

thamnus elegans, Chorozema varium, Chinese Primroses, especially the double white, Daphne indica, Poinsetta pulcherrima, Euphorbia splendens, Heliotrope, Minnonette. Sweet Alyssum, Catalonian jasmine, Yellow Sasmine, Mahernia eroderata, Stevia serratta, Violets, Roses, Cinerarias and Brompton stocks. Tuberoses that flower late may be carefully taken up and potted, and will last till over Christmas; and many things may be taken out of the ground and slightly forced. The common white Lily is good for this purpose, also Dentzas, Philadelphuses, and Tamarix. The common green Euonymus japonicus is also worth potting to make a lively green for mixing with other things.

In taking up things from the ground for potting, care should be taken to have the pots well drained, with pieces of paper or cloth over the hole. The more rapidly water passes through the soil the better plants will grow. Pots could be made without holes, and the water would all go through the porous sides in time; but that is to slow a way, so we make a hole to admit of its more rapid escape, and we place the broken pots over the hole to make a vacuum, which assists the objects of the whole. In very small pots, or with plants which have strong enough roots to rapidly absorb all the moisture they get, and speedily ask for more, "crocking" is not necessary.

There are but few things in the greenhouse that will require special treatment at this time, Camellias and Azaleas, as they cease to grow, will require less water; but it is now so well known that moisture is favorable to growth, and comparative dryness favorable to flowering, that we need do more than refer to the fact.

Bulbs for flowering in pots should be placed at once. Four or five inch pots are suitable. One Hyacinth and about three Tulips are sufficient for each. After potting, plunge the pots over their rims in sand under the greenhouse stage, letting them remain there until the pots have become well filled with roots, before bringing them on to the shelves to force.

#### VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Lettuces sown last month will now be large enough to set out for permanent growth. A common hotbed frame, set on a bed of leaves or spent stable-manure, will enable one to enjoy delicious salad all through the latter part of winter, where sufficient protection against severe frosts can be secured. In this division of our Hints, it is more of an object to preserve them through the winter for the purpose of setting out in the open air in spring. In the warmer States this can be readily effected by their being set out in the open air in a sheltered place. Here in Pennsylvania they often do very well by having the ground thrown into ridges about

six inches deep, running east and west, and the plants set out on the northern sides. They have a little straw thrown over them in severe weather, and get through the winter admirably, heading early in spring. The Early York Cabbage is extensively grown the same way. Where the climate is too severe to allow of this they must be put under cover of shutters, as before described in our Hints.

Cabbages can be preserved in such a cellar, though most prefer them in the open air. One way is to pack them closely together with their roots uppermost, and then cover them with soil, on which straw or litter is thrown to keep them from freezing. By being packed this way, the water cannot get in to their hearts, which is one of the causes of their rotting. Where plenty of boards can be had, they may be packed with their heads uppermost, and the rain kept off by the material.

Broccoli and Endive may be taken up with balls of earth, and set in cool cellars closely together, and they will grow sufficiently—the former to produce good head, and the latter to blanch beautifully all through the winter.

Asparagus beds should be cleaned, by having the old stems cut off and the soils from the alley ways dug out and thrown over beds. It keeps the frost from the roots, and thus permits them to grow and lay up matter all winter for next spring's growth. Very early in spring the soil should be raked back into the alleys, so as to leave the roots but a few inches under the soil, as the nearer they are then to the sun's rays the earlier will the crop be.

Celery must have continued attention to blanching as it grows, care being exercised to prevent the soil from entering the heart. Where very fine results are desired, the plants should be protected from early severe frosts, so as to enable the plants to grow without injury as long as possible.

Roots of most kinds, such as Carrots, Beets, etc., should be taken up before the frost is severe. They all keep best packed in sand in the open air, but it is too inconvenient to get at them in winter; hence cellars are employed to preserve them in. Cellars for this purpose should be cool, say with temperature of about 45°, and not all dry. It is not meant that it should be damp, as the roots will become rotten, but it must be moist enough to prevent shrivelling.

However, if any protection can be given so as to enable one to get at the pit in frosty weather, most things keep better so than in any way. Celery keeps very well packed in earth so that the frost does not get at it; but it must be laid with the tops sloping, so that the water may be kept out of the heart.

## EXHIBITION OF THE YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Abridged from the Yarmouth Herald.*

The third annual Exhibition of the County Agricultural Society was held on the Parade Ground and in the Court House, on Thursday, 6th inst., with so marked an advance, and so decided a success, that it may be assumed this year closes the initial era, and that within one or two years at most the Society will be in possession of a permanent suitable location, buildings, &c.

The fineness of the day confirmed the fitness of the season, first week in Oct., for an Exhibition in this County.

The increase in members for 1870, one hundred and seventy-three (173), against one hundred and fifty-six (156) in 1869, does not measure the increase in entries, 901 against 413, or in attendance. Although but few entries from outside the County, the wide publicity given to the Exhibition through the *Herald*, brought many visitors from at least the adjoining Counties, and probably aided much in the more liberal contributions to the Exhibition, though this must be mainly attributed to the increased Premium list. When this can be quadrupled, we may count upon an annual attendance, that will not only pay premiums and expenses, but will provide a fund for a permanent foundation, without which no Society can expect lasting prosperity. Indeed the attendance at the Exhibition could not have been increased without inconvenience and discomfort; the Court House would not accommodate all who sought admission. The small fee of 12½ cents realized \$114.05½ showing paid entrants 912, the odd 5½ cents probably having been tendered to the kind-hearted doorkeeper by some impecunious urchin, who was permitted to have that much worth of the show.

"Open to the Province," brought few contributions from other Counties, the small premiums not counterbalancing cost and difficulties of transit, nor can there be much advance in this respect short of the extension of the railroad.

The Managing Committee—

Benjamin Killam, Jr., (Chairman.)

Loran E. Baker,

Freeman Dennis—

of whom the first has now for the third year filled the office of Chairman most efficiently, amply merit the best thanks of the Society for convenient and satisfactory arrangements, which failed in no particular that was open to provision, and the thirteen Committees, whenever it was possible to get to work, entered upon their duties with diligence, and performed them promptly. It was no small work to receive contributions from 120 odd, numbering over 900 items, arrange them for inspection, subject them to criti-