

Gladiolus, Madeira vines, dahlias, tuber-roses, &c., for instance.

Tree seeds should be either sown or prepared for sowing in the fall. Hard shell seeds require time to soften their coats, or they will lie over a year in the ground. It used to be popular to mix with boxes of sand; but unless there be very few seeds to a very large quantity of sand, the heat given out though perhaps imperceptible to us, is sufficient to generate fungus which will destroy the seed. It is much better to soak the seeds in water, and then dry just enough to keep from moulding, and as cool as possible all winter. This is a much safer plan than sand. In States where the frosts are severe, seedlings of all kinds that have not attained a greater height than six inches, should be taken up, "laid in" in a sheltered place thickly, and covered with anything that will keep frozen through the winter. If left out, they are liable to be drawn out and destroyed. Young seedling stock received from a distance, should be also so treated. Evergreens may be struck at this season, if protected by greenhouses or frames. Where these are at hand, evergreens may be put in, in boxes or pans all through the winter.

GREENHOUSE.

The taste for cut flowers is considerably increasing, and one of the greatest demands on a greenhouse in winter, is from the best half of the head of the household for room and table decorations. Beautiful specimen plants are not so highly valued as those which will afford plenty of bloom for cutting. The various kinds of zonal geraniums are very good for this purpose. The following also comprises very useful plants for this purpose: Bouvardia leiantha, Calla Æthiopica, Cestrum aurantiacum, Halrothamnus elegans, Chorizema varium, Chinese Primroses, especially the double white, Daphne indica, Poinsettia pulcherrima, Euphorbia splendens, Heliotrope, Mignonette, Sweet alyssum, Catalonian jasmine, Yellow jasmine, Mahernia odorata, Stevia serrata, Violets, Roses, Cinerarias, and Brompton stocks. Tuberoses that flower late may be carefully taken up and potted, and will last till over Christmas; and many things may be taken out of the ground and slightly forced. The common white Lily is good for this purpose, also Deutzias, Piladelphuses, and Tamarix. The common green Euonymus japonicus is also worth potting to make a lively green for mixing with other things.

In taking up things from the ground for potting, care should be taken to have the pots well drained, with pieces of potsherds over the whole. The more rapidly water passes through the soil the better plants will grow. Pots could be made without holes, and the water would all go through the porous sides in time; but

that is too slow a way, so we make a hole to admit of its more rapid escape, and we place the broken pots over the hole to make a vacuum, which assists the objects of the hole. In very small pots, or with plants which have strong enough roots to rapidly absorb all the moisture they get, and speedily ask for more, "crocking" is not necessary.

There are but few things in the greenhouse that will require special treatment as this time. Camellias and Azaleas, as they cease to grow, will require less water; but it is now so well known that moisture is favorable to growth, and comparative dryness favorable to flowering, that we need do no more than refer to the fact.

Bulbs for flowering in pots should be placed at once. Four or five inch pots are suitable. One Hyacinth and about three Tulips are sufficient for each. After potting, plunge the pots over their rims in sand under the greenhouse stage, letting them remain there until the pots have become well filled with roots, before bringing them on to the shelves to force.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Broccoli and Endive may be taken up with balls of earth, and set in cool cellars closely together, and they will grow sufficiently—the former to produce good heads and the latter to blanch beautifully all through the winter.

Asparagus beds should be cleaned, by having the old stems cut off and the soils from the alley ways dug out and thrown over beds. It keeps the frost from the roots, and thus permits them to grow and lay up matter all winter for next spring's growth. Very early in spring the soil should be raked back into the alleys, so as to leave the roots but a few inches under the soil, as the nearer they are then to the sun's rays the earlier will the crop be.

Celery must have continued attention to blanching as it grows, care being exercised to prevent the soil from entering the heart. Where very fine results are desired, the plants should be protected from early severe frosts, so as to enable the plants to grow without injury as long as possible.

Roots of most kinds, such as Carrots, Beets, &c., should be taken up before the frost is severe. They all keep best packed in sand in the open air, but it is too inconvenient to get at them in winter; hence cellars are employed to preserve them in. Cellars for this purpose should be cool, say with temperature of about 45°, and not at all dry. It is not meant that it should be damp, as the roots will become rotten, but it must be moist enough to prevent shrivelling.

FRUIT GARDEN.

We may perhaps repeat the advice to plant considerably more fruit trees toge-

ther on the same space of ground than is usually done, even though some have to be cut away in time. This should especially be in the case where parties prefer to keep the surface soil clear, as the intense heat reflected from bare soil is one of the great sources of disease in young trees. It might be well to introduce nurse trees into orchards, to obviate this somewhat. Alders, Poplars or Willows, might we think, be used to advantage, of course, cutting them away before they grow large enough to interfere with the roots of the fruit trees. A dry warm bottom, but cool surface, is of the highest importance to fruit growing.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The York County Agricultural Society held its Show and Fair on 13th October, of which a full account is given in the *Colonial Farmer*, from which we extract such particulars as are likely to be of interest to our farmers.

The exhibition of Field and Garden products, as well as the produce of the dairy, was very good. Of stock the show was not very large. Domestic manufactures were only limited. The late storm prevented many farmers from being present, and largely reduced the exhibits.

The whole number of entries was 508.

The horses on the ground, though very good, were not equal to some that have been exhibited. There were one or two very fine stallions and several colts that give promise of becoming excellent animals.

Of neat cattle the entries were of excellent quality, consisting principally of Devons and Ayrshires. Of the former Samuel Flemming exhibited a three year old bull, five cows and a heifer calf; and James Johnson a Devon bull; of the Ayrshires there were a fine Ayrshire bull, two heifers and two cows, belonging to Robert Grey, and one grade Ayrshire, two year old, belonging to E. Leary. Of short horns, there was a very fine cow, belonging to Patrick Kirlin, and a grade bull, three year old, the property of P. McFarlane.

Of Pigs, Charles Brown, of Mauder-ville, showed some fine specimens. His entry consisted of a boar, a sow and three pigs, pure Berkshire, imported by the Sunbury Agricultural Society fall before last, from Col. Dennison, Toronto. Mr. Fleming's fine large Chester Sow would have been conspicuous in a much larger display. The other animals were good, but the entries, with the exceptions named, were neither so numerous nor of so high a standard as on previous occasions.

The Sheep were fully up to the mark. Indeed, it is plain, says the report, that