

the Belmont cultivators is alluded to as "entitled to great consideration." They depend mainly on "Hovey's Seedling, with the Jenny Lind, Boston Pine, or Brighton Pine as a fertilizer; planting them in the proportion of about six of the former to one of the latter, and setting them to single rows about four feet apart, and taking but one crop from the same vines, have new beds every year."

In regard to currants, the last year is said to have been the only one remembered in a period of forty years, in which this fruit has been much injured. Last year the blossom buds were in a great measure destroyed. Of new varieties, the La Versailles and Dana's Transparent are mentioned. The former is considered in Europe one of the best, if not the best, grown. The latter is described as very large, of fine flavor, and represented to be a great bearer.

Of raspberries, nothing particularly new was brought out last season. The Catawissa, which was exhibited as late as October 18th, may be deserving of cultivation where it is desired to prolong the season of this fruit.

Blackberries suffered severely last year by the destruction of the vines, and small quantities only were exhibited.

Of cherries, a single one from Randolph, and a branch with half a dozen black mazzards from Newburyport, were the only specimens of this fruit, grown in the open air, exhibited last season. The crop may be said to have been entirely destroyed. It is thought that many trees will not entirely recover from the effects of the winter of 1860-1.

Of peaches, there were none the past year, and the trees suffered severely—old ones being nearly all killed.

Pears, although the crop was much below an average, were generally of fine quality, owing in a great degree to the favorable autumn, and some varieties, as before mentioned, produced tolerably well.

Grapes, where the vines were wholly exposed, even in favorable situations, were much injured by the winter. Some varieties were less injured than others, among which are mentioned the Delaware and Hartford Prolific. Out of a collection of some eight or nine varieties, those and the Clinton are said to have been all that escaped serious harm. But the past summer and autumn are said to have been the most favorable for grapes of any remembered.

Some varieties, which seldom ripen here in the open air, as the Isabella, reached full maturity. Of hardy out-door varieties, E. A. Brackett exhibited a seedling, described as a black grape, heavy bloom, large bunches, thin skin, little or no pulp, very juicy, sweet and very vinous, stated by Mr. B. to have been ripe on the 10th of September. The Committee regard it as the most promising

new grape that has been brought to their notice. The hybrids of E. S. Rogers, of which we have spoken several times, are noticed, particularly No. 4 and No. 15. In regard to the experiments of Mr. Rogers and others, it is said:—

"Considered as a purely scientific experiment, that of Mr. Rogers must be deemed an eminent success; his seedlings of the first generation have parted with much of the distinctive character of the native variety, and show plain traces of their foreign parentage. Whether he has met with equal success in originating varieties that shall, from early ripening and hardness, be suited to the general wants, is yet to be established. . . . Although Dr. Van Mons has taught, and apparently established, a contrary theory—the of improving varieties by raising successive generations of seedlings—and that it may be thought presumptuous to call in question the teachings in Pomology from such a source, yet some doubt cannot but be entertained that hybridization is in the pursuit of this object, viz., the production of improved varieties essential to success, and the raising of successive generations of seedling grapes from a native or wild variety under circumstances, where admixture of other sorts was impossible, might be pursued not for eleven generations—when according to Van Mons, all the seedlings would be good, when the name of varieties would become unnecessary, and propagation by grafting and budding cease—but for double that number, without showing any very marked improvement."—*Boston Cultivator*.

Veterinary.

Inflammation in Animals.

[Lecture by Professor Dick, Principal of the Veterinary College, Edinburgh.]

In this lecture it is proposed to give a short account of the inflammatory process, more particularly with reference to its nature. Owing to the frequent occurrence of inflammation, and the serious consequences with which it is often attended, it has from the earliest time demanded, and still demands, a great deal of attention; indeed, the greater part of medical and veterinary practice consists in the treatment of some form of inflammation, so that it is obviously of the utmost importance to have as clear ideas as possible with regard to its nature. Unfortunately, however, the subject is surrounded with many difficulties, and the vital powers of the animal body on which the phenomena of inflammation depend are so peculiar and complex.