

as wrong in principle as it was bad in practice. Certainly, reasoning from analogy, after seems to have the best of the argument. May not the dividing of the seed year by year be stimulative of disease—at least by weakening the powers of germination of the plant, expose it to disease? The following is the result of an experiment on the growing of potatoes.

The experimenter planted 27 holes with the potatoes; 23 with cut potatoes, three in each hole; 23 holes with cut potatoes, pieces in the hole. The seed used was graded by weight and size. The holes of uncut potatoes yielded 55½ lbs., the 23 with three in each 27½ lbs., and the 23 holes with two 39½ lbs. The treatment as regards manure, &c., was alike for all the plots.

Demidoff, and a numerous company of dukes, marquises, counts and barons, seem to have devoted their energies with especial zeal and success to the development of the porcine genus."

Horticultural.

Dwarf Standard Fruit Trees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRICULTURIST.—I saw a report in your valuable paper of February 1861, of a Fruit Growers' Association for Upper Canada being formed, for the purpose of collecting all the information possible, to advance the interests of fruit growers in this section of the Province.

This appears to be a step in the right direction, for as Horticulture is only in its infancy in Canada, the time cannot be hastened on too fast that every one may sit under his own vine and his own fruit tree, to enjoy the fruit of his labour.

I would like to become a member of the enterprising Fruit Growers' Association, to help along so good a work, but the distance is so great between us that I fear we will seldom meet, unless it should be through the columns of the Agriculturist. And these long winter evenings should be the time employed for the purpose of giving our experience to those that wish to be benefited by it.

Dr. Beadle calls on me in the February number of '61 to give some further particulars on some points than I did in my essay. This I should have done long ago, but being such a poor hand at putting my experience on paper is my only excuse. If Mr. Beadle should call on me sometime when at my plough or at work in my orchard, I could sit down and tell him much better my experience in fruit culture. But such as it is you must accept, otherwise throw it under the table. Mr. Beadle makes the remark that, I say in my essay that it is the hot sun of July or August that causes the disease I mentioned in the body of the trees. This I still believe is the first cause, followed up by the extreme heat and cold of March causing the disease to break out and fully develop itself as described in the essay, by the bark peeling from the body of the trees.

Mr. Beadle enquires our mode of trimming and cultivating the low top trees. This I think we described in our essays, which you can turn to in the July number of '59. But the advantage is not only in the protection of tender trees from the diseases before described, but also in the convenience and ease in their management, such as trimming, when you can remain on the ground to do the work, instead of climbing gorilla-like in high trees, marring and bruising every limb you step your hard nail bottomed boots upon, or poised upon a ladder, subject to falls and bruises. You often likewise wish to have the

Agricultural Intelligence.

Spring Shows.

are informed of the following Shows to place this Spring. We request secretaries of Agricultural Societies to inform us of the of their exhibitions at as early a date as possible, so as to admit of publication in time of use to those interested:—

Wellington, Logan, and Hibbert Agricultural Society, at Mitchell, April 2.
West Riding of York Agricultural Society, at Don, April 23.
King's Township Show and ploughing match; Littlebury, April 22.

Italian Pigs.

On a letter describing the animals at a re-agricultural exhibition in Italy, we copy the following:

A few of the pigs seen here were small, and fat, pig-like creatures; but the greater of them were enormous, boar-like monsters, white, some black, some very hairy, some tusks, some without; all of them the most stout, long-legged, diabolical looking brutes imaginable. The little round fellows were of the Limeso breed; the hairless frights were from the lovely Val d'Arno; the most formidable tusks from Contentino and Sardinia; the most prized appeared to be the Tuscan Gentile, Forestieri, black giants, almost wild, living in the woods, weighing from 600 to 700 Tuscan pounds, with long, boar-like, black bristles, long ears, and legs like stilts: bold enough to attack a man, and ferocious enough to give him a good deal of trouble, but furnishing pork of a superior flavor, and hams which appear to occupy a high place in the affections of Italian peasants. Some of these brutes were seven feet long, without counting their long snouts, longer tufted tails. Prince Orsini, Prince