisy-like flowers make it a favorite for ornamenting the garden.

The *Verbena*, flowering from June to November, is a great ornament, and admits of a great variety of shades. They are readily propagated by cuttings, and may be planted out in the open air the beginning of June. The *Portulacca*, *Escholtoria*, *Drummond*, *Phlox*, *Rocket*, *Larkspur*, *Ten-week*, *Stocks*, *Candy-Tufts*, and a great many others are hardy flowers, very various in color, and suitable for ornamental gardening. "The ladies will find it a very interesting study to learn the art of arranging the flowers of the garden; and such as have a correct taste for dress, will, probably, be the most expert scholars in this school."—(*Breck.*)

J. F.

Determary:

SPAYING MILCH COWS.—This somewhat novel practice, will not of course be adopted in country dairies, since in such the rearing of calves is a matter of importance, yet it remains to be seen how much good the practice will effect in large towns, in which cows are kept exclusively for the milk they yield. Levrat, a veterinarian of Lausanne, performed the operation on five cows in 1838, and he reports that "the removal of the ovaries causes a continuation of the secretion of the milk for several years, just as it was at the time of the operation. The quantity may even augment by one-third, and the quality is better."