that the rain may sink in when it is desirable that it should do so. It should be just enough to allow the water to run off by any covering that may be put over the surface, when the absorption of cold rains would prove injurious.

Some that have a good command of drainage may object to this, as the grass will not grow so well under a close, even growth, as with a drain as low as three feet below the surface level of the adjoining ground all superfluous moisture would be removed. This objection has been raised to that height. It must be admitted that such drainage will prevent stagnant water in the soil, and keep the roots from being thoroughly soaked, which is sufficient for this purpose. The object of this system can possibly happen if the terrace system is adopted. Moreover, the soil of a terrace is comparatively free from the chemical effects of heavy rain, and the relation of the soil of a border is liable. The latter is in contact with other soil, which prevents it from expanding horizontally when pressure is sat-urated takes place, and this on a height of 3 feet is very considerable.

A border of soil, well extending to the depth of 3 feet. Let the soil be filled in close to the wall inside, but not with the highest degree of care, for which may have no support. When the soil inside is only solid it will almost rest on its own base, and conse-quently has no support. But the moment complete saturation takes place the enclosing wall has the pressure due to 3 feet of water, that is, about 30 pounds per square inch, on a height of 3 feet. On a portion of the wall 1 foot 3 deep, the average pressure in round numbers, omitting the minute friction from the mechanical effect on the supporting wall, is in the proportion of 10 to 1 on the 1st foot, reckoning from the top-0.02, on the 2nd do. 0.024, on the 3rd do. 0.021. Total pressure on 1 foot run of wall=279 lbs.

That in front of a border, 24 feet long, would be about 3 tons.

This outward pressure being resisted by the wall, as it will build it into a support, it is evident there must be an equal amount of compression on the wall, as there is on every particle of water, the porosity of the wall is like the whole surface of a number of holes, each of which is made up of a number of smaller holes, and so on, until it converges at the outside of the wall, on each side. The roots of the Vines must of course bear their share of it. If there had been no wall, still the adjoining ground would have had no support, and no resistance, and the soil of the border would have been subjected to the same degree of pressure. But the side of the wall is so high that no horizontal pressure can take place, even if the soil should at any time become saturated, which indeed, is not probable, and therefore the whole of the pressure is thrown on the wall. No liberty to swell outwards, it is almost always open more than the same kind of soil would be if confined. If soil is so constructed, it is of course a high wall, but if the same soil is put up in ridges, which are easily pressed outwards, good crops of these roots are obtained, and little, walls and ridges of earth are more easily preserved horizontally, and is consequently much more easily penetrated by the roots of plants; and so it is with the soil of a terrace.

From what has been stated it will be seen that the terrace system of drainage is not only the most desirable that might be in some cases; at all events if a wall is built it should be formed of perforated bricks. Notice that it is not desirable to have the top of the terrace, which may be sloped at an angle of 45°.

With regard to the construction of the house fronts, where the only 12 feet, the back wall may be raised. The height of the wall will be 8 feet, and the roof will then be a little more than 30 feet high. The area described on this front of the base of the elevation will be 24 x 24 x 14 = 1536, and the length of the wall, with 14 inches, about 14 feet 5 inches. The front wall, in order to have it to the best advantage, should be treated as an arch; or it will be still more economical to build piles, and use the ridge of each rafter, for the support of the wall.

In this connection the terrace system occasions more outlet in brickwork, as the space that will be raised 3 feet higher than would otherwise be the case, and therefore has many permanent advantages, as already pointed out. It has many important advantages, and the size of the wall should be measured and cut, in order to make the walls as uniform as is possible. For reasons of convenience, the front wall of the Vineyard 3 feet the same effect is pro-duced, and the expense of such a wall as 9 feet high is only 30 feet distant; and a wall of 3 feet high, and a level 16 feet high, there in front of the wall in front of the boundary wall in front of the Mediterranean Sea.

Having thus stated the essential points which should be observed, the following matter should be well understood. It will be seen that such structures may be very easily made, at a small expense; and if the principles which have been given are adhered to, it will be very safe and satisfactory, not only for the quantity as well as the quality of the pro-duce, provided a rational course of management be adopted for the Vines themselves.

HITCHAM LABOURERS’ AND MECHANICS’ HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING. JULY 12 TO OCT. 14 AT ACCOUNT OF THE LATHE OF THE HAWKET.

8 to 10 A.M. Specimens received on the Rectory lawn.

12. Mr. J. J. Mayne will deliver a lecture on the “New Flora Gatherer.”—This has a hollow tube handle about 2 feet long, by means of which a flower can be gathered on the back of the tube, or by cutting off a portion of it, to be burned or injured other plants; after the flower is cut it is turned in the basin for drying, and then pressed between the pages of a book. The Peashooter.—This holds the fruit without disturbing the bloom or injuring it in any way until the press pressure is used to secure the handle. This handle can be increased in length if required. 3. The Fruit Gatherer, with or without the Peashooter, is fixed to the stem of the tree, and the fruit is gathered from a tall tree without trouble or injury to the fruits; it is very light; none of them are liable to be damaged by the weight of the handle. 4. The Humble bee has been unusually pertinacious in its pursuit of flower; and in the case of Amachinon longissimus, the flower has been almost completely destroyed. The Humble bee has been unusually pertinacious in its pursuit of food; and in the case of Amachinon longissimus, the flower has been almost completely destroyed. A. G. More, I must request that you will relieve him from the charge of having neglected to mention that for which I particularly desired to be reminded. W. J. H. Duns. —I have been informed by the judges, donors of prizes, and all others alerting and abetting our proceedings. Begin to be a little better. 8. For the next three years, and will be admitted (5 to 4 years) as heretofore. God Save the Queen. Good night. May the occasion prove more than a mere instance of offense against the laws of God or man.

Home Correspondence.

Eucharis.—Herewith I take the liberty of sending my inspection two new varieties that I have raised from "Eucharis grandiflora," they are more promising, and have kept me busy; they are both distinct in colour from the old variety. I shall esteem it a favour if you will examine them. W. J. H. Dun.

Eucharis.—Herewith I take the liberty of sending my inspection two new varieties that I have raised from "Eucharis grandiflora," they are more promising, and have kept me busy; they are both distinct in colour from the old variety. I shall esteem it a favour if you will examine them. W. J. H. Dun.

Guide to the Trees.—My attention has been called to a notice of the recently published "Guide to the Isle of Wight" which bears my name, that you have not noticed it; I beg to thank you for the generally favourable opinion you have passed on the work, especially for that portion for which I have been so fortunate as to have the assistance of Mr. A. G. More. I must request that you will relieve him from the charge of having neglected to mention that for which I particularly desired to be reminded. W. J. H. Duns. —I have been informed by the judges, donors of prizes, and all others alerting and abetting our proceedings. Begin to be a little better. 8. For the next three years, and will be admitted (5 to 4 years) as heretofore. God Save the Queen. Good night. May the occasion prove more than a mere instance of offense against the laws of God or man.

D. U. [It is perfectly unnecessary to do so.]