

cannot absorb any nutriment, and especially if the fly also make its appearance, the plant is then irretrievably lost. But if by any means sufficient moisture can be availed of to dissolve the manure in the soil, and convey it to the small roots; or if diluted liquid manure can be applied to answer that purpose, and so give the plant a start at the critical period, that is the great point to be looked to in the cultivation, after that all is required in proper hoeing and thinning. As to the mode of sowing, drill cultivation was undoubtedly the distinguishing feature of Agriculture at present; but he had known farmers in the south of England cultivate very successfully on the broad cast plan. He knew farmers there who sowed as much as 7lbs. of Swede turnip seed to the acre, so as to secure an abundance of plants, and thinned out into rows with the horse hoe afterwards. This plan had been followed on the same farms for the past fifty years by some who were called farmers of the old school, and a failure had never been experienced. As to the distance of the drills, that should be governed by the quality of the soil. In poor soil the plants should be closer together than in rich soil, because it was important to have the ground pretty well shaded by the tops as soon as possible. and the roots in poor soil did not require so much room to expand as in rich soil. As parsnips and carrots had been alluded to, he would state as one gentleman had remarked was the case in this country, that in England he had found it difficult to eradicate them from the ground after they were once sown. He would like to enquire of some of the gentlemen present what their experience had been as to the keeping qualities of Mangel Wurzel, as compared with turnips.

Several members replied to this point, the general opinion appearing to be in favor of Swedish turnips, as less liable to injury from frost, although it was admitted that if mangel could be secured untouched by frost, they would be in spring, and far advanced in summer, in much fresher and more succulent condition than turnips.

Some further conversation took place as to the best means of preserving roots during winter, and other points connected with the subject.

Mr. Fleming was glad to be able to state, from his knowledge of the fact as a seedsman, that the breadth of Swede turnips annually cultivated was rapidly increasing. Last year he had imported seed enough to sow 2000 acres, which was fifty times as much as would have been required a few years ago. Besides a great deal of seed was grown in the country.

The thanks of the Club were then voted to Capt. Beresford for his valuable paper.

The following gentlemen were then proposed and elected as new members:—

Hon. J. H. Price, Walter McKenzie, H. Quettin St. George, Andrew Ward, James Sanson, Jesse Thomson, Joseph Ross, Rd. Playter, Rice Lewis.

The Club then adjourned till Thursday, 19th inst. when Mr. R. Davis will read a paper on the "Comparative Physiology of Animal and Vegetable Structure."

SPRINGHALT.—Mr Feron informs us, that this singular spasmodic affection is esteemed graceful in some continental countries; at least when it exists in both hinder legs, as it frequently does, being however usually confined to one side: very seldom indeed is it found in the fore, of which we have seen but one or two instances at the most. It is evidently a spasmodic contraction of some one or more of the flexors of the leg, which usually ceases after the animal is in motion; it is the consequence of local irritation or of pressure on some nervous fibrila, which the excitement of exercise renders less acute; and generally restores the action of the legs to its natural condition. It is not hereditary or congenital, and seldom appears until the approach of the adult age. It is injurious inasmuch as it unfits the horse for certain purposes, as racing, delaying the start so long, as to give away every advantage. It is considered incurable; and therefore any and all treatment is useless, save for experiment.—*Exchange.*

EVIL COMPANY.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:—
"Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer his daughter to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright. 'Dear father,' said the gentle Eulalia to him one day when he forbade her in company with the volatile Lucinda, 'you must think us very childish if you imagine we could be exposed to danger by it.' The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. 'It will not burn you, my child; take it.' Eulalia did so, and behold the beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also. 'We cannot be too careful in handling coals,' said Eulalia, in vexation. 'Yes, truly,' said the father; 'you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, they blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious.'"