

prominent among the many good results which would follow this effort, would be increased emigration of a most desirable character.

AN ENORMOUS EMIGRATION of young men and tenant farmers to Canada is predicted for next year. A bright prospect is, to all appearances, opening up for the North-west. The Colonial Exhibition has been of incalculable benefit in making the country and its resources known to the English public. —*The National*.

HORTICULTURAL.

The Leconte Pear promises to be the great pear of the South, and is said to be by the leading fruit interest in Georgia. It is a tremendous bearer and has to be well thinned out, under which treatment the average weight is about fourteen ounces.

It is easily grown from cuttings and may therefore be readily propagated by any one.

Success with Cherries.—A writer in the *Farm and Home* claims to have had great success with cherries, by giving the ground a good top dressing of salt, and then when the trees were in bloom, dusting them with slacked lime every four or five days till the fruit was set. He had no worms, or rotten fruit.

The Transparent Apple.—I got the Yellow Transparent among my premiums from the Association last spring. It has already grown about two feet. It is in clay loam. I think it will do well in this climate.

I find *The Horticulturist* a grand book, it contains so much that is useful, even if one does not go into horticulture. Besides, a person gets nearly the value of his money in presents; and the Report is worth a great deal.

H. ATKIN, Middlesex Co.

The Ontario Apple.—My Ontario apple which was sent out by the Asso-

ciation, bore immensely last season. From the original tree and some grafts I had over a bushel of splendid apples.

The Horticulturist is improving very fast, and I would not like to be without it.

SAMUEL CARR, Sarnia.

ON RAISING PLUM TREES FROM SEEDS AND MAKING SELECTIONS.

BY SIMON ROY, BERLIN.

In growing plum trees from seeds in order to obtain good varieties, it will be necessary to obtain pits from the best sorts that you can obtain.

Allow the plums to be thoroughly ripe before separation from the pulp, and prevent them from drying by covering with moist earth, until planted in the fall. After the ground is prepared, plant in a row, about one and one-half inches deep, and about three inches apart. If the soil is rather heavy it may be mixed with either coarse sand, swamp muck, or well decomposed manure, so as to allow the germs to break through the covering.

After about two years growth you will be able to make your selection, preferring those which have a *tame look about them*, a fine large leaf, and the stems and branches clean and devoid of thorns. Nature will strive to hold her own, many will revert to original conditions and will produce fruit not larger than the ordinary damson. Seedlings usually require some eight or ten years before bearing fruit, but fruit may be obtained sooner, if scions or buds are worked on our native wild plum.

In accordance with what I have stated, I have succeeded in growing a number of fair specimens of fruit, equal to any in general cultivation, but do not claim any superiority for them. They have hitherto resisted the black-knot epidemic and are apparently healthier and hardier.

Perhaps it may be of some import-