THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Watering House Plants.

Watering House Plants.

In most instances house plants and growing flower stalks do not receive one-half the necessary supply of water, while in some cases too much is supplied. Every flower pot and flower box should be provided with some means of except for the surplus water. If the earth is present firmly about the roots the plant will receive all the moisture it requires before this escape is made. A space of about a quarter or half an men should be left between the surface of the add and the rim of the pot or box, that the water may between the surface of the add and the rim of the pot or box, that the water may be twent the earth over the edges to the floor or into the saucers, but be allowed to stand and work gradually down. Moderately warm water seems most agreeable to these adopted chidren of ours, and surely they thrive best when indulged in this respect. Much that is erroneous has been said of the danger of watering house plants too freely; but they suffer more frequently from the opposite mistake. The earthern pots in general use are very porous, and evaporation through them takes place speedily in our warm, dry rooms. The earth should never he allowed to become dust dry; neither should the water stand all day in pools about the roots and lower stems, and, thus standing, become sour and disagreeable. Every flower pot should stand on a saucer or plate, and there should be a hole in the bottom of the pot, so that the dry soil may absorb water when it is poured on the plate. When the soil will absorb no more, the water on the saucer should be turned out.—Ex.

Dounts Farthuzation of Flowans.—

DOUBLE FENTILIZATION OF FLOWEIS.—
Mr. Arnold, of Paris, Canada, has shown that if the female flowers of an Indian corn plant are submitted to the action of pollen from male flowers of different kinds of corn plants, each grain of the ear produced shows the effect of both kinds of pollen. In an experiment related, a given female flower was subjected first to the action of pollen from a yellow variety of corn, and then to that taken from a white variety of corn; the result was an ear of corn, each grain of which was yellow below and white above. The conclusion presented is, not only that there is an immediate influence on the seed and the whole fruit structure by the application of strange pollen, but the more important fact that one ovule can be affected by the pollen of two distinct parents, and this, too after some time has elapsed between the first and the second impregnation.

GUANO WATER FOR PLANTS.—The Flarmer and Gwdener, in reply to a correspondent, says: "All guanos are not alike in soluble proportions; hence a pound of phospho-guano will go as far as two pounds of many other brands. We use about one gallon of the former to a barrel of water. Let it remain three or four days, stirring the mixture daily. When using, we add an equal quantity of water, thus taking one gallon of phospho-guano to two barrels of water. Your solution is doubtless too strong, especially if applied when plants are in a partially stagnant stage of vegetation. Guano water must only be applied to plants when in full growth, and not when they are at rest, as is the case during our warmest portion of the summer."

the summer."

CUTTING BLOSSOMS.—All lovers of flowers must remember that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed" injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to friends who have no flowers or exchange with those who have. You will surely find that the more you cut off the more you will have. All roses after they have ceased to bloom should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year. On bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.

The Flowen Gamen.—The glory of the flower garden in September, is the aster. From the dwarf Bouquet varieties, that look as if they had been made up into bouquets by the hand of man; the Truman's Posony-flowered, to the brilliant New Rose, hundreds of huse and forms fairly illuminate the parterre.

Bave was Courseous Brooms.—Those having fine blooms of cockrooms in their parterre, should carefully observe the weather, and before the appearance of frost, out them off, and preserve them in dry vasse in the house.

THE HORSE.

The Common Colt-Breaker and the Trainer.

Trainer.

The difference of the system of the common coll-breaker and the trainer is this: The first by punishment and bruts force, breaks his colt of doing wrong; the latter exches his to do right; he takes care to avoid his being placed in situations and under dreumstances that might induce him to rebel. Let the common breaker get a colt that is nervous, timid, and gpt to be frightened at anything he meets or sees, what would he do? He would take the horse purposely where he would be sure to meet constant objects to alarm him; and every time he starts, the whip goes to work. Now, if this fellow had a head that was of any use to him, he would reflect a little, and this would show him the folly and brutish ignorance of his conduct. So because the colt is alarmed already by what he sees, he frightens him ten times more by voice and whip. Hence we so often find that after a horse has shied, say at a carriage, when the object has passed it takes a considerable time before he becomes pacified. All this arises from the dread of punishment which he has been accustomed to. Horses have good memories, and do not easily forget ill-usage.

We frequently see a man on his horse

has been accustomed to. Horses have good memories, and do not easily forget till-usage.

We frequently see a man on his horse refusing to face an object, determine that he shall do it, and immediately force him up to it. The very exertion used to make him do this, increases his terror of it, and a fight ensues, when, should the man gain his point and get him up to the object, the moment his head is turned to leave it he boits off as quickly as possible; he has not been reconciled to it, and will shy at it just as much (perhaps more) the next time he sees it; for now he recognizes it as an enemy, and has been taught to know by experience what he only feared before: namely, that it was a something that would (and as he found, did) cause him annoyance and injury. Had the man, as soon as he found his horse alarmed on seeing this object, stopped him, let him stand still, carcessed and encouraged him, the horse would have looked at it, and, finding no attempt made to injure him, would have gradually approached it; then smelt of it (if a stationary object), and finally have walked away very coolly, collectedly, and satisfied; and the next time he saw it, or a similar object, would care very little about it.

A little reflection would tell us that

satisfied; and the next time he saw it, or a similar object, would care very little about it.

A little reflection would tell us that these would be the different results of the two different treatments; but, unfortunately for horses, reflection and consideration are not the predominant qualities of the generality of horse-breakers.

Now we will suppose a trainer had a colt which was easily alarmed by passing objects, other horses galloping near him, or persons coming up to him; how would he be treated? He would be sent away by himself, where it was certain no objects would approach close enough to alarm him; here he would be exercised, whether for three days or three weeks, till he had gained composure and confidence; he would then be brought a little nearer to the subjects of his alarm, where they might attract his observation, but could in no way annoy or frighten him. Day by day he would be brought still nearer to them, till they became so familiar to him that he would cease to notice them at all, or merely as indifferent objects. Assuredly this is a more reasonable mode of treatment then the one generally resorted to; and what is more, it never fails—the fault or infirmity is got over, and for ever.

There is one description of herse with which we might be tempted, perhaps, to oblige a common colt-breaker; namely, some brute which appeared so incorrigibly sulky and viccious that we might not wish men who were valuable for better purposes to undergo the trouble and risk of having anything to do with him; not but that we should be quite aware that a man with a better head would be more likely to succeed; but for the reasons we state, we would, perhaps, give the savage to one of these kill-or-cure gentry, and let the two brutes fight it out.—Prairie Furmer.

ware that a man with a consistency with the consistency of the consist

Good Roadsters.

Good Readsters.

How very few good road horses we have! How few persons are engaged in breeding really good road horses! Yet there is a demand for such, and they always sell well. Most of the horses brought to the city are clumsy farm horses, without action, style or high breeding. If farmers would pay more attention to the qualities desirable in good road horses, they would get double the price they now do for their stock. If the breeder wants to raise good horses, he should first select good mares. They should be of sufficient size for road purposes, have an easy way of going, have good barrals, good style and color, and then he is ready to go to breeding. He should next select a stallion from atock noted for road purposes, that trots well, and from a family that imparts trotting action. He should on no consideration take either mare or stallion that don't suit—that don't fill the bill. Begin right and always keep right, and you will always be sure to be right. Don't buy a mare because sho is a mare, but buy her because she is a mare, but buy her because she suits you, and the same with a stallion.

Good stock pays better than poor stock. Well bred stock properly managed will always pay. There is less labor, and more pleasure, in raising fine stock than in carrying on almost any other kind of farming business.—Ex.

THE APIARY.

Bees.

The domestic economy of a bee hive is an extremely interesting study, and we cull the following facts from the Canada Farmer: Bees are of three kinds. Every colony contains one queen, a multitude of workers, and a number of drones, just like the world in which we human beings move, except that a hive is an absolute menarchy while we rejoice as a republic. The queen is the only perfect female and lays all the eggs from which the others are produced. The eggs are of two kinds, the one hatches into drones while the other produces workers. The latter are simply undeveloped females, and every worker egg is capable of being developed into a queen. The queen-cell is a roomy pendant receptacle resembling a peanut, housing the egg and feeding it with "royal jelly." The food develops the young females. Bees raise queens when the hive becomes very populous, or when the reigning sovereign becomes jealous of a rival, or the worker of a stranger, in which case they kill her. Within five days after being hatched the young queen starts on her "bridal tour," courtehips, marriages, and impregnation being accomplished on her brief flight. When a queen does not happen to come across an eligible drone at the proper period she becomes a drone layer, and the colony is therefore doomed to extinction. A queen has been known to lay 2,000 eggs in a single day. Her prolificacy is regulated by the supply of food. The average life of a queen is about three years, but it is considered better to replace her in a good season with a younger and more prolific successor. Drones gather no honey; they are consumers only, and like many human drones the fewer of them there are the better. Military order regulates the workers. They keep the hive clean, feed the young brood, build cell, gather pollen and honey, defend their homes, ventilate the hive and warm it in cold weather. Honey is gathered, not made, by the bees. Beeswax is manufactured by a very interesting process. The eggs laid by a queen bee, hatch in three days into small grabs. About the sighth day they become nymphs from which they emerge perfect bees. A queen matu call the following facts from the Canada Farmer: Bees are of three kinds. Every colony contains one queen, a multitude of

GOOD HEALTH.

Drinks During Meals.

Drinks During Meats.

The results obtained by Dr. Beaumont in his series of experiments on the person of Alexis St. Martin, who had a permanent gastric fastale, caused by a gaushot wound, demonstrates that the gastric juice, in order to exert its solvent action upon the food, must be at the temperature of 100°.

The common, excessive and alternate use of bet and cold drinks therefore, during meals, is clearly prolife to a host of aliments in marfold ways. It impairs digestion by alternately increasing and dimnishing the temperature of like gastric juice—thus retarding the solvent setton of that find. It lays the foundation for shronic gastrifits; in consequence of the excessive and reciprocal contact of the two agents. Best and cold, with the morate membrance of the stomach, and consequently causes dyspepsis.

It also causes creaking of the enamel of the

hest and cold, with the succus memorane of the stomach, and consequently causes dyspepsia.

It also causes oracking of the enamel of the teeth and an increased susceptibility of the nerves in their immediate vicinity. Many cases of protracted odoutalgia, or—in common phrase, toothache, are no doubt due to this had practice; as also the premature destruction of the enamel of the teeth in persons of healthy constitutions.

This bad habit is the generator of many cases of disordered organs and preverted functions generally in the animal economy.

While I depreciate the une of Aot and cold drinks during meals. I nevertheless advocate the moderate use of fluids of milk-warm temperature, for the reason that they act as adjuvants to mastication, insalivation and degination of food, and that they assist the gastric fluids in the disintegration of aliments. For instance: it is well known, that, without the assistance of some fluids, it is extremely difficult to comminute a dry and brittle cracker or other similar substance.

Still it is well we think to dispense with

similar substance.
Still it is well we think to dispense with fluids to a good degree during mastication, as their tendency is constantly to render the process less thorough and effective.—Lows of Life.

The Teath.

Dr. Hayes, an eminent surgeon dentist residing in London, gives the following useful hints about the care of teeth. They are sim-

ple, timely, and deserve attention:
"In the first place, teeth should be fairly used. By this I mean, not made to perform Pit the first place, teeth should be fairly used. By this I mean, not made to perform the duties of crackers for nuts, experimented on to ascertain their strength, or by ladies to rival scissors in cutting thread; for rest assured—in every case, more particularly the last—the party having recourse to such practice will surely one day rue them; the teeth so unwittingly injured being always first to part company from their fellows. These who indulge in such or similar habits may truly be called the dentist's friends. Cleanliness is absolutely essential for the preservation of the teeth, and they should be well brushed at least morning and evening, that any feculence which may be attached to them, either during eleep from the stomash, or by day from meals, may not be allowed to permanently adhere, causing, first, discoloration, then tartar, and consequently, if I may so express myself, undermining the constitution of one or more, as from their position they may be more or less liable to correction. In order that the teeth should look natural—that is, retain their natural color—a dentrifice free from the smallest particle of soid should be used at the matin hour, and the mouth rinsed with tepid water, for extremes of heat and cold are most highly prejudical, not only to their color, but also to their durability; and I know no method so simple of converting a really useful and ornamental set into one of pain and subsequent extinction, than the use of washing in either one or the other. The person who habituates him or herself, to any extent, to hot soup, tea, or other drinks, assuredly rivals the friend to the dentist just named. Brushes for the teeth should be of medium substance of bristle, and those made on what is called the penetrating principle a lebest. I would also observe that children at an early age should be instructed in the use of the toother use, and a due appreciation of the ornaments of the mouth. A brash property select ed (not too hard) may be used by children of five years of age, every morning;

Physiological Properties of Cappen.—
The physiological action of coffee, according to MM. Aubert and Hanse, should not be attributed to enfeln, but to other principles. An injection of 0.6 cubic inch of coffee containing 0.6 grains of caffein killed a rabbit in a very short time, producing acceleration of the pulse and respiratory organs, uneasiness, and finally convulsions. An injection of 0.75 grains of caffein, however, did not produce death or any symptoms of sickness. An infusion of 770 grains of very hot coffee, corresponding to 6.3 grain of caffein, acts upon a man far more intensely than a stronger dose of pure caffein. Headache, vertigo, trembling, and similar symptoms are produced, which last upward of four hours. Coffee extract, deprived of caffein by chloroform and injected into the jugular vein of a rabbit causes attent convulsions but

PORITION IN SLEEPING.—Sleeping rooms should always be so arranged, if possible, as to should always be so arranged, if possible, as to should always be so arranged, if possible, as to show the head of the sleeper to be toward the north. Frequently in cases of slokuses, a person will find it impossible to obtain rest if the head is in any other direction, and often a cure is retarded for a long time. A Vienna physician had a patient who was suffering from scute rhumatism, with painful cramps running from the shoulders to the fingers; and while his bead was to the south he could do nothing toward his relief. On turning the bed, however, so that the head was toward the north, the patient uttered expressions of pleasure, and in a few hours a great improvement had taken place, and in a few days he was almost entirely cured. Many other cases are given by scientific persons; and people in building houses, should always have this in view.

Apprentia by Illuminating Gas.—The sym-

Scarust Faven yrons a Dead Hones.—Scarlet fever having attacked a whole family at the port of Amble, one of whom has died, Dr. Easton, the medical officer of health, has reported to the local authority his belief that the lever was produced from the family residing near a pond in an old quarry, in which was a dead heres. The family lived over a boathouse on the links, and being quite isolated, the fever has been confined to the inmates. Orders have been given to prevent dead animals being thrown into the pond.

Chargan Hame.—Instead of washing the hands with soap, capley cameal, and after each washing take a little dry natmeal and rub over the hands, so so to absorb any moisture.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Cooking Meats.

Cooking Meats.

The most accommon way of using meat is to cook it in hot water, and serve it up in its own gravy. If it is boiled for preparing soup, the water should not be too quickly raised to the boiling point, since this tends to coagulate it he albuminous portions and to prevent the juices from passing into the water. The meat should be abopped or cut as fine as possible, and steeped for some time in cold water, which should then be gradually heated up to a temperature not exceeding 1500 Fahrenheit, or 630 below its boiling point. At the last moment the soup may be allowed to reach the boiling point. The bones should be crushed or broken up into small pieces, and boiled, or rather simmered, for eight or ten hours, in order to thoroughly extract their untritive matter.

If we wish to cook meat in such a way as to preserve the maximum of nutriment in the most digestible form, we should place it in large pieces in boiling water and keep it there for five minutes. The high temperature coagulates the abbumen at the surface of the meat, stope up its pores, and thus prevents the juices from escaping. After this boiling for about five minutes, add cold water to reduce the heat to about 1500 F., and keep it that at temperature till the meat is sufficiently cooked. It will then be found to be tender, jucy, savory and nutritious. Salted meat intended to be eaten cold should be allowed to cool in the water in which it has been boiled.

In roasting meat, as in boiling it, the first object should be to coogulate the albumen at the surface, in order to prevent the escape of the juices. The meat should be a first placed close to the fire, kept there for ten or lifteen minutes, and then withdrawn to a greater distance from the heat. If cooked in the oven of the surface, the oven should be very how when the meat is first put into it, kept at the same heat for a short time, then cooled down partially (by opening the door or checking the fire, and the roasting should then be allowed to go on very slowly so that the inner par

INTERRESTING TO MINERS.—We learn that a patent has been granted to Henry M. Boles, Scranton, Pa., for Improved Packages of Powder Charges for Blasting. This invention consists in packing the powder, in convenient quantities, in long tubes of paper or any fabric or material of sufficient strength, readered waterproof if necessary, of a proper shape and size to be treed as a cartridge, and of such a length in excess of the powder inside as shall allow of its being folded into a compact form, and divided for use into cartridges of any desired length or weight. Each cartridge tube or package may be easily marked with the size, and quantity, and brand of its contents; and when it comes to the consumer, he can measure off from either end the quantity desired for a blast, slide the powder away from this point, divide the tube, fold back the ends, and the cartridge is ready for use, proceeding in the same way until the whole package has been used. Thus the danger of preparing the cartridge over the open keg and the liability to damage of the exposed powder are avoided, and the time and labor of making the cartridge, as well as the materials of which it is composed, are saved.—Coal Truck Ulreniar.

Puddino Sauce.—One quart of boiling water, four large tablespoonfuls of white or brown sugar, two of flour, one of butter, one teaspoonful of salt; nutneg or clamamon to faste. Two tablespoonfuls of current or blackberry wine or cider are a great improvement. Let the whole be boiled together for about ten minutes. It is necessary to mix the flour with a portion of cold water before adding it to the boiling water.

ARTIFICIAL OTOTRES.—Take green corn, grate by chloroform and injected into the jugular vein will beaten, a small teacop of flour, half a cup of butter, some salt and pepper, and mix them well together. A table spoonful of the batter will make the size of an oyster. Fry them a light brown, and when done, butter them, should always be so arranged, if possible, as to butter.

WARMING COLD BOILED POTATORS.—Slice and put them in a basin with a little milk or water, some cream if you have it, and a little saft. Let it remain on the stove until it is thoroughly heated through, stirring often to prevent its sticking; a bit of fish left from a former meal or some beaten egg is a nice addition to it.

are mere deviations from the same primitive type that produces our house beat a limited number of distinct kinds. Whether are but a limited number of distinct kinds. Whether are but a limited number of distinct kinds. Whether are but a limited number of distinct kinds. Whether are but a limited number of distinct kinds. Whether are but a limited number of distinct kinds. Whether are properly more than one species, but in their diffusion over the earth they have not alternative and paper the earth they have not with diffraction of the six by vinegar, and the spine ound the prove that have caused variations in coloir, also and other peculiarities, and they are but reces, varieties or variations in color, also and other peculiarities, and they are but reces, varieties or variations of the kind y vinegar, and the spine of the land, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands, soles of the feet, and the spine of the hands are considered the hed lite ov a locential. The spin of the hands are appeared to the whole piece has been wound upon the true, the spine of the whole piece has been wound upon the true, the spine of the whole piece has been wound upon the large the whole piece has been wound upon the