

with a small, short legged, black hog, and the traditic rary belief of the human natives bore, that they were as anciently descended as themselves. The hog in fact, in these Islands, is the principal quadruped, and is, of all others the most carefully cultivated. The fruit of the bread fruit tree, either in the form of a sour paste or in its natural condition constitutes its favorite food, and its additional choice of yams, eddoes, and other nutritive vegetables, renders its flesh most juicy and delicious; its fat though rich, being at the same time, not less delicate and agreeable than the finest butter." In these Islands, besides the hog, the only indigenous quadrupeds were the rat and a small dog. Therefore being the largest and strongest animal, and having no occasion for defensive operation, the hog of the Islands of the South Seas, has lost his tusks to a great extent, and under the most favorable circumstances for the development of his nature, he has become the small-boned, short-legged, round bodied, thrifty, hardy, prolific creature we find him. No other breed seems to have the vital force of this, and no animal more uniformly, certainly, and distinctly, marks his offspring than the Berkshire. He is among hogs, what the Devon is among breeds of cattle. He has the strongest original constitution.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

The great French National Agricultural Exhibition will be held this year in Paris, June 17th to 23rd.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Canterbury, July 9th to 12th.

The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, at Cork, July 25th to 27th.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Dumfries, August 1st to 3rd.

Our excellent cotemporary, the *Farmer's Gazette*, remarks in reference to the Irish Show, that to such of our American friends as may be desirous of procuring stock, Cork is very conveniently situated, Queenstown being now the point of departure and arrival of a weekly line of steamers to and from America." The Irish Exhibition is expected to be very large, and will well repay a visit. Canadians can now leave Quebec in their own line of steamers, and be landed at Queenston, close to Cork, in ten or twelve days.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs.—What are Jerusalem Artichokes good for? is a question which I hear asked very often; and I propose to tell the Ohio *Cultivator* folks why I raise them, and what I think they are good for. They are most excellent winter food for all kinds of stock, being worth nearly as much as potatoes, while they can be kept with little or no trouble, as freezing does not injure them, and they are not apt to rot. They are very productive, mine yielding from 800 to 1100 bushels per acre, while the cost of cultivating an acre is not more than the cost of raising half an acre of corn. They are good to plant in an orchard where the ground needs stirring deeper than it would be well to plow; as hogs will thoroughly stir up the ground without injury to the roots of the trees, and at the same time fatten on the artichokes. They do not exhaust the soil much, as their nourishment is mostly obtained from the air.—*E. E. Smith in Ohio Cultivator.*

Horticultural.

GARDEN MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

'Tis sweet to throw yourself at noon
Loose on MAY flow'rs, and placidly repose,
Whilst twine o'erhead in many a fair festoon
The gadding woodbine and the sweet briar rose:
But sweeter far, as airy music flows
From Grove's orchestra above, around,
In the open sky to wake. He only knows
How laughs the sun, and on the grassy ground
What chequ'ring shadows lie, and what bright tints abound."

This is a busy month with the gardener, in which the principal crops of the year are sown. If the season be warm and the ground dry, several crops, such as early peas, parsnips, carrots, &c., may be sown in April; but it often happens in our climate that the soil is not sufficiently warm and dry for the reception of the seed of the staple crops of the kitchen garden till the beginning of May. And till the air and soil get into a suitable state to support vegetation, but little is practically gained by sowing earlier. The prudent gardener, however, will always endeavor to keep ahead of his work, in the way of preparation, &c., and seize every favorable opportunity for facilitating his operations. Cucumbers, squashes, tomatoes, egg plants, &c., do best and come earlier by being sown in a frame, with a moderate amount of heat, and when of sufficient size transferred to the open air. Plants of this kind in a hot bed should gradually be exposed to the air; for if suddenly taken from a state of artificial heat and protec-