

*Danish Red Giant Eckendorj*.—Is of straight, cylindrical form, very blunt, and grows mostly above the surface. Awarded a first-class certificate as a very heavy cropper.

*Yellow Giant, Intermediate, or Gatepost*.—Roots very large, growing over one-half out of the ground. Flesh white, sweet, and tender; tops bright-green, comparatively small; neck small and short. We think this is perhaps the best of the yellow-fleshed beets, because its fine flesh never becomes woody, and its roots grow so well out of the ground that the crop is easily harvested. An enormous cropper.

*Carrots* (from F. H. Brunning Proprietary (Limited), Melbourne).

*Querande or Ox-heart*.—This stump-rooted carrot is a decided advance in shape. It is intermediate as to length, between the half-long varieties, such as Danvers, and the Shorthorn carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from 3 in. to 4 in. in diameter. It is of very fine quality for table.

*Summer Favourite*.—A splendid half-long sort, producing handsome bright cochineal-scarlet carrots early in the season.

*The Gem*.—A splendid variety. The roots average 4 in. to 5 in. in length and about 3 in. in diameter, although they have been grown to nearly double these dimensions. Quality first rate, being very tender, with almost an entire absence of core.

*Silver-beet* (from F. H. Brunning Proprietary, Limited, Melbourne).

*Swiss Chard or Silver* (plain).—Habit erect and vigorous. The midribs are silvery-white and very large; they should be served as asparagus, and the remainder of the leaves make a very valuable dish dressed as spinach. This beet is reproductive, and will bear frequent cutting, but the roots are not edible.

*Swiss Chard or Silver Lucullus* (curled).—This new variety grows to a height of 2 ft. to 2½ ft., and produces very large crumpled leaves on stalks as thick as rhubarb. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus. The leafy portion of the foliage, which is cooked and served in the same way as spinach, is very tender and of fine flavour.

*Alfalfa or Lucerne* (from Portland Seed Company, Portland, Oregon).

*Dry-land Alfalfa*.—This new Dry-land alfalfa is said to produce large profitable crops of hay and excellent pastures on the high dry lands of eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Utah. Dry-land alfalfa is especially recommended for the hills and plateaux where irrigation is impossible. It comes from the highest, driest, alfalfa sections, and is declared to be very superior seed.

*Turkestan Alfalfa*.—Will produce, it is reported, a luxuriant growth in the driest and hottest sections in America without irrigation. It is perfectly hardy, and will stand extreme cold in winter without harm. It yields a very heavy and rich crop of hay and makes a permanent pasture. We have the genuine imported seed.

*Clovers* (from Messrs. Laing and Mather, Kelso).

*Wild White Clover*.—The effect of Wild White clover in pastures seems to be that it has a fining influence on the other grasses: cocksfoot, for instance, not being half so rank as when sown ordinarily. It is a slow grower, and does not show much in the first year, but in the second year it becomes thoroughly established and spreads rapidly.

*Clovers* (from Barteldes Seed Company).

*Mammoth Sapling or Pea-vine Clover*.—Being a rank grower, it is most valuable for fertilizing purposes. Foliage, flower, and stem are much darker than common red clover. It ripens later than the latter, about the time timothy, red-top, and other grasses ripen, making thereby a much better quality of hay when mixed with them. Sow 12 lb. to 15 lb. to the acre.

*Japan Clover*.—Low perennial; spreading habit. Stands excessive drought well. Flourishes on poorest soil in southern States of America. Sow 15 lb. per acre. It makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as a green manure. Sow in spring, and broadcast at the rate of 30 lb. per acre.