

I have read with avidity the correspondence relative to the introduction of grape culture into Canada. I may here mention that I visited a neighbor in August last, who had a vine (*catawba* I think) growing in the open air, which had several bunches of beautiful grapes upon it—this being the second year of planting. Feeling inclined to try a vine or two by way of experiment, I should deem it a favor if some of your correspondents would answer the following questions:—

One end of my house (30 feet wide) faces the south-west,—how would this exposure do for vines? and how many should I plant on a trellis that length, 30 feet? The soil is a reddish clay—pretty stiff,—but the subsoil being coarse gravel, it is naturally very dry. What would be the best preparation for the border?—best time for setting the plants, &c? and last, though not least, what is the hardiest grape, or grapes, if room for more than one?

I am thus particular in my enquiries, as I am inclined to think that the culture of the grape in this country, must, for some years, be confined to experiments on a small scale,—and upon these experiments will greatly depend the solution of the question “whether Canada can become a wine producing country or not.”

Experimentalists should therefore take every precaution to secure success, if that be possible—as the results will be a matter of no small moment to Canada's future wealth and happiness.

H.

Peterboro, October 12, 1860.

Agricultural Intelligence.

American bred Bull Exported to Ireland.

We learn from a statement in the last number of the *Country Gentleman*, that F. W. Welsh, Esq., of Limerick, who has been travelling on this continent, and who is said to be himself a breeder of Shorthorns, selected from the celebrated herd of Mr. Thorne, one of Lalla Rookh's calves, by Grand Duke, six months old, for the sum of one thousand dollars! This is said to be the first instance of a Shorthorn, or any other pure variety bred in America, being carried back to Great Britain. It is a fact highly creditable to Mr. Thorne, and shows to what great perfection this noble breed can be brought on the western side of the Atlantic.

We also learn that Mr. Thorne has recently imported a splendid South Down Shearling Ram, that obtained the first premium of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, from the world renowned flock of Mr. W. Rigden, of Sussex.

THE POTATO CROP IN SCOTLAND.—We the potato crop in England and Ireland this year is more or less seriously damaged by blight, it in Scotland is particularly good. It is said that Mr. Wallace, of Berwick Mains, in East Lothian, has made £4197 10s. by the sale of seven or three Scotch acres of them. A very nice sum of money from that quantity of land.

MIGRATION OF SEED.—In general, a change of seed from a colder to a warmer climate, not too wide in latitude, is to be preferred; change from a warmer to a colder. In case seed-wheat obtained from Essex or Kent to the Carse of Gowrie, mildew has appeared there sowing, but not when re-sown. Was this result of the spores of the blight being attached to the seed, or to delicacy from being grown in a warmer climate? In the case of the half-field being sown with English seed from 1857 and the other half with Scots home seed from the same day, the growth of the English was to a great extent blighted, and that of the Scots free from blight, both being white wheat very similar variety, but when the produce of the English re-sown no blight followed. I need not mention that a change of seed potatoes from Scotland to the south of England is highly advantageous; it is much more so to Spain, where the first second planting give good quality; but, if replanted a few years more, the quality deteriorates, and the produce acquires the rank disagreeable flavor and watery cucumber tendency of the common Spanish. The re-importation of seed potatoes into France, Spain, Italy, and even Germany, would be highly beneficial to these countries, and form a profitable export to Scotland. Change from high altitude, as from the higher Alps and Pyrenees to these countries, might be advantageous; the effect of high altitude is to dwarf the plants to some extent, and might not be so efficient in giving a higher tone of health and luxuriance; change from a higher latitude, where the summer growth is strengthened by the greater length of day and continuance of sun's rays—the great developer of superior corn. *Mark Lane Express*.

“FEEDING OFF” BEEVES AT THE WEST.—A writer in the *N. Y. Daily World*, gives the following description of the process of feeding corn into beef and pork with the least possible amount of labor:—

“It is a grand sight to go into one of the great corn farms at the west, and see the proprietor manages with a herd of first class cattle which he is preparing for market. . . of them—steers and spayed heifers—of one or three hundred, is brought in from the rich blue grass pastures, where they have been grazing all the past autumn and summer; they are thrifty looking at a distance, in their be-