

ful scent, wholly unlike that of the Castor. A pair of these sufficient to bait a thousand traps; it is only necessary to dip all twigs in the oil and stick them about the trap; they will be enticed to a great distance. The Loup-cervier will be generally caught enough to go into a dead-fall trap made like a small bear-trap and well baited. They are most easily caught on ground where the Carriboo feed in winter, as they always are near them at that time and destroy a considerable number of them, but they generally remain for three or four weeks after the Carriboo have left the barren. As this animal eats its own species when dead, it is necessary to visit the traps daily, or a considerable part of the skins will be destroyed. The Loup-cervier generally inhabits thickets on the edge of an open barren, and lives most of the year upon herbs.

### POTATOES.

Never use very dry, mealy, well ripened potatoes for seed, if you procure seed of the kind you wish for, which is watery, in consequence of being planted too late to ripen. This last always grows most freely; and very dry potatoes of some kinds will prove stems affected with the English disease, "the curl." Old ground on grass land produces the best potatoes; and potatoes bear drought much better if on grass land than when planted on stubble ground.

To grow potatoes of the first quality it is necessary to plant early, and it is not proper to plant till the weather is warm enough to make the buds of trees begin to swell, because the potato will not germinate in colder weather. I formerly for a number of years raised early potatoes for market from seed which had been sprouted by placing it near a stove and covering it with chaff slightly moistened. In most seasons these potatoes ripened a fortnight before those sown with seed which had not been previously "sprouted." As these potatoes were really more free from any strong or acrid taste than the same kind raised in the usual way, many believing that they were a peculiar kind, applied to me for seed. It was in vain that I assured them that my potatoes were the same early kind that they raised themselves, that the difference was wholly owing to the preparation of the seed which was used, and that if they would prepare their seed as I directed them, it would produce a crop of as good quality as mine, and that without such preparation my seed would not produce it. I still continued to receive applications for "seed potatoes," till having taught the art to my nearest neighbours, they readily adopted a practice which they saw was profitable, it spread from them to every side of the town. The real cause of the superior quality of these potatoes may be found in the fact, that the stems had reached their full growth before the commencement of the hottest weather. Our potatoes are of a better quality than can be raised at New York, and New York potatoes are better than those raised in a warmer part of the States. If an old acquaintance who has resided for some years in Kentucky should come to visit you; set before him a dish of good Mackerel or Trout and bluenoses of the first quality, he will prefer them to any luxury that you can import.

When potatoes are planted in gardens do not grow them for several years in succession on the same ground; they may follow beans or peas—use manure sparingly; either strawey litter, or manure from the hotbed of the preceding year—avoid chips and saw dust; they should be used for radishes, but will make potatoes scabby. Break the ground into beds, separated by trenches eight inches deep, keep the ground mellow by working it with the fork hoe, and you may raise very passable potatoes in an old garden.

There is not perhaps a better Potatoe for feeding Cattle than the

large blue, with black upright stems, called Mohawk in some places. This has yielded a fair crop in a very wet season on a clayey soil where several other kinds failed. Where Potatoes are exposed to be frequently injured by the Black Blight, or Rust, as it is sometimes called, none are so much affected by it as the small round white rusty coat, (a potatoe of excellent quality,) and none so little as the Spanish white, perhaps the worst and most prolific of all, and the two varieties which nearly resemble it, the Rohan, and the long red with many eyes. It appears that the vermin who injure our crops, whether microscopic animalcules or larger insects have a taste like our own, always preferring what we find the best. The most tough and bitter of all cabbage, the red, is little harmed by insects in gardens where it is hardly possible to prevent them from destroying the leaves of the sugarloaf and the turnip cabbage.

### GARDENING.

Small seeds like those of Thyme and Sweet Marjoram should not be sowed till the ground is so dry that it can be made very fine; they should be very slightly covered, and the beds should be made very smooth by beating with the back of the spade. Parsley and Parsnips should be sowed very early; it is best to sow them in the fall. Parsnips should have the drills at least two feet apart. Onions, if wished to ripen, should also be sowed as early as the ground is fit to work. They should be where they will be sheltered from winds, and especially from Southerly winds. The ground should be highly manured, but not dug more than six inches deep. They may be sowed in drills eight inches apart, and the plants may be allowed to stand in the drills within an inch of each other. The greater part of the crop will notwithstanding be large although there will be a considerable proportion of small pickling onions, but if they were not somewhat dwarfed by standing thick, there are many seasons in which they would not ripen. A very rich soil not more than eight inches deep, resting on sand or gravel is very suitable for onions, for they will push their roots to the depth of two feet in deep rich mould and by that means be retarded a fortnight in ripening.

There is a considerable difference in hardness among the many varieties of Kidney Beans. In a warm soil and situation the best early dwarf, is the White Dutch, with large pods like those of the Case-knife runner. It has been sold in New York by the name of Thorburn's Favorite. In cold or windy situations it is generally affected with the Black Blight. The same disease in such situations ruins the Yellow Dwarf and the Cranberry Runner. The small Red Dwarf and the Canterbury are never blighted; the Horticultural Runner is also secure against this disease. This last, the Scarlet Runner, and the Mohawk, will bear earlier planting than most of the other kinds. Among the late dwarfs the white is valued, being as prolific as any, while it gives no stain to anything boiled with it. The late dwarfs generally are more prolific than the early.

### REMEDIES FOR SCAB IN SHEEP.

Youatt recommends as the safest and most effectual application, an ointment made by mixing common Mercurial ointment with five times its weight of lard. A little of this is to be rubbed well in upon the head; a furrow is to be then made from the head to the tail by parting the wool so as to bring the skin in view, and a little of the ointment applied to the skin along the whole of the exposed surface. Another furrow should then be drawn on either side, and the ointment applied, and in this way over the whole sheep, rubbing in thoroughly all the ointment. For very bad cases