

other wine-producing plant. Thus, leaving the vine to its fate, he turned his attention to find out if possible another plant to supply the elements of prosperity which we are losing by the disappearance of the precious vine. At last this plant has been found. It is a variety of red beetroot, unrivalled in the whole world for its incomparable qualities, which will in time replace all that we have lost in the vine. Beetroot produces alcohol of superior quality; why, then, should not its pulp, treated like the must of the grape, produce an equally luscious beverage? In fact, this has been done; the very sweet red beetroot produces by fermentation a wine quite as good as many of the *soi-disant* wines of our southern vineyards. It possesses the additional advantage of accommodating itself to all soils, and flourishes in most climates. We wish, then, to make this fact known, if it be only to stimulate new discoveries or develop further resources in wine growing. With the view of popularising this plant, the propagator places himself gratuitously at the disposition of agriculturists, to furnish them with the seeds they may require. Application can be made to M. Auguste Deleuil, Agronome, à Gardanne, près Marseille, France."

#### POTATOES FOR GENERAL CULTURE.

BY C. W. YOUNG, STRATFORD, ONT.

For several years I have experimented more or less in potato culture, and last year I grew a patch of twenty-six varieties, choosing such kinds as recommended themselves to me in the seed catalogues, or were in general cultivation in the neighbourhood of Stratford.

The soil in which they were grown could hardly be called fair garden soil, it was of the hardest clay, and had been badly used for several years, turning up in large clods, and difficult of drainage,

owing to want of fall. In the fall of 1881, I manured it at the rate of ten or twelve loads to the acre, and spaded it into ridges. In the spring I gave it a good dose of leached ashes in something like the same proportion. The potatoes, a pound of each, by weight, were cut into single eyes as nearly as possible, and planted about six inches apart in drills three feet apart, lightly covered. For convenience they were cut just as they were put into the ground. The object was not the obtaining of a large yield, which was hardly to be expected under the circumstances, but the testing of the merits of the various kinds under similar circumstances. The result will be found below.

VARIETY.	SFTS.	LS.	
Beauty of Hebron .....	38	28½	No Rot.
Grange .....	35	30	"
Irish Cluster .....	41	20	"
Ontario .....	37	33	"
Rennie .....	44	33	"
Surprise .....	48	29	"
White Star .....	42	25	Slight Rot.
Chicago Market .....	53	43½	"
Dunmore .....	29	30	"
Early Vermont .....	53	38½	"
Farina .....	44	24	"
Fluke .....	39	17½	"
Magnum Bonum .....	27	18½	"
Pride of America .....	31	21	"
St. Lawrence .....	38	16	"
St. Patrick .....	53	31	"
Vick's Prize .....	32	18	"
White Elephant .....	43	42	"
Early Rose .....	37	30	Badly Rotted
Late Rose .....	35	18	"
Eureka .....	46	21½	"
Munmoth Pearl .....	36	18	"
Peerless .....	44	15	"
Ruby .....	44	21	"
Snowflake .....	42	24	"
Watson .....	47	22	"

I do not attach any very great importance to the result as to rot, as the experience of other growers in the neighborhood didn't agree with it, but I give it just as it was.

It will be seen that Chicago Market gave the largest yield with me, which was somewhat of a surprise, as the vines were so badly eaten away by the bugs that I looked for almost a failure. I don't think, however, that this variety