

than eight feet
w much value it
t the region is ag-
richest in the
is supposed to be
d, by the use of
ore lime has been
that locality than
ed in this city for

is the soil?"
black loam, red
these kinds. There
of country with
at dependence is
e, and the richness
of its use."
"With the lime
ou use any other

at all in that year,
I sowed it with
nt crop, without
of lime or other
p it was stocked
a good catch, and
grass would not
sequent plowings
ed, and the piece
le for a good crop
eared to raise."

SUPPLIES ABROAD.

o in Yorkshire a
rdener's Magazine,
rop in Yorkshire
rop) was all har-
m inquiries made
ardeners, I have
ield is about one
seasons we should
one sound tuber in
aking, the sound
d only fit for seed.
e English varieties,
ng. Foreign pota-
tentful in almost
the prices ranging
stone of 14 lbs.
ow fencing in York-
d, per stone of 14
ply can be kept up
have the affect of
our, and the labor
cheaper. I have
burg potatoes, but
quality of some is
s only moderate,
atoes are good this
iciency in meal-
out potatoes last
se varieties which
lums, had the best
ted the disease more
which did not carry
possible to find a
from disease this
experience that vari-
it and bloom this
disease to a greater
growing varieties
ties have this year
d the least disease,
unds."

POTATO IN ENGLAND.

ROSE.
f the London Field
s for the date of Dec. 2,
s for the experience
the American Early
ght twenty pounds
and they have pro-
duced weight, which
as far as quantity,
advise all would-be
n. Mine are very
nly compare them in
d turnips. I tasted
ed, and, in order to
ndent, again yester-
in both trials is the
there are two kinds
e is long and very

Rose potato and now
—a sport of the for-
A farmer in this

State found when he was digging his Early Rose crop that a portion of the vines were growing vigorously. He allowed them to grow, saved the product, planted it separately and has continued to do so for several years. This potato resembles the Early Rose externally, and it is said can only be distinguished from it by a brighter red seed end. But it is three to four weeks later. During the years it has been cultivated it has preserved its distinctive characteristic as a late potato and as a better winter keeper than the Early Rose. Dr. Hexamer says it is more productive than the Early Rose and of much the same quality; while Mr. Quinn says it does not cook as well; for while the Early Rose cooks through evenly, the Late Rose cooks more like the Peach Blow—becoming white and floury externally while the centre is not cooked through. It is regarded as a very promising variety. It has not, however, been tested in other localities than that in which it originated, and its adaptation for general cultivation is not yet known. There are about 1,000 bushels on the market for next year's seeding, and they will probably be held for a higher price.

FERTILIZERS.

One of the most important facts which this extraordinary wet season has brought out, is, that fertilizers applied to soils in dry summers without appreciable effects are rendered available in those that are wet. The plot upon which our fertilizers have been applied during the past years, when the rainfall has been so deficient, producing wonderfully this season. The fertilizing substances have been lying dormant in the soil for the want of water to render them soluble or to hold them in solution, and this year the conditions have been favorable for promoting the changes, chemical and mechanical, necessary for plant food to be made available. Owing to the dry weather the past three years, it has been difficult to conduct experiments with manures, and reach anything like reliable results. Hundreds of farmers have been misled, and have condemned as worthless manurial substances which had positive value, but which needed the usual meteorological agencies to render them assimilable. Farm dung and stable manures, as well as chemical fertilizers, have not exerted their full influence upon soils to which they have been applied, because of the absence of rain. This season they have been thoroughly subjected to the action of water, and crops have been benefitted by the dormant manurial agents applied two or three years ago. Manures are not lost which do not act promptly, unless they are blown away by winds, or are washed into brooks by sudden and violent showers, which sometimes fall upon the baked earth in summer. If they remain in or upon the soil, favorable seasons, which are sure to come, will force them to give up to plants the food they contain, and the husbandman receives his returns in abundant crops.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

Leguminous crops, such as peas, beans, vetches, saintfoin, clover, etc., partake of the character of the pea, which may be accepted as the type of this family of plants. The prevailing mineral constituent of these plants is lime; for this reason they are sometimes called "lime plants." As we might for this reason expect, these plants flourish luxuriantly on lime soils, and are cultivated most successfully in limestone districts. For the same reason the addition of lime to soils containing but little of this substance greatly favors the growth of these crops. Another mineral constituent required by these plants is sulphur; hence, the addition of some combination of sulphur is generally attended with benefit to a crop of this description. A substance well fitted for this purpose is gypsum, or plaster of Paris. This compound, as already noticed, contains sulphuric acid and lime, and on this account may be regarded as a special manure for leguminous plants.

EXPERIMENT WITH POTATOES.

I also planted one-fourth of an acre with Peerless, with just one bushel of cut single eyes, two pieces in each hill; soil, light sandy loam, manured with a shovel-ful of yard manure to four hills. On half of the piece in alternate rows, a small tablespoonful of superphosphate was put in each hill. Before the last hoeing a handful of unleached wood ashes was put on the hills of the whole piece. The half on which phosphate was put, produced seventeen bushels and ten pounds of large, and five bushels and fifty pounds of small potatoes. The part where no phosphate was put, produced thirteen bushels and thirty-five pounds of large, and seven bushels and fifty-five pounds of small potatoes—a gain of three bushels and thirty-five pounds of large potatoes, in favor of the phosphate, and a gain of two bushels and five pounds of small potatoes, in favor of no phosphate. The value of the phosphate applied to one-eighth of an acre was fifty cents.

I have cultivated some twenty-five varieties of potatoes, and think the Peerless is the best of them all in quality, productiveness and freedom from disease. Several varieties planted close to the Peerless this year, rotted badly, while scarcely a tuber of the Peerless was affected.—*L. W. G., in Rural New Yorker.*

Horticultural.

GODERICH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Goderich Horticultural Society held in the Grand Jury room of the Court House, the following report was read by the Secretary:—The Directors in presenting their annual report beg to congratulate the Society upon its continued prosperity. The Society held ten meetings during the year. We had fifty entries at our exhibition this year in excess of what we had on any previous occasion. The show of Flowers and Greenhouse Plants was large, and of excellent quality. There was keen competition between our professional and amateur gardeners in the Floral department, and the premiums taken were about equally divided amongst them. The show of fruit was also very good.

The quantity of apples exhibited was not so large as at some of our former Exhibitions, but there were some very beautiful specimens shown, which proves that this section of the country is second to none in the Province for fruit growing. The quantity of pears exhibited was smaller than at our previous Exhibition, but the trees bore heavily last year, which accounts for the deficiency this season, although there were some very good specimens shown. The show of plums, peaches, quinces, nectarines and grapes was very good indeed. The peaches were an excellent crop in this vicinity this season, they were sold as low as sixty cents per bushel in our market. The show of grapes grown under glass and in the open air was very large, and for some of the varieties there was keen competition. Goderich is getting a Provincial reputation for grape growing, one of our townsmen, an amateur gardener, having taken several premiums for his grapes at the Provincial Exhibition and also a prize for a sparkling wine made from grapes of his own raising.

The show of vegetables, notwithstanding the extreme drought of last summer and autumn, was very good. Some very excellent samples of the Early Rose and Peerless potatoes were exhibited. The show of Ladies' work was larger and better than at any previous Exhibition, which we trust will continue to increase, as it adds very much to attract visitors to the Exhibition.

Peter Adamson, Treasurer, in account with the Goderich Horticultural Society, for the year ending December 31st, 1872.
To Balance in hand.....\$ 25 84
" Subscription of 97 Members... 128 25
" Legislative grant from County

Society.....	57 10
" Municipal Grant.....	25 00
" Admission of non-members to Exhibition.....	23 10
	\$ 239 29
By Prizes for past year paid.....	\$ 161 00
" Exhibition building.....	8 42
" Agricultural Journals for members.....	4 25
" Working expenses.....	59 37
To balance in hand.....	6 25
	\$ 239 29

The following were the elected office-bearers for the forthcoming year:—Alex. Watson, President, J. H. Williams, Vice-President, Peter Adamson, Secy-Treas., A. M. Ross, Harvey Howell, Thos. Hood Wm. Campbell, John Goodall, C. E. Humber, Wm. Harrison, E. Bingham, and Robt. Gibbons, Directors; Messrs. Thompson and Henry Horton, Auditors.

GERMAN HOT-BEDS.

We feel that, in complying with the request of our friend, 'C.', to give him 'some account of translucent cloth hot beds,' to be employed instead of the expensive glass frames in general use, we are also doing all our gardening readers a service. We can vouch for the value of the 'German Hot-Beds,' having tried them very successfully, many years ago.

For forcing early melons, tomatoes, etc., this prepared cloth is especially adapted, as it can be tacked to boxes of any size required, and cut to fit them. Little, rough, square boxes of the proper size and height, covered with the prepared cloth, can be placed over the hills in which tomato, melon or other seeds are planted, and the plants allowed to stand without transplanting, until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken off and packed away carefully for another season.

Take white cotton cloth, of a close texture, stretch it and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime-water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce white of eggs separately, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately, and mix with the former. Spread this mixture, with a paint brush, over the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become water-proof. The following are some of the advantages these shades possess over glass:—

1. The cost being hardly one-fourth.
2. Repairs are easily and cheaply made.
3. They are light; they do not require watering; no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never struck down, or faded, or checked in growth; neither do they grow up long, sickly, and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light.
4. The heat, entirely arising from below, is equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the surface of the shade, and hangs in drops upon the inside, and therefore the plants do not require so frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected with cross-bars about a foot square, to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward flower-seeds in season for transplanting.—*Our Home Journal.*

USE OF EVERGREENS.

The *Western Agriculturist* says:—No suburban or country residence can be considered complete without its surroundings of beautiful trees. Evergreens should be extensively employed because they add greatly to the beauty of the surrounding scenery in the most gloomy season of the year; but they should never be employed to the exclusion of deciduous trees and shrubs. Extensive walks and drives are sometimes bordered with evergreen trees; but usually this displays bad taste, inasmuch as the view within such close lines of dense foliage becomes monotonous and the eye experiences satiety instead of a pleasing variety. With deciduous trees and shrubs the most charming change is continually going on; from the bursting of the buds in spring there is one continual progressive advance from day to day.

INSECTS WHICH DESTROY THE FRUIT.

The Cutworm is a very injurious insect to peach trees, grapevines, vegetables, grain, &c. They cut off about two-thirds of our crop of grapes this season by cutting off the young shoots.

The Codling Moth is a small miller that stings the apples, pears and quinces. It lays the egg in the blows. This hatches into a grub which eats a hole in the apple when mature, crawls out and forms itself into a chrysalis under the scaly bark on the tree, which transforms into a miller and is ready for work. It is a good plan to put a piece of old cloth or rope in the tree; then you can easily destroy the worms, because they will hide under it.

The tent-caterpillar, which forms the large cobweb-like nests in orchards, in some localities are very destructive. The eggs are laid on the twigs in bunches numbering from two to three hundred. The best method of destroying them is to tear down the nests wherever you find them. This can be done by scraping off the nest with a stick and destroying all the caterpillars.

The Canker Worms of the Northeastern States have made their appearance in Michigan. I think it a good plan for all fruit growers to look out for them.

The Bark Louse, having oblong, flattish, brown scales, with white eggs under them, can easily be destroyed by thoroughly syringing them with strong tobacco water and soap suds.

The Pear Slug is a brownish green slimy slug, which feeds on the leaves of the pear and cherry trees. I think the most practical and easy plan of destroying the slug is to throw dry ashes or road dust on the tree while the leaves are wet.

The peach tree borers are large white worms, which work just below the surface of the ground. I do not know of any way of destroying them only to take a hoe and dig away the dirt around the tree, then take an old knife and dig them out. We have tried different ways, but nothing has proved any better.

The Horse.

IS STRINGHALT HEREDITARY?

The North British Agriculturist, in answer to a question asking if stringhalt is hereditary, states the case thus:

The precise conditions on which stringhalt consists are yet unknown. Frequently it is traceable to tumors about the brain; sometimes spiculae of bone have, after death, been found pressing upon the great nerve going down the hinder extremity. Probably any causes which interfere with the nutrition of the brain, spinal cord, or even of the large nerves, may induce the peculiar catching movement characteristic of stringhalt. In many cases it resembles chorea, or St. Vitus's dance. It may, indeed, be fittingly regarded as chorea affecting the extremities.

Although more common in the hind limbs, it occasionally affects one or both fore legs.—The nervous way some horses carry their heads, the trembling muscular twitching and other fantastic movements of the head which are often excited whilst the bridle is being put on, appear to be manifestations of conditions very similar to stringhalt. All these defects are usually particularly apparent when the animal is first brought out of the stable, and when from any cause he is irritated or annoyed.

The slightest cases of stringhalt are readily enough made apparent by causing the animal to move backward, or to take a sharp turn, when for a few steps the natural symmetry of motion is disturbed, and the sudden catching up of the affected limb is particularly noticeable. The great majority of cases of stringhalt appear to be brought on by causes over which we have as yet but little control. Although often born with the colt, or observable very soon after birth, it usually appears to be independent of hereditary transmission. In a few cases in which we have known it to reappear in the progeny of stringhalt parents, it has followed the sire rather than the dam. No treatment, either of pregnant mare or of her foal, can prevent its occurring. Violent exertion, undue excitement, unwonted sights and sounds, as in other animals, tell very prejudicially on the foetus in pregnant mares, and may become a source of stringhalt. Chorea and other nervous disorders in children, are often traceable to frights and violent nervous impressions sustained by the female while the child is *in utero*. In well-established cases of stringhalt, neither iron, arsenic, strychnia nor electricity are of any permanent value as a cure.