"not more than one in a hundred—all the rest are thrust out into hard or grass ground, or entirely neglected in culture, or never pruned."

We shall have enough bad treatment; but the number who know what good management is, and who practice it, has increased greatly within the last ten years. Many have learned that oats, potatoes, grass, or any kind of weeds, growing about a young tree, however much they may shade the surface, carry off the moisture from the soil, and exhaust its fertility, many times more rapidly than a simple exposure of the bare and mellow surface of the ground—and that when there cannot be a mulching of this surface by mellow soil, a coating of *dead* vegetable matter is the only thing admissable. Many, after killing whole orchards by placing fresh manure on the roots, have discovered that fine rich mellow earth, is the best thing to be placed in contact.

Agricultural papers have done much towards effecting the improvement that has been made; and nurserymen, who are aware that those who lose trees will not be likely to purchase again, and that the best way to effect sales is for their customers to enjoy fine delicious crops, have accomplished much by their assiduous labors. But in riding through the country, and observing how many young orchards still stand in grass or in neglected fields, we see the continued necessity of urging on the recommendations for better management, and now that the season for autumn transplanting is approaching, we trust that all who desire success, will resolve that the trees they buy these hard times, shall be well set out, and more especially thoroughly cultivated.—*Cultivator.*

EXPERIMENT TRIED WITH DISEASED POTATOES. On taking up a crop of potatoes in the first week of October last year (1861, I found that three parts of them were very badly affected with disease—indeed so much so, that they were too bad even for the food of the pigs. I was induced to try with them an experiment on a small scale, which was done as follows:—On the day following that on which they were dug, I had a piece of ground (60 feet wide by 112 feet long) dug up to the depth of 14 inches; three drills were opened at a distance of 2 feet from drill; then the diseased tubers were planted whole, at a distance of 3 inches, set from sets in the drill; a good dusting of newly slacked lime was spread over all the sets in each drill; and they were then covered over with soil to the depth of 7 inches. Nothing more was done to said piece of ground until this spring, when, to my agreeable surprise, the plants made their appearance above the surface with scarcely a blank over the whole piece. The ground was then forked over between the rows to the depth of 10 inches, so as to loosen thoroughly the soil, and nothing more was done than once drawing a little soil to the plants, and keeping the ground clear of weeds, until the 17th of last July, on which day I commenced taking up the potatoes for use, and, to my astonishment, I found a crop such as I never before have witnessed since the disease first attacked potatoes in this country; for they not only were most prolific, but of an unusually large size, and up to the present date (August 26) I have not found one tuber affected by the disease.—JOHN DAVIES, Gardner to Sir C. H. Coote Ballyfinn House, Mountrath, Queen's County.—*Field.*

On the Construction of Piggeries.

We take the following useful suggestions on the best methods of constructing piggeries from a treatise on the Hog, recently published by C. M. Saxon, Barker, & Co., New York. Too little attention is paid to these matters by farmers in general. No animal pays better for good feeding and proper care than the pig:—

There are few things more conducive to the thriving and well-being of swine than airy, spacious, well-constructed styes, and, above all, cleanliness. The old prejudices—that any place was good enough to keep a pig in, and that filth and pig-styes were synonymous terms—are now passed away, and the necessity of attention to this branch of porcine economy generally recognized.

Formerly swine were too often housed in damp, dirty, close, imperfectly built sheds, this was an error, and a fruitful source of disease, and of unthrifty animals.

In large establishments where numerous pigs are kept, there should be divisions appropriated to all the different kind of pigs; the males, the breeding sows, the newly weaned, and the fattening pigs should all be kept separate; and it were as well that in the divisions appropriated to the second and last of these four classes, there should be a distinct apartment for each animal, all opening into a yard or inclosure of limited extent. As pigs require warmth, these buildings should face the south, and be kept weather-tight and well drained. Good ventilation is also important, for it is needless to expect animals to make good flesh and retain their health unless they have a sufficiency of pure air. The blood requires it to give it vitality and free it from impurities, as much as the stomach requires wholesome and strengthening food, and when it has it not, becomes vitiated, and impairs all the animal functions.

"The blood, the fountain whence the spirits flow,
The generous stream that waters every part,
The motion, vigor, and warm life conveys,
To every moving, breathing particle."