

mand a ready sale. The Northern Spy is one of those fruits that will always show the effect of good treatment, and those are the sorts that afford the highest profits under skillful hands. It has been objected to this apple that it is hard to convey to market, on account of its liability to bruise. This is the very quality that gives it its high value in selling. A half a day's labor in extra pains in packing, will repay the cost of a week's labor in putting up. It is the difference in the results of common and skillful management, in raising, gathering, ripening and packing that gives such great prices to the finest pears. Farmers! if you wish to make money by marketing fruit, pursue such a course as will enable you to exhibit specimens, finer in quality and more splendid in appearance than those around you, and you can command almost whatever you choose.—*Country Gentleman*.

EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT ON VEGETATION.—In answer to an inquiry on this subject, a correspondent of the *London Builder* states:—"I planted vegetables in a place where daylight could not penetrate, over which I suspended a paraffine oil lamp, with a reflector to throw the light upon the plants. They have grown up a beautiful dark green. I have also lighted a greenhouse with lamps every night, and find it not only increases vegetation, but gives a beautiful deep tinge to the plants."

INTERESTING TO POMOLOGISTS.—Mr. Dubreil, the eminent French pomologist, states that he has produced much larger fruits than usual by moistening the surface of the green fruit with a solution of sulphate of iron, 24 grains to a quart of water. This was done when the fruit first set, when it was half, and when it was three-quarters grown, taking care never to do it when the sun was shining. It has long been well known that this solution greatly stimulated absorption.

INCREASE OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The rapid increase from a strawberry plant in the course of a few years, under favorable circumstances, can be hardly comprehended by one who has never observed this increase. There is a difference in varieties. In rich soils, some will occasionally produce a hundred in a single year, but calling the number but thirty, the yield would be 900 at the end of the second year; 27,000 at the end of the third; 810,000 at the end of the fourth; 24,300,000 at the end of the fifth; 727,000,000 at the end of the sixth, &c. Cultivators who do not wish to pay high prices per hundred for new sorts, may soon obtain all they need by increase.

TREES.—Mr. George Leslie, of the Toronto Nurseries, has lately sent a handsome donation in the shape of 150 trees of different sorts to the Agricultural Society of Kingston, for the purpose of adorning and beautifying the grounds around the Crystal Palace, belonging to the Association there. Such a present is alike honorable to the giver and must be very gratifying to the recipients.

Veterinary.

HORSE BREEDING IN BRITAIN.—A writer in *Bell's Life* complains of the number of "weeds" that are being used to breed from. He says:

"We may be believed when we assert that notwithstanding the liberal sums given with the laudable intention of stimulating and improving the breed of horses throughout the country, that the present administration of those sums under the existing *regime* upon the turf, is merely a lavish expenditure, to defeat the very object which those grants were originally instituted to promote. To commence upon a proper basis, and one that will insure successful results, there must be a sweeping reform in existing racing arrangements, and one that will tend to the total annihilation of "weeds." Our general horses are fast losing stamina; the same class from which the multitude of coach horses were some years ago drawn, has been that which furnished our troopers. Since the rail superseded the road, breeders have had less temptation to be careful in the selection of sires than formerly existed, and the 'right sort' is not now so procurable as in those days. Coach horses with questionable legs and feet, and any malformation of form, were seldom purchased, and became a drug in the market. Coaching is now defunct, and with its dissolution vanished one of the best incentives that could exist to the promulgation of the doctrine, that soundness, size, and action were essential to success in breeding general horses. This being unquestionably the case, it appears strange that the wisdom or the rulers of a great people, would not, ere now, have hit upon some happy expedient to keep up that system in horse breeding which is most essential to the welfare and honor of our country, and the glory of our arms.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEETH OF CATTLE, AND MODE OF ASCERTAINING THEIR AGE BY THE SAME.—Persons acquainted with the dentition of "neat stock," can form a