

mates of the leaves, it perfects its fruit in from 15 to 18 hours, and since the zoospores are perfected and ready to germinate in 24 hours from their being placed in water, it is scarcely possible to calculate the myriads of plants that may spread from a single centre. As continued moisture is absolutely necessary for the germination of the spores and the production of zoospores, it will at once be understood how rapidly the disease is propagated in wet weather, especially if it be warm, and what a check to the disease a dry season must be. It will also be apparent under what circumstances the zoospores will have readiest access to the tubers, and that those which are nearest the surface have a less chance of escaping than those which penetrate deeper into the soil.

He shows that the disease is propagated from the tubers, and suggests that a spot of ground be specially selected for raising seed potatoes, where all the most likely means can be used to keep off the fungus, such as the instant removal of diseased leaves, and if necessary the removal of the stems, so that the zoospores can not be washed down to the tubers. A repetition of the process for a few years might banish the disease from the farm. A second hilling up to cover the tubers more effectually, and to throw off the water containing the fungus spores is also recommended.—*Genesee Farmer.*

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES FROM MICE.—S. Edwards Todd remarks in the *Boston Cultivator*: "In localities where there are many mice, the most convenient and expeditious manner of protecting fruit trees from injury is to raise a little mound of earth around each of the trees, a foot or more high; and if sods are used they must be well pressed around the trees, so that no holes will be left between them where the mice may enter and gnaw off the bark. Pieces of tin or of sheet iron may be bent around such trees as are in a lawn, where it would be objectionable to dig up the earth about them. Another very effectual way would be to wrap pieces of poor and cheap cloth around them, near the ground, and smear them with coal-tar; coal-tar if applied directly to the bark of young trees would, probably, injure or kill them."

ENGLISH RIVER PLOUGHING MATCH.

The English River Ploughing Match took place on Thursday, the 24th ult., on the farm of Wm. Wylie, Esq., Norton Creek. The day was favourable. Twenty ploughs started; and much credit is due to the ploughmen for the manner in which they performed their work. By the kind attentions of Mr. Wylie, the ploughmen and others were well supplied with refreshments during the day. An excellent dinner was provided by Mrs. Wylie, for the judges and directors, and ample justice was done to the good things by them, and also by a great many invited guests. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:

Senior Class.—John Reid, 1st prize; Henry Benny, jr., 2nd; John Lett, 3rd; Daniel Currie, 4th; Thomas Stewart, 5th; William Gruer, 6th.

Junior Class.—John Wilson, 1st prize; John Stewart, 2nd; Hugh Craig, 3rd; James Stewart, 4th; Alexander McKellan, 5th; William Knox, 6th.

The annual ploughing match under the auspices of the Farmers' Union Ploughing Association, County of Beauharnois, came off on Saturday, the 2d day of November, on the farm of Mr. Duncan Cummings, 4th Concession of North Georgetown. The day was fine, but I am sorry to record that there was so few competitors in the junior class. However, those who did attend, entered upon the contest in right good earnest. The following is the list of awards:—

Senior Class.—1st James Reid; 2d Samuel Alexander; 3d David Reid; 4th Dun. McCoig; 5th David Maxwell; 6th Louis Leduc.

Junior Class.—1st John McCoig; 2d Dougall McCoig; 3d Donald Cummings.

After the prizes were paid to the ploughmen all sat down to a most capital dinner, prepared by Mr. D. Cummings, to which the keen appetite of the ploughmen did ample justice.

After the cloth had been removed, the President gave the usual loyal toasts—"The Queen," "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," "The Governor General," and, afterwards, "Paul Denis, Esq., M. P. P. for the County of Beauharnois;" and "Henry Starnes, Esq., M. P. P. for the County of Chateauguay," to which Mr. James A. Bryson responded in a kindly manner. Next, "James Keith, Esq." coupled with the name of "J. M. Browning, Esq., and Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois," which was very appropriately responded to by Messrs. John McNeil and John McCoig, at the same time giving a full account of the organization of the "Farmers' Union Ploughing Association," and its prospects. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were next complimented for the kind and hospitable manner in which they entertained the company. It being Saturday night, the company broke up at an early hour, and they all "gead toddling hame, highly pleased."

At an agricultural dinner the following toast was given:—"The game of fortune: shuffle the cards as you will, spades will always win."

COLONISATION.

THE EMIGRATION SERVICE.—SOME OF THE RESULTS FOR 1861.—The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec during the present season was 18,295. Of these 3,855 belong to the agricultural class; 816 are classed as artisans; and 2,519 are either labourers or without a regular avocation. Of professional men there arrived 39; clerks and traders 300:—making in all 7,440 male adults. Of female adults there arrived 5,350; of minors, male and female, 4,556; and infants in their first year 913:—making a total balance of 10,819 souls. Of the whole number, 8,814 were Norwegians; 3,209 were Germans; 10 were Frenchmen; and the balance were natives of Great Britain and Ireland. What proportion settled in this country during the year 1861—unusually favourable to the claims of Canada—we do not yet know, but we learn from the *Hamilton Spectator*, that upwards of 8,000 emigrants passed through that