

Stock well summered are half wintered. If they go into the stable in good condition, have warm quarters and wholesome food, they will keep growing, and come out in good condition in spring, with less consumption of food than if stunted half the time.

The Guelph fat cattle fair on the 9th inst., was the best ever held there. The average price of cattle was about \$5 per cwt.; but superior beasts sold at \$7 to \$11, while Mr. Armstrong's prize steer was sold to Sachell Brothers, of Ottawa, for \$15 per cwt. The *Mercury* says the cattle came pouring in in a continuous stream, and as they came they were bought and sent to the weigh-scales. It was between 2 and 3 o'clock p.m. before the rush was over, and by that time, as an experienced buyer remarked, a large number of the finest beasts in Canada had been disposed of. Business was more than ordinarily active, cattle being bought up rapidly. There was scarcely a city in Ontario that did not send buyers, and it is almost certain that there is not one to which Guelph cattle will not be sent.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—We notice in the *Rural New Yorker*, and one or two other agricultural papers mention, that a new disease has appeared among the cattle in Monroe County, N.Y. From the description given of it, it appears to resemble the foot-and-mouth disease, now becoming so alarming prevalent in England.

The Garden.

STRAWBERRIES FOR TEA IN OCTOBER.

The Horticultural editor of the *Globe*, D. W. Beadle, Esq., of St. Catharines, says :

"We are indebted to Mr. Whiting, the proprietor of the Mexican Everbearing Strawberry, for a basket of these berries, which we enjoyed with some friends at tea on the 20th of October. The perfume that filled the room was delicious. These berries had been gathered in Michigan, had been exhibited at our county fair in St. Catharines, and yet were very little bruised or mashed. In size they are not equal to most of the varieties cultivated in our gardens, yet large as compared with most of the Alpine sorts, are unusually long and cylindrical. These berries did not yield as high a flavour to the palate as the delicious aroma had led us to expect, and there was a dryness and pasty character to the pulp which reminded us of some Alpine sorts. How far that may be owing to the length of time that the fruit had been picked, we cannot say. At all events, if this do not prove to possess all the qualities to be desired in an everbearing strawberry, it is a happy starting point for the hybridizer, from which may yet come large and delicious strawberries wherewith to close the year."

We are inclined to think the above is a pretty fair account of the size and quality of the over-

much-be-praised Mexican Everbearing Strawberries. They are Alpines, rendered "unusually long and cylindrical" by extra culture. Their "aroma" is very agreeable, and their flavour very "so-so." There is plenty of room for hybridizers to improve upon this mean berry. Let Mr. Beadle try his hand in this direction. He has our best wishes for a much more brilliant success than he is likely to achieve.

TRANSPLANTING AT NIGHT.

John H. Klippart, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, writes to *Hearth and Home* in favor of transplanting plants at night. He says the plants he transplants at night live and grow as a rule, seldom wilting or withering, while almost all of those transplanted in sunlight wither, and many of them die. As an illustration he says he transplanted 1000 strawberry plants at night; their growth was apparently uninterrupted.

In transplanting vegetables in hot and dry weather, the importance of shading them from the direct influence of the sun's light and heat is well known and generally practiced; a precaution that will apply in some degree, no doubt, to the removal of trees. It will require, however, a number of experiments, repeated under varying conditions, before the theory involved in the preceding quotation can be reasonably accepted.

GARDEN GLEANINGS.

A correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker*, writing from Springfield, Mo., says the fruit crop has been most abundant.

The *Rural World* speaks highly of the Martha Grape, but in the same number a correspondent says he does not find it fruitful.

Premiums were offered at Vineland for killing Curculios. As a result over 9,000 were reported killed; one man killed 4,400; one 2,700; one 1,300.

A committee appointed by the New York Grape Growers' Association to test the Walter Grape, reported it one of the best if not the very best wine grapes in America.

The *Country Gentleman* says the fine pear, Clapp's Favourite, is likely to have the drawback of rotting at the core. Early gathering is recommended to prevent this.

Dr. Hull says, in the *Prairie Farmer*, that the Curculio discovers its food by scent and finds it by flying against the wind. He insists that the only effectual protection yet discovered is the jarring process.