late in being put into the ground, and when it came away the stems had from the first that exhausted "spirly" appearance which bestokened a weakly plant, and a miserable return. The result was as had been anticipated. The crop was little better than a failure, two and three, and not unfrequently only one, being found at a shaw. The potatoes themselves were watery and waxy, and quite unfit for human food. We mentioned the circumstance to a high agricultural authority, and he immediately suggested deep trenching. Acting upon the advice, the plot was trenched in the end of the season to a depth of about two feet. It was then allowed to lie in a rough state throughout the winter until the usual season for cropping, when it was manured with dung from the pigstye, mixed with the refuse of the dustpin, and again planted with potatoes. The result of the experiment has been such as to be scarcely credible. As soon as the potatoes began to appear above the ground this year, it was evident that the labour had not been in vain. They came away with strength of stem and a breadth of leaf quite remarkable.

Notwithstanding the somewhat backward season, they grew apace, and have continued growing until some of them are at the present time three feet in height, and the average about two feet and a half. The stems, or rather some of the principal branches—as they have more the appearance of a bush than a potato-shaw—are two inches and a half in diameter. Of course, it is impossible to say what what the yield may be, but when we see a good shaw we expect something good at the root.

It may be supposed that a greater stress has been laid upon the trenching than is its due, and that the manure had as much to do in the production of the extraordinary crop as the turning up of the subsoil. This, however, is not the case, and the proof is to be found in the ground itself. The borders were not trenched, and the same quantity of manure as the plot, but the size of the shaws are not more than one third of those of the middle plot. Another peculiarity may be mentioned as tending still further to show the benefit of deep trenching. One side of the ground was not so deeply trenchly trenched as the other, and towards that side the size and exuberance of the shaws gradually decrease. As one fact is worth a whole cartload of theories, however specious, we leave the above simple statement to speak for itself, without adding a single word of comment, feeling that it will commend itself io all whom it may concern.

SNOW-ITS USES.

Every farmer is aware of the fact, that soils well covered with snow during the winter, are improved for the next year's crop. This improvement arises from a variety of causes, but they may be explained, in groups, by familiar illustrations.

Snow acts as a mulch, and, like a coating of straw or litter, materially improves the soil, and for the same reasons. Snow occupies more space than water, and is therefore more porous, permitting the heavy gases held by the atmosphere to pass through it into the soil. It is also capable of holding large quantities of these gases until it begins to melt, when they are carried into the soil in solution, giving to water the power of dissolving larger portions of inorganic matter to feed plants. Snow being imbued by atmosphere, is an excellent non-conductor of heat; and while it prevents the colder atmosphere of winter from freezing and disorganzing the vegetable organisms, it at the same time prevents the escape of the internal heat of the earth, leaving the soil free to receive gases and fluids even in winter. As the snow melts in the spring it passes generally too slowly into the soil to compact it, and permits new portions of gases to be received from the atmosphere as older ones are carried into the soil in solution. It also prevents winter rains from compacting the soil, preventing rain drops from coming into direct contact. In more northern climates snow is the equalizer of seasons, by protecting the crops from the colder atmosphere during the winter. Even the polar bear seeks protection from the inclemency of the weather, by burying himself under the snow; and the Esquimaux Indian has a confortable shelter in his winter tenement of snow.

Grass and grain crops are often protected by heavy coverings of snow, while those from which the snow has drifted are of ten injured. In city enclosures, where portions of grass plots are heavily covered with snow, and other portions left bare, the growth of grass the following spring and summer clearly indicates the benefits arising from the covering.—*Working Farmer.*

HOW TO PROTECT YOUNG TREES FROM RABBITS.

I have noticed several receipts in the Co. GENT. for preventing rabbits from barking fruit trees. I will tell you what has proved effectual with me. Some two years ago the rabbits commenced barking my young apple trees, and also my neighbors' trees. I happened to be in Waukegan about the time, and as I did not know what to do to prevent them, I applied to MR. ROBERT DOUGLAS. the extensive nurseryman, for a remedy and he told me to mix equal quantities of lard and soot, and rub the trunks of the trees; but on consultation with a neighbor, who advised lard and sulphur, I concluded to mix all three together; so I mixed equal quantities of lard, sulphur, and soot, and applied it, and it proved effectual. On the trees that were partly barked, it stopped them from injuring any more, and they have completely recovered, and healed over. The mixture dried on to the trees, and has protected them since.

The same winter my neighbor had a young orchard of 60 trees completely destroyed, and last winter another of my neighbors had about thirty trees destroyed by them, although he rubbed them with lard and soot; the rabbits eat grease, soot, bark, and all. While they run round in my orchard, and eat all the twigs they could reach, and barked one tree that was not coated with the above mixture, they *never touched a tree that had been rubbed within two years with the lard, sulphur, and soot,* because the remains of it were still there.