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the base upon which the flower was constructed, is not so, but an essential part of the flower, as we shad see hereafter. Let us now suppose that we hold the flower of a fachsia erect, that is, the reverse to the way it generally hangs on the plant; we find the ovary-for such is the organ we have just alluded to as terminating the peduncle-surmounted by a tube which terminates This is the calyx, and most exin four lobes. ternal part of the flower. In the fuchsia it ise generally red or white or some variety of flesh color, in this particular differing from most other flowers, in which the calyx is mostly green. Passing inward, that is, towards the centre of the flower, we find four colored leaves attached to the side of the tubular part of the calyx, and alternate to its lobes. In the variety of fuchsia we are examining (Venus de Medici) they are of a beautiful purple; these are the petals, and taken collectively are called the corolla. Such a corolla is called polypetalous in contradis inction to monopetalous, where the petals cohere and become united, so as to form one piece, as in the bell-flower; the calyx and corolla together are often spoken of as the floral envelopes. Proceeding still to the centre of the flower, we find eight thread-like organs, like the petals, inserted into the tube of the calyx, and terminated with little two-celled cases. The thread like body is called the *filament*, and the little case the anther, which together are called the stamen. The anther contains a dust-like or powdery matter called the pollen, which is of great importance in the economy of vegetation. A stamen, then, consists of the filament, the anther, and the pollen; but plants are to be met with whose stamens are without filaments, in which case the anther is said to be sessile. We now arrive at the central organ of the flower, namely, the pistil. In order to examine it properly, let us remove the calyx, that is, cut it off at the place where it is attached to the ovary, and in doing so not to cut through, but preserve the pistil untouched. Having removed the calyx and with it the corolla and stamens, we have now remaining the pistil. It consists of three parts, viz., the german or ovary, the style, and the stigma. The name of german or ovary is given to the lower portion, which, when arrived at maturity, is the fruit. By cutting it through we will perceive that it consists of four compartments, which are filled with embryo seeds. The long thread-like portion of the ovary is called style, and the swelling at the summit, which, like the ovary, indicates four divisions, is the stigma.

We have now examined the flower of the fuchsia, and found it to consist of a calyx and corolla, stamens and pistil, which organs are, with few exceptions, found in the flowers of what are considered the highest or most perfectly organized plants; but as we descend in the wegetable scale we find one or more of those organs wanting, and cases are to be met with

where a single stamen or a single pistil constitutes a flower, and as we descend still lower, al traces of a flower disappear, or at least of such a flower as we have indicated as characterizing the great division of the vegetable kingdor known as the class of phenogamous or flowering plauts.—Irish Farmer's Gazette.

Planting Chestnut for Timber.

Young, second growth chestnut trees, make excellent fencing and other timber—and if, is addition, it be cut in summer, (whether with or without regard to the age of the moon, no matter which,) it will last a long time. John Johnston of Geneva, finds second growth chestnu nest for his fence posts—old trees he regards as of little value.

Chestnut trees, on light soil, grow very rapid Any farmer who has a few acres to spare, ly. may make a very valuable investment by plant ing a chestnut orchard. The best way to do it. is to take a field that is suitable for some culti vated crop, corn for example. Plow two o three furrows together into a ridge twelve fee apart, over the whole field, either late in autumn so as to admit of early planting, or else early ir the spring. Plant the chestnuts along this ridge three or four in a hill, about the same distance as hills of corn. They are difficult to trans plant with success, or without check in growth and therefore this mode secures vigorous your plants at once, thinning out all but one in eac' hill the following year. Plow the spaces be tween, and plant with corn or potatoes, and cel tivate and keep clean the young trees with the rest of the field. If care is taken by usin stakes, each hill of chestnuts may be made t stand in a row with the hills of corn, so ast. cultivate whole field both ways. Or, if th corn is planted with a drill, it will not be neces sary to take any care in this respect, as the cult vator will run one way only. This cultivation it kept up for a few years, with crops of con beans, potatoes, carrots, &c., or with plove. stripes near the trees, and sowed grain between which is not so good, will give a very rapid star to the young trees; and if they are thinned on in some years as they crowd, thus giving go. stakes, they will, by twenty years, form a ver valuable plantation—this being the age form most profitable to cut down the young time for renewal. A great advantage of this plani the wayon used for drawing off the timber ma be driven between the rows in a straight, smool road, and not as in common irregular wood with constant twists and turns to avoid hilling

trees, stumps or roots. Many fail in raising the chestnut from see because they allow the shell of the nut tok come dry. Take fresh chestnuts in autumn, a mix them with slightly moist leaf mould, a leave them exposed, out of the reach of mi all winter—they are best if in contact with t